The Sydney Morning Herald.

Nº. 17,084. SYDNEY, THURSDAY. DECEMBER 22, 1892. 10 PAGES. PRICE 2d.

Births.

COWPER.—December 20, at Wairua, Hunter's Hill, the wife of Cecil Cowper, of a son.

M'SHANE.—December 21, at Thelma, Waverley, the wife of J. E. M'Shane, of a son.

Marriages.

DONALDSON—FRIEND.—December 14, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Canon Taylor, William C. Donaldson, of Glasgow, to Bessie, second daughter of Owen Friend, Listhorpe.

Deaths.

CHAFFER.—December 20, at her residence, Ernest Villa, Smith-street, Summer Hill (late of Surry Hills), Ellen, wife of Edwin Chaffer, in her 57th year, leaving a large family to mourn their loss.

MOORE.—December 19, at the residence of Mr. John M'Nall, Rockdale, William Allen Moore, in his 81st year.

WILLIAMSON.—December 18, at Wagga, Irene Sylvia, the daughter of E. H. Williamson, of Coolamon.

WOOLEY.—December 21, at his residence, Carlton, William Wooley, late of Bank N.S.W., Granville, aged 46 years.

In Memoriam.

KLEIN.—In loving remembrance of our dear mother, Catherine Klein, who departed this life 22nd December, 1890, aged 66. Inserted by her loving daughters, Mrs. E. Jones and Mrs. M. Morgan.

QUINLAN.—In memory of Matthew Quinlan, who died 22nd December, 1891.

Florists.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS, CHRISTMASTIDE. SEARL'S for Xmas Trees, Holly Presentation Baskets, Wreaths, Crosses, Church Decorations, and all Floral Requisites. Searl and Sons, 109 King-st. Telephone 1117.

GO TO No. 6 THE STRAND, J. GRAHAM and CO., for WREATHS, Bouquets, Sprays, Buttonholes, Crosses, and Cut Flowers, Seeds, Plants, &c. Telephone 325.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS, for the Festive Season, cheapest and best at PEARCE BROS.', Vice-regal Florists. Telephone 1259. 107 King-street, and 31 Sydney Arcade.

WIRE FLOWER STANDS. GARDEN ARCHES. HANGING WIRE BASKETS. EASTWAY BROTHERS, 411 George-street.

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

The Royal Mail Steamships of the above Company will be despatched from Circular Quay (Macquarie Point), and from Melbourne and Adelaide, on the following dates, at noon:—

FOR LONDON: touching at the usual intermediate ports en route.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Adelaide.
Rome	5545	A. B. Daniell	Dec. 26	Dec. 31	Jan. 4
Ballaarat	4748	T. S. Angus	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Jan. 18
Australia	7000	I. Reeves	Jan. 23	Jan. 28	Feb. 1
Parramatta	4771	P. Harris	Feb. 6	Feb. 11	Feb. 15
Britannia	6257	R. G. Murray	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	March 1
Himalaya	6898	J. Orman	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 15
Massilia	4918	C. Fraser	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Mar. 29
Oceana	6362	E. Stewart	April 1	April 8	April 11

And thenceforward every alternate week.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO EUROPE:—

First Saloon ... £55 to £70
Second Saloon ... £30 to £37
Return Tickets ... £85 to £115.

TO INDIA:—

First Saloon, Single ... £40 Return ... £60
Second Saloon, Single ... £25 Return ... £40.

Passengers, Cargo, and Parcels booked through to India, China, and Japan.

Passage Money can be paid here for passages from England. Liberal concessions made to families.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, corner Pitt and Bridge streets.

G. DOUGLAS MICHIE, Agent.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

SYDNEY to LONDON.

OVERLAND from MARSEILLES, via PARIS.

Steamers under postal contract with the Government of France, calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, ALBANY, MAHE, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.

Passengers booked to BOMBAY, REUNION, MAURITIUS, and EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

The service is carried on by powerful steamers of 4000 and 6000 tons, built expressly for the Australian and New Caledonian line, which will be despatched as follows:—

Steamer.	Commander.	Leave Sydn'y.	Leave Melbourne.
AUSTRALIEN	G. Didier	Dec. 27 1892.	Dec. 31 1892.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	Fiaschi	Jan. 27	Jan. 31
POLYNESIEN	L. Boulard	Feb. 25	March 1
ARMAND BEHIC	A. Poydenot	March 27	March 31
AUSTRALIEN	G. Didier	April 27	May 1

And thenceforward on the 25th of each month.

Rates of passage money to Marseilles, from £20 to £65, including table wines and Suez Canal dues on passengers. RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Available 9 months	£100	£64	£34
Available 12 months	£115	£68	£36

English interpreters meet through passengers for London on arrival of steamers at Marseilles, and accompany them to Paris and Calais.

N.B.—Passengers' luggage conveyed free of cost from Marseilles to London.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 15 Macquarie-place.

E. BLANC, Principal Agent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Passengers are carried according to the requirements of the English Passengers Acts of 1855 and 1863.

MONTHLY LINE OF DIRECT STEAMERS from SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, and ADELAIDE, to SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN, via COLOMBO, Aden, Suez, and Genoa, taking passengers for London, connecting from PORT SAID by DIRECT MAIL and PASSENGER LINE to BRINDISI, will be despatched as follows (if practicable):—

Steamer.	Tons	Commander.	Leave Sydney 4 p.m.	Leave Melbourne.	Leave Ad'laide Semaph.
			1892.	1892.	1893.
Oldenburg	...	H. Gathemann	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	Jan. 4
			1893.	1893.	
Hohenstaufen	...	J. Rochen	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Feb. 1
Braunschweig	...	D. Kohlenbeck	Feb. 22	Feb. 24	March 2

And thereafter every four weeks.

PASSAGE-MONEY FROM SYDNEY, £14 to £67 10s.

RETURN TICKETS, available for NINE and TWELVE MONTHS, at REDUCED RATES.

SPECIE TAKEN DIRECT TO LONDON.

Passengers and cargo are booked through to New York, via Southampton.

Special facilities are afforded for bringing out relatives and friends from the United Kingdom and Europe by prepayment of the passage-money in Australia.

DIRECT THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN GENOA AND NEW YORK BY VERY FAST STEAMERS.

FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE PER S.S. LUBECK TO TONGA AND SAMOA.

J. MERGELL, General Agent for Australasia, Exchange Corner, 63 Pitt-street.

GULF LINE.

FOR MARCH SALES.

LONDON and HULL.

The new and full-powered Steamship GULF OF GENOA, 3448 tons register, DAVID SWAN, Commander.

This steamer having been docked and painted, will have quick despatch. Superb accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers.

For rates of Freight or Passage apply to A. M'ARTHUR and CO., Managing Agents for Australia, 35 King-street, Sydney.

Wool received at Admiralty Stores, Woolloomooloo Bay.

STEAM TO DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

NOW FAST LOADING.

The full powered S.S. HEREFORD, R. Du Santoy Austin, Lieut., R.N.R., Master, 1709 tons register. 100 A1 at Lloyd's.

WILL HAVE PROMPT DESPATCH.

GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., Agents.

Wool received at BROWN and CO.'S STORES.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited.

STEAM TO THURSDAY ISLAND, PORT DARWIN, HONGKONG, and JAPAN.

The splendid Steamship AIRLIE, 2600 tons, WINTHROP ELLIS, Commander, will be despatched from the Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, at 4 p.m. sharp.

To be followed by the S.S. GUTHRIE.

SPLENDID PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

Saloon passengers booked through to all ports in CHINA and JAPAN; also to SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, and the CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

For freight, passage, and full particulars, apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., Managing Agents, 37 Pitt-street, Sydney.

STEAM TO LONDON, via the SUEZ CANAL.

The magnificent full-powered steamship LANSDOWNE TOWER, 2150 tons gross register, H. Tregarthen, Commander, will have quick despatch.

For terms of freight or passage-money apply to DALGETY and COMPANY, Limited.

ORIENT LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

The following Royal Mail Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES will leave SYDNEY at noon on the undermentioned dates for PLYMOUTH and LONDON (Tilbury), via Melbourne, Adelaide, Albany, Colombo, and the Suez Canal, calling at Naples and Gibraltar:—

				1893.
OROTAVA	5552	R. Studdert	...	Jan. 2
ORUBA	5552	Lindsay Hay, R.N.R.	...	Jan. 16
AUSTRAL	5524	F. M. Tuke, R.N.R.	...	Jan. 30
CUZCO	3918	J. F. Anderson	...	Feb. 13
OPHIR	7000	J. F. Ruthven	...	Feb. 25
ORIZABA	6077	A. W. Clarke, R.N.R.	...	Mar. 11
OROYA	6057	E. E. Lavington	...	Mar. 25

And fortnightly thereafter.

PASSAGE MONEY—Saloon, £55, £63, and £70. Second, £30 and £37. Third, £17 17s to £22.

Excursion Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

SALOON PASSENGERS allowed to break their journey.

Facilities are afforded for bringing out friends and relatives from London by the prepayment of passage money.

MANAGERS: F. GREEN and CO. and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO., Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.

Full particulars on application to T. L. DEVITT, Managing Director in Australia. 43 Pitt-street.

COOK'S Tours (all routes) to Europe.—Great facilities, trouble saved, travelling made easy. 4 Hunter-st.

ENGLAND, via AMERICA, IN 37 DAYS.

ROYAL MAIL EXPRESS SERVICE.

Avoiding alike the heat of the Red Sea and the cold of Cape Horn.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, Limited, in conjunction with OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Under contract with the Postmaster-General of New Zealand the steamers of this line are appointed to leave Sydney and Auckland for Apia (Samoa), Honolulu, and San Francisco every four weeks as under:—

Steamer.	Tons	Leave Sydney.	Leave Auckland.	Arrive at 'Frisco.
Mariposa	3000	December 26	December 31	January 19.
Monowai	3500	January 23	January 28	February 16.
Alameda	3000	February 20	February 25	March 16.

Passengers are booked to San Francisco or through to European destinations, and have at San Francisco choice of overland railways and the unrivalled Atlantic Steamship Lines of the Cunard, Inman, White Star, and other companies.

Tickets are available for 12 months, and Saloon Passengers can break their journey to Auckland, Honolulu, San Francisco, and any points en route to New York, viz., Vancouver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas, Chicago, Niagara Falls, Montreal, &c.

Through Fares, Sydney or Auckland, to England:—
SALOON, £63 and £66.
Combination Ticket, £52 10s and £57 13s 4d.
STEERAGE, £30 18s 9d.

Time cards, railway maps, and guide books, showing all routes to any points of the United States, may be had on application.

Cargo and passengers booked to Apia (Samoa) at current rates.

For rates of passage and freight, and all other information, apply at the Company's Offices, 15 Bridge-street.

FREDK. W. JACKSON, Manager.

R.M.S. MARIPOSA, for SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

CARGO will be received at Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, up to 3 p.m., TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

No cargo will be received without a shipping order, which must be procured from the undersigned.

Shippers are requested to lodge their Bills of Lading for signature TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

UNION S.S. COMPANY, Agents, 15 Bridge-street.

R.M.S. MARIPOSA, for SAN FRANCISCO, via APIA (Samoa) and HONOLULU.

ALL ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be RENDERED in TRIPLICATE at the office of the undersigned not later than noon TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, otherwise they will not be recognised.

UNION S.S. COMPANY, Agents. 15 Bridge-street.

NEW ZEALAND by UNION LINE of STEAMERS.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

The magnificent new steamship WAIHORA, fitted throughout with electric light and all modern improvements, for AUCKLAND AND ALL N.Z. PORTS, on SATURDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 24, at noon.

To be followed by THE POWERFUL and POPULAR STEAMSHIP MARAROA, THE FASTEST STEAMER IN THE TRADE, Fitted throughout with electric light and latest modern improvements, for WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and DUNEDIN, (transhipping to outports) on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

FARES AND FREIGHTS AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

CARGO RECEIVED DAILY.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RETURN TICKETS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS COMPANY CAN LAY OVER AT ALL PORTS EN ROUTE, proceeding at convenience by local coasting or main line steamers.

TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

N.B.—Passengers are particularly requested to inspect the accommodation and arrangements by the above line of steamers of these vessels before booking elsewhere.

For all information apply to UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF N.Z., LTD., 15 Bridge-street.

UNION LINE OF STEAMERS.

EXCURSIONS to the WEST COAST SOUNDS of NEW ZEALAND.

SIXTEENTH SEASON.

One of the Company's finest and superbly arranged steamers, specially fitted for the occasion, will make the usual series of excursions so widely and favourably known throughout Australasia and Europe. The principal sounds will be visited, and every facility given excursionists of exploring these wonderful fjords. A special feature of this season's trip will be the stay of the steamer in Milford Sound for two days, to enable excursionists to visit Lake Ada and the wonderful Sutherland Falls, the highest in the world.

Those who desire it will have an opportunity of arranging for the overland journey from Milford Sound to Lake Te Anau via M'Kinnon Pass, a route which embraces some of the grandest and most beautiful scenery in New Zealand.

The excursions (each occupying about 10 days) will start from Port Chalmers about 18th JANUARY, and again about 27th JANUARY, and 6th FEBRUARY.

Fare (from Port Chalmers), £10.

Further particulars at offices of Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand, 15 Bridge-street.

FREDK. W. JACKSON, Manager.

TASMANIA.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS by UNION LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Powerful and Popular S.S. OONAH, so well and favourably known in the trade, fitted with ELECTRIC LIGHT throughout and all the latest improvements, with promenade space whole length of ship, will be despatched TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 6 p.m., FOR HOBART DIRECT.

This Vessel has just been THOROUGHLY CLEANSED and OVERHAULED by Mort's Dock. Several important alterations have been made for the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE of TRAVELLERS, and she is now, without exception, THE BEST and FASTEST STEAMER running between SYDNEY and HOBART.

FOR LAUNCESTON, the favourite Steamship CORINNA, just thoroughly overhauled and cleansed by Mort's Dock, will be despatched on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, at 4 p.m.

Apply UNION S.S. CO., 15 Bridge-street.

COOK'S TOURS TO NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIA.—Through Combination TICKETS issued at lowest rates by any line of steamers. THOS. COOK and SON, 4 Hunter-street.

NEW ZEALAND by THE NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALASIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS WARRIMOO and MIOWERA, 5000 TONS CAPACITY, 4500 I.H.P., will be despatched for New Zealand ports, taking passengers and cargo at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

S.S. WARRIMOO about 31st December, via Melbourne, Milford Sound, and Bluff. To follow, S.S. MIOWERA, for AUCKLAND Direct and all New Zealand ports.

HUDDART, PARKER, and CO., Limited, Managing Agents.

COOK'S TOURS TO NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIA.—Through Combination TICKETS issued at lowest rates by any line of steamers. THOS. COOK and SON, 4 Hunter-street.

RICHMOND RIVER.—NOTICE to SHIPPERS.—S.S. OAKLAND will LAY UP during Holidays, and resume running on 3rd January, 1893. W. T. YEAGER.

GOSFORD and Brisbane Water.—S.S. Midget leaves Sst. Ship Wharf, Tuesday, 9 a.m.; Friday, 9 a.m.

BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, 10 Bridge-street,

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES OF STEAMERS:—

A.U.S.N. CO.—To Queensland ports, Melbourne, New Caledonia, Fiji, and New Hebrides.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO.—Regular line to and from India.

QUEENSLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.—From Queensland ports to London, via Batavia.

GIBB LINE OF CHINA STEAMERS.—From China and Japan.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.—To China and Japan.

NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. CO.—From Hongkong to Vancouver and Tacoma, connecting with Northern Pacific Railway.

NEW GUINEA MAIL LINE.—Cooktown to all New Guinea ports.

MOGUL S.S. CO., Limited.—Sydney to London. And other steamer Lines.

Intending passengers coastwise to the Pacific Islands, Java, Singapore, India, China, Japan, Canada, and Europe should call for information concerning above routes before booking.

HANDBOOKS of INFORMATION, &c., on application.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Steam to HONGKONG and JAPAN, calling at Queensland Ports and Darwin.

The splendid steel steamship CHANGSHA, 2300 tons, J. E. Williams, Commander, will be despatched from Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3.

THROUGH SALOON TICKETS are issued for all ports in China and Japan, and also to San Francisco, New York, London, Liverpool, and the Continental ports.

For rates of freight and passage apply to LORIMER, ROME, and CO., Agents, 34 O'Connell-street.

STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

The following steamers belonging to members of the Association will be despatched as under:—

ADELAIDE (via Melbourne)—
Innamincka (Adelaide Co.'s), Saturday, Dec. 24, 1 p.m.
Barrabool (Howard Smith's), Tuesday, Dec. 27, 5 p.m.
Adelaide (Adelaide Co.'s), Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 p.m.
Konoowarra (Howard Smith's), Tuesday, Jan. 3, 5 p.m.

ADELAIDE and WEST AUSTRALIA (from Melbourne)—
Steamer (Huddart, Parker's), early.
Bullarra (Adelaide Co.'s), January 6.

BRISBANE and QUEENSLAND PORTS—
Leura (Howard Smith's), Saturday, Dec. 24, 1 p.m.
Cintra (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Wednesday, Dec. 28, 4 p.m.
Peregrine (Howard Smith's), Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 p.m.

BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, BUNDABERG, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON—
*Fitzroy (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), To-morrow, 5 p.m.
Konoowarra (Howard Smith's), Tuesday, Dec. 27, 5 p.m.
Burrimbla (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Friday, Dec. 30, 5 p.m.
*Passengers and cargo for Maryborough change at Brisbane.

BRISBANE, KEPPEL BAY, MACKAY, TOWNSVILLE, and ALL QUEENSLAND PORTS to THURSDAY ISLAND, NORMANTON, and BURKETOWN—
Leura (Howard Smith's), Saturday, Dec. 24, 1 p.m.
Cintra (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Wednesday, Dec. 28, 4 p.m.
Peregrine (Howard Smith's), Sat. Dec. 31, 1 p.m.

EDEN (PAMBULA GOLDFIELDS)—
Corinna (Union Co.'s), Thursday, Dec. 29, at 4 p.m.

FIJI, from SYDNEY—
Birksgate (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Wednesday, Jan. 4, 5 p.m.

For SUVA and LEVUKA, from MELBOURNE—
S.S. Ovalau (Union Co.'s), about Saturday, Jan. 14.

HOBART (direct)—
Oonah (Union Co.'s), To-morrow, 6 p.m.
Tasmania (Huddart, Parker's), This Day, 4 p.m.

LAUNCESTON, from MELBOURNE—
Steamer (Union Co.'s), Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

LAUNCESTON (transhipping at Melbourne to s.s. Coogee)—
Elingamite (Huddart, Parker's), To-morrow, noon.
Burrumbeet (Huddart, Parker's), Friday, Dec. 30, 5 p.m.

LAUNCESTON (via Eden)—
Corinna (Union Co.'s), Thursday, Dec. 29, at 4 p.m.

LAUNCESTON (direct)—
S.S. Tambo (Huddart Parker's), Tuesday, Jan. 3, 4 p.m.

MELBOURNE—
Elingamite (Huddart, Parker's), To-morrow, noon.
Barcoo (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), To-morrow, 5 p.m.
Innamincka (Adelaide Co.'s), Saturday, Dec. 24, 1 p.m.
Peregrine (Howard Smith's), Saturday, Dec. 24, 1 p.m.
Barrabool (Howard Smith's), Tuesday, Dec. 27, 5 p.m.
Arawatta (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Wednesday, Dec. 28, noon.
Burrumbeet (Huddart, Parker's), Friday, Dec. 30, 5 p.m.
Adelaide (Adelaide Co.'s), Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 p.m.
Gabo (Howard Smith's), Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 p.m.

NEWCASTLE—
Passengers and cargo nightly (per special advertisement), Newcastle and Hunter River S.S. Co., Limited.
Steamer (Huddart, Parker's), early.

NEW HEBRIDES—
Rockton (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Wednesday, Jan. 18, 5 p.m.

NEW ZEALAND—
Mararoa (Union Co.'s), via Wellington, Lyttelton, and Dunedin, Friday, Dec. 30, 5 p.m.
Waihora (Union Co.'s), via Auckland, Saturday, Dec. 24, noon.

NEW ZEALAND PORTS, from MELBOURNE—
Talune (Union Co.'s), Saturday, Dec. 24, noon.

NEW ZEALAND (via Melbourne)—
Warrimoo (New Zealand and Australasian Co.'s), about Dec. 31.

NOUMEA and FIJI (Suva and Levuka)—
Birksgate (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Wednesday, Jan. 4, 5 p.m.

PORT PIRIE (without transhipment)—
Barrabool (Howard Smith's), Tuesday, Dec. 27, 5 p.m.

PORT PIRIE—
Innamincka (Adelaide Co.'s), Saturday, Dec. 24, 1 p.m.

PORT AUGUSTA (without transhipment)—
Barrabool (Howard Smith's), Tuesday, Dec. 27, 5 p.m.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS (via Auckland)—
Waihora (Union Co.'s), Saturday, Dec. 24, 5 p.m.

SHOALHAVEN PORTS—
Brinawarr (Huddart, Parker's), for Berry only, Mondays and Thursdays, at 9 p.m.
Coomonderry (Huddart, Parker's), for Nowra Bridge and Shoalhaven River, Tuesday and Fridays, at 9 p.m.
For further particulars apply at Companies' Offices.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS. EXCURSIONS.

FOR MELBOURNE Special Return Tickets will also be issued during the Holiday Season by ALL the HOWARD-SMITH LINE of Steamers, leaving EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at a specially-reduced rate of £4 SALOON RETURN. The Excursion Tickets will be available for two months.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Ltd., 67 York-st.

SUMMER EXCURSION TO MELBOURNE by the HOWARD-SMITH LINE of STEAMERS, leaving the Wharves, foot of King-street, for MELBOURNE, EVERY TUESDAY at 5 p.m., and SATURDAY at 1 p.m. SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued during the HOLIDAY SEASON for TWO POUNDS RETURN, SALOON. The tickets will be available for two months.

For ADELAIDE SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES are also arranged.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited, 67 York-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS.

WEATHER PERMITTING.

Wollongong, Kiama, Monday, midnight
Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Tuesday, Friday, 11 p.m.
Moruya, Clyde, Bateman's Bay, Friday, 9 a.m.
Ulladulla, Thursday, noon, Friday, 9 a.m.
Merimbula, Eden, Bermagui, Thursday, Saturday, noon.
Tathra, Thursday, Saturday, noon; cargo, 11 a.m.
Pambula Goldfields, Thursday, Saturday, noon.

No cargo received after 11 a.m. or 5 p.m. on days of sailing.

N.B.—Cargo will be received as usual on TUESDAY, 27th.

PAMBULA GOLDFIELDS.

MERIMBULA, NEAREST PORT, per ILLAWARRA COMPANY'S STEAMERS, THURSDAY, SAT., Noon.

TWEED RIVER and BYRON BAY.—The fast steamship KARUAH, 200 tons, will be despatched TO-MORROW, Friday, at 9 p.m. Dock cabins. GEO. W. NICOLL, Albion Wharf.

THE NORTH COAST S. N. COMPANY, Limited (with which are amalgamated C. R. and M. R. S. N. Company, Limited, and John See and Co.).

From CLARENCE WHARF, 3 Sussex-street:
CLARENCE RIVER—Kallatina, To-morrow, 11 p.m.
RICHMOND RIVER—Tomki, Saturday, at noon.
MACLEAY RIVER—Burrawong, Wednesday next.
BELLINGER RIVER, transhipping into s.s. Belmore at Macleay River—Burrawong, Wednesday next.
BRUNSWICK RIVER (transhipping into Captain Fenwick's steamer at Ballina)—Tomki, Saturday, at noon.

From MARKET WHARF:
MANNING RIVER—Electra, This Day, 5 p.m.
PORT MACQUARIE—Rosedale, Wednesday next.
NAMBUCCA RIVER—Rosedale, Wednesday next.
BYRON BAY, COFF'S HARBOUR, WOOLGOOLGA—Helen Nicoll, early.

No cargo received after 5 p.m.

RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.

THE NEWCASTLE AND HUNTER RIVER STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited.

TIME-TABLE of STEAMERS TO AND FROM SYDNEY during Xmas and New Year Holidays:—

Day.	Date.		From Sydney, at 11.30 p.m.	From Newcastle, at 11.30 p.m.
Thursday	December	22	Namoi	Newcastle
Friday	"	23	Newcastle	Namoi
Saturday	"	24	Namoi	Newcastle
Sunday	"	25	Sydney	Namoi
Monday	"	26	Newcastle	Sydney
Tuesday	"	27	Namoi	Newcastle
Wednesday	"	28	Newcastle	Namoi
Thursday	"	29	Namoi	Newcastle
Friday	"	30	Newcastle	Namoi
Saturday	"	31	Namoi	Newcastle
Monday	January	2	Newcastle	Namoi

FARES—Saloon (Single), 7s; Return, 10s 6d, available for 2 months. (Deck Cabin Berths 2s extra each way.) Steerage, 4s each way.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices: 147 Sussex-street, 401 George-street.

MANLY BEACH, the most beautiful Watering Place near Sydney.

SALOON STEAMERS—BRIGHTON, FAIRLIGHT, NARARRE (weather permitting, and as far as practicable).

LEAVE SYDNEY: 7.15, 9, 10.15, 11.30, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15.

LEAVE MANLY: 7.15, 8.10, 9.45, 10.55, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 7, 8.30, 10.15.

FARE—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 6d. Single ticket, 1s; children, 6d.

Freight received from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Holidays excepted. Loose hay and straw cannot be shipped.

Special time-table for Sundays and holidays. Fare—Return ticket, 1s; children, 6d.

Port Jackson S.S. Company, Limited, New Jetty, Circular Quay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

EXCHANGE, 56 PITT-STREET.

THE LEADING FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

NET FIRE PREMIUMS, 1891: £1,607,033.

LOWEST RATES. PROMPTITUDE. LIBERALITY.

APPLICATIONS for AGENCIES INVITED.

HENRY F. FRANCIS, Local Manager.

HORDERN BROTHERS, 203-11 PITT-STREET (ONLY).

Our ESTABLISHMENT will be OPEN until 10 o'clock p.m. on SATURDAY NEXT, CHRISTMAS EVE.

Our DISPLAY of CHRISTMAS GOODS is NOT TO BE SURPASSED by any other HOUSE in the CITY.

A CHOICE LOT of NEW GOODS just opened, including fresh novelties for Christmas Presents, and a host of nice things of too large an assortment to list.

A visit to our Establishment will both please you and pay you, as our prices are ridiculously low.

Our only address is HORDERN BROTHERS, 203-11 Pitt-street.

Shipping.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

MANLY BEACH, MANLY BEACH.

EXCURSION FARES. From SATURDAY, December 24 to MONDAY, January 2, 1893.

Return Ticket, 1s. Children, 6d.

PORT JACKSON S.S. COMPANY, Limited, New Jetty, Circular Quay.

HUNTER'S HILL and LANE COVE RIVER STEAM FERRY.

HOURLY FROM LIME-STREET WHARF TO NOON. QUARTER-PAST HOUR AFTERNOON.

Cargo Boat daily from Lime-street Wharf at 1 p.m.

CLONTARF.—A Trip Round the Harbour, and Head of Middle Harbour.—Steamer every afternoon from New Jetty, Circular Quay, foot of Pitt-street, every afternoon at 2.45; Clontarf, 4.40. Return Fare, 1s.

CLONTARF and Head of Middle Harbour, SATURDAY, 24th (Christmas Eve).—Steamer IVY from New Wharf, Circular Quay, foot of Pitt-street, at 11 a.m. and 2.45 p.m. Return fare, 1s.

FOR LONDON.

MARCH WOOL SALES.

The New Steel Clipper Ship FLOTOW will have Prompt Despatch.

For Rates of Freight apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., 37 Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON.

The New Clipper Ship CROCODILE, W. WILSON, Commander.

Having large engagements, early application is necessary for remaining space.

Wool received at Central Wharf Stores.

For freight, &c., apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, 5 Young-street.

SAIL TO FIJI, for SUVA and LEVUKA, the clipper barque POSEIDON, 508 tons Register, loading at Dalgety's Wharf, will have quick despatch.

For terms of freight apply to DALGETY and CO., Limited, 5 and 5 Bent-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

The favourite 100 A1 iron clipper ship TRAFALGAR, 1420 tons register, ALEX. BANGSTER, Commander.

This regular trader, having large engagements and already a large quantity of wool in store, will receive quick despatch.

The accommodation for both first and second class is very superior.

To be dry-docked, cleaned, and painted before sailing.

For rates, freight, or passage, apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Agents.

WOOL received at Flood and Co.'s Stores.

SHIP CHIPPERKYLE, from LIVERPOOL.

ALL ACCOUNTS and CLAIMS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned before noon on FRIDAY, 23rd instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.

GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., Agents.

S.S. WOOLLOOMOOLOO, from LONDON.

ALL ACCOUNTS against this steamer must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by noon FRIDAY, 24th instant, otherwise they cannot be recognised.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, 5 Young-street.

COPPERSMITH, Brassfounder, Plumber, Manufacturer of Diving Gear. W. Robison, 65, 67 Sussex-st.

DINGIES, 11 and 10 ft., also SKIFFS, for SALE or HIRE. Macbeth, boatbuilder, Berry's Bay.

FISHING BOAT wanted, about 22ft., for bona-fide fishing; also NET. Price, &c., D. M., Herald.

FOR SALE, Sailing and Rowing Boats, complete, no reas. offer refused. H. Rissler, Balmoral Beach.

FOR SALE, Dingy SKIFF. Ireland's Boat Sheds, Woolloomooloo Bay.

NAUTICAL INST. Rep., Adjusted, Rated, Hired, new parts and new stock. Wiesener's, 334 George-st.

TO PICNIC PARTIES and Others.—S.S. Pacific for Hire. Anderson and Foster, Sussex-st., Sydney.

Legal Notices.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Estate of CHARLES IRVINE, late of Burrawang, Farmer, deceased intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Accounts and Plan of Distribution in the above Estate have this day been filed in my office, 151 Phillip-street, Sydney, and all persons having any claim on the estate, or being otherwise interested therein, are hereby required to come in before me, at my office, on or before the 2nd day of March, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and inspect the same, and if they shall think fit object thereto; otherwise, if the said accounts be not objected to, the same will be examined by me and passed according to law.

Dated this 18th day of December, A.D. 1892.

R. C. MONDAY (L.S.), Deputy Registrar.

Davidson and Johnson, Proctors, Goulburn.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Estate of HARRY MONTAGU TERRY, late of Kenilworth, near Yass, in the colony of New South Wales, Esquire, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Accounts in the above Estate have this day been filed in my office, 151 Phillip-street, Sydney, and all persons having any claim on the said estate, or being otherwise interested therein, are hereby required to come in before me at my said office on or before the seventh day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and if they shall think fit object thereto, otherwise if the said Accounts be not objected to the same will be examined by me and passed according to law. And notice is also hereby given that, on the allowance of the said accounts by the Court, commission will be applied for on behalf of the said executors.

Dated this 20th day of December, A.D. 1892.

R. C. MONDAY, Deputy Registrar.

Jones and Jones, Proctors for the Executors, 88 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—PROBATE JURISDICTION.—In the Estate of WILLIAM POWYER, the elder, late of Lowther, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, deceased.

APPLICATION will be made after fourteen days from the publication hereof that Administration, with the Will annexed (dated the 26th day of October, 1891), of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to WILLIAM HODDER, a son-in-law of the said deceased, the executor in the said will named having renounced probate thereof.

JOHN THOMAS LEE, Proctor for the Applicant, Lithgow.

By Alfred Shaw and Lucas, his agents, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Will and Codicils of THOMAS WILLIAM HOGUE, late of Islington, in the colony of New South Wales, Clerk, deceased.

APPLICATION will be made after fourteen days from the publication hereof that Probate of the last Will and Codicils of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to MARIA HOGUE, of Islington, Widow, and JOHN HOGUE, of Wickham, Engineer, the Executors named in the said Will.

WM. SPARKE, Proctor, Newcastle.

By W. H. Mahony, 149 King-street, Sydney.

IN THE MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1890, the BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT, 1890, and the VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION ACT, 1891, and in the MATTER of the FEDERAL BUILDING SOCIETY (in Liquidation).—Pursuant to the order of Mr. Justice Hood made in this matter on the 8th day of November, 1892, NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors and other persons having claims against the abovenamed Society are required, on or before the 1st day of May, 1893, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to JOHN WHITTINGHAM, ARTHUR SCOTT, and WILLIAM JAMES ROBB, the Liquidators of the said Society, at Number 309 Collins-street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, or by their solicitors, are to come in to prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1892.

CASEY and O'HALLORAN, 311 Collins-street, Melbourne, Solicitors for the Liquidators.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Estate of JOHN JAMES FREDERICK SMITH, late of Brundie, Shoalhaven, in the colony of New South Wales, Farmer, deceased, intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Accounts and Plan of Distribution in the above Estate have this day been filed in my office, Supreme Courthouse, Phillip-street, Sydney, and all persons having any claim on the said estate, or being otherwise interested therein, are hereby required to come in before me at my said office on or before the sixth day of March next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, and inspect the same, and if they think fit object thereto; otherwise, if the said accounts be not objected to, the same will be examined by me and passed according to law.

Dated this twenty-first day of December, A.D. 1892.

R. C. MONDAY (L.S.), Deputy Registrar.

Thos. Marriott, Proctor for the Administratrix, Nowra.

By his Agents—Levy, Hemsley, and Perkins, 122 Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Will of WILLIAM HENRY SEARLE, late of Wagga Wagga, in the colony of New South Wales, Licensed Publican, deceased.

APPLICATION will be made after fourteen days from the publication hereof that Probate of the last Will of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to WILLIAM SEARLE, of Wagga Wagga aforesaid, the sole Executor named in the said Will.

Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1892.

ERNEST E. MORGAN, Proctor for the Executor, Wagga Wagga.

By Laurence and Rich, his Agents, 13 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Will of EDWARD AUSTIN GILLIGAN, late of Dowling-street, Moore Park, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Butcher, deceased.

APPLICATION will be made after fourteen days from the publication hereof that Probate of the last Will of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to CATHERINE AGNES O'NEILL, sister of the said deceased, the Executrix named in the said Will.

MARK MITCHELL, Proctor for the said Executrix, Address, 173 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Public Notices.

CHRISTMAS FOR THE CASUALS at the CITY NIGHT REFUGE and SOUP KITCHEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your extensively-read paper to make an appeal to the benevolent at this time of the year on behalf of our poorer brethren who are compelled to frequent the abovenamed institution, and (as according to their usual practice) the committee desire to again provide a substantial dinner on Christmas Day, the appeal last year being most liberally responded to, so that 387 persons partook of the good cheer provided.

This institution is entirely supported by voluntary aid. Not having any help from the Government, no subsidy nor reserve fund, the committee of management find it very difficult to meet the pressing demands on their limited resources, having a daily average of 130 to dinner and 110 for nightly shelter.

Any donations that may be sent will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the resident manager and collector.

Mr. W. TALKES, 529 Kent-street.

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

An earnest appeal is made to the benevolent by the Committee to enable them to give extra rations at Xmas time to families of the deserving poor. There are now more on the Society's books than any previous time. Contributions of money or clothing gratefully acknowledged by the undersigned.

J. SIDNEY, 21 Elizabeth-street.

THE LADIES' EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATION tender sincere thanks to Messrs. C. Lovely, W. Cooper (Cadbury Bros.), F. K. Oliver, R. Ducker, Mr. Andrews, Mrs. Colls, Miss Collett and Pupils (Ashfield), Miss Tindal, Fresh Food and Ice Company, and others for their liberality re the Christmas Treat to poor families.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Head Offices: 120 Pitt-street.

NOTICE.

The OFFICES of this Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th, and 27th instant, for the Christmas Holidays.

KELSO KING, Secretary.

WE beg to notify our clients that our Warehouse will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th, and 27th instant, for the Christmas holidays.

GEORGE WEBSTER and CO., 9 Barrack-street.

NOTICE.—Our Warehouse will be OPEN for business as usual on SATURDAY Next, and CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 26th and 27th December.

TILLOCK and CO., Wholesale Grocers, Tea Merchants, and Importers, Kent and Liverpool streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Shops, Warehouses, and Factory of the undersigned will be CLOSED on the 26th and 27th December for the Christmas Holidays. JAMES STEDMAN, Manufacturing Confec., Clarence-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Shops, Warehouse, and Factory of the undersigned will be CLOSED on December 26 and 27, for the Christmas Holidays. BIDDELL BROTHERS, Lackey-street.

"XMAS PRESENTS FOR YOUNG AND OLD."

THE PREMISES of the undersigned will be OPEN EVERY NIGHT, including Saturday next, until 6 p.m.

T. F. WIESENER and CO., 334 George-street.

XMAS GIFTS. JOHN HURST, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 321 George-street.

Great variety of Watches, Jewellery, and Diamond Goods, Clocks, Electroplate, and Fancy Articles, suitable for Xmas trade.

Shop will remain open on Saturday Afternoon.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, New Year's GIFTS, great variety at Mrs. MANNING'S well-known and old-established Oxford Toy Bazaar, 8 Oxford-st., where Dolls and Toys are sold so cheap. Xmas Cards in variety.

DRUNKENNESS.—The ONLY Genuine Cure.—"Golden Specific," safe, sure, and speedy. Particulars sent free from Depot, 145 Collins-st., Melbourne. Beware of counterfeits. "Golden Specific" the only real liquor cure.

EYE, EAR, THROAT, and CHEST DISEASES. Dr. SCHWARZBACH has resumed practice. 151 Macquarie-st., opp. Gardens. Hours, 10 to 1 and 3 to 4.

GERMAN CHARLES, Homoeopathist, has Removed to 71 Castlereagh-st., Redfern.

A WELL-KNOWN Mining Manager of large experience, who is proceeding to Western Australia about the 10th January next, will be prepared to INSPECT and REPORT on a limited number of MINING PROPERTIES on the Goldfields of that colony.

The fullest and most reliable information guaranteed.

For particulars apply to WILLIAM J. BEGELHOLE, care of National Mortgage and Agency Company of N.Z., Limited, 463 Collins-street, Melbourne.

WILL A. H. JOHNSON call for his LUGGAGE at 20 Wynyard-square, or it will be sold.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS.—Don't be alarmed about them. Just visit SILVESTER BROS., The Strand, where they have the Largest and Choicest Stock of YORK HAMS to choose from, already dressed for table.

SYDNEY WOOL SALES.

GOLDSBROUGH, MORT, and CO., Limited, Wool, Grain, and Produce Brokers, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen, Stock and Station Agents.

CAPITAL, £6,000,000. Subscribed, £4,500,000. Paid up, £450,000. Reserve Fund, £225,000.

SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The Hon. HENRY MORT, M.L.C., Chairman. JOSEPH ABBOTT, Esq., M.L.A. GEORGE MAIDEN, Esq. LESLEY HERRING, Esq.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on WOOL and other STATION PRODUCE, GRAIN, TIN ORE, &c., for Sale or Shipment.

WOOL STORES: Circular Quay, Pyrmont, and Darling Harbour. OFFICES: Circular Quay.

GAS Stoves.—Raleigh's Paragon, with latest improvement, cooking to-day, 11 till 1. 201 Eliz.-st.

Drapery, Haberdashery, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE from R. WAY and COMPANY, Pitt-street.

This ESTABLISHMENT will remain OPEN on XMAS EVE until 10 p.m. CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE from R. WAY AND COMPANY, 213 to 219 PITT-STREET.

"TO OUR PATRONS and the GENERAL PUBLIC."

We shall esteem it a great favour during the next few days to Xmas if you will kindly visit us as early as possible during each day, so as to secure more comfort while doing your Xmas Shopping, as we get so crowded during the afternoons.

"THE GRAND XMAS BAZAAR" is now complete in every kind of article suitable for young and old for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Our Dolls, Toys, Games, Dressing Cases, Caledonian Cars, Rocking Horses, and Fancy Nicknacks are the CHEAPEST in the city, and variety immense and charming.

R. WAY AND COMPANY, 213 to 219 PITT-STREET.

CHRISTMAS CAKES. TASTY!
CHRISTMAS CAKES. NOURISHING!!
CHRISTMAS CAKES. ARTISTIC!!!
CHRISTMAS CAKES combining the above qualities are Made by HACKSHALL and CO. ONLY, but Kept by Every Grocer.

Religious Announcements.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Phillip-st.—Christmas Music, choir and friends, To-night at 8 o'clock. All invited.

Meetings.

LINNEAN SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A Special General MEETING of the Society will be held on THURSDAY, December 29th, at 4 p.m., in the Boardroom, Public Library (by permission of the librarian). Business: To pass and confirm the Rules adopted at the Meeting on 21st instant.

P. N. TREBECK, THOMAS DIXSON } Hon. Secs.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Leichhardt Town Hall, TO-NIGHT. Messrs. Spence, Holman, M'Naught. "The Land for the People."

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held at Tattersall's Hall, Tattersall's-buildings, Hunter-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 18th January, 1893, at 3 p.m.

Business:

To receive Report and Balance-sheet. To elect a President, 10 Vice-Presidents, 15 Members of the Council, an Honorary Treasurer; two Auditors to fill vacancies caused by the retirement of office-bearers by effluxion of time, in accordance with Rule No. 19.

The following gentlemen have been NOMINATED for election to the respective offices, viz.:—

PRESIDENT (one to be elected):
Hon. John See, M.L.A.
Sydney Burdekin, Esq., M.L.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS (10 to be elected):
Burdekin, Sydney, Esq., M.L.A.
Cox, Hon. G. H., M.L.C.
Dowling, V. J., Esq.
Goodchap, Hon. C. A., M.L.C.
Hill, George, Esq.
Hordern, Samuel, Esq.
Hyam, Hon. S. H., M.L.C.
Lackey, Hon. John, M.L.C.
Loder, George, Esq.
Manning, W. P., Esq., Mayor of Sydney
Martin, James, Esq., M.L.A.
Reynolds, F. S., Esq.
Roberts, Hon. R. H., M.L.C.
See, Hon. John, M.L.A.
Want, J. H., Esq., Q.C., M.L.A.

COUNCIL (15 to be elected):
Bowman, A., Esq.
Charley, Philip, Esq.
Daly, John, Esq.
Dean, W. H., Esq.
Dodds, Captain A. J.
Denham, E., Esq.
Grierson, T. N., Esq.
Harnett, L. J., Esq.
Johnstone, E., Esq.
Judd, R. H., Esq.
Loder, George, Esq.
Marks, James, Esq., M.L.A.
Martin, W. Fraser, Esq.
Marr, H. F., Esq.
Russell, P. R., Esq.
Thompson, J. L., Esq.
Vance, J. E., Esq.
Whiting, G. H., Esq.
Winchcombe, F. E., Esq.
Wright, F. A., Esq., M.L.A.
Young, Hon. J. D., M.L.C.

HONORARY TREASURER: Harvey, Frederick, Esq.

AUDITORS: Messrs. Miles and Vane.

F. WEBSTER, Secretary.

Sydney, December 21, 1892.

HEBREW LITERARY and DEBATING SOCIETY.—TO-NIGHT, at Synagogue-chambers, 166 Castlereagh-street, Mr. Lionel L. Goldsmid will read a paper on "Beaconsfield," 7.45 p.m. Visitors invited.

MASONIC.—Lodge Liberty, G.O.F.—Emergency Meeting, Prot. Hall, This Evening. G. H. Davies.

NEW SOUTH WALES TRAMWAY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Burns, Philp, and Co., Limited, No. 10 Bridge-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 29th December, at 2.30 p.m. sharp, for the purpose of passing the following resolution:—

"That, as no further necessity exists for the continuance of this Company, the same be wound up voluntarily without further delay."

By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. FRESHAW, Secretary.

Sydney, December 21, 1892.

SUNNY CORNER SILVER-MINING COMPANY, No Liability.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the resolution passed by the shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders held on Wednesday, November 30 last, an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Company will be held at 11 a.m. on THURSDAY, December 22 instant, at the Company's Office, 131 Pitt-street, Sydney, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution then to be submitted, viz.:—

Resolved.—"That the directors be and are hereby empowered to sell and dispose of the Company's property in whatever manner they may deem advisable."

And, if such resolution be not adopted, for the consideration of such other resolution in respect to the affairs of the Company as may be then submitted.

By order of the Board.

LEONARD DODDS, Manager.

Sydney, December 2, 1892.

MARITOTO GOLD and SILVER-MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

A MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, 118 The Strand, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 29th day of December, 1892, at half-past two o'clock.

Business:

To arrange for the disposal of unclaimed dividends.

Signed, W. G. JUDD, ARCH. G. MITCHELL } Liquidators

118 The Strand, Sydney, December 21, 1892.

Musical Instruments.

W. H. PALING and CO., Limited. Established 1853. PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC, and ALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents Steinway, Feurich, Ecke, Uebel, Gors and Kallmann, and for the Victor and Belling Pianos, Estey Organs. Boosey's Band Instruments, &c., &c.

GREAT VARIETY. LOW PRICES. EASY TERMS.

338 GEORGE-STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY.—BLUTHNER GRAND, in Burr Walnut, fit for any home or hall on earth. PRICE, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

BRUCE and MASSEY, 197 Pitt-street.

BRUCE and MASSEY.

PIANOFORTES, MUSIC, SMITH ORGANS.

197 PITT-STREET.

PIANOS.—RUSSELL'S have the largest and best selected stock. Renowned new high-class German, massive iron-frame Pianos. Note our Cash System. £20, £22, £25, £28, as sold by others for over double. No time-payments. No landlords to pay at Russell's, 99 Botany-street, off Oxford, D'hurst (own prems.). Established 1865.

PIANOS, only £9, £12, £14, £16, £18, £20, cash, every maker. At Russell's, Botany-st., off Oxford-st.

PIANOS, Organs, little used, £9, £12, £14, £16, £18, £20 cash. Rare bargains at Russell's, Botany-st.

SECONDHAND Pianos, large assortment, best makers, cheapest, at J. W. Fletcher's, 108 Geo.-st. W.

PIANOS Tuned, 5s. L. Thomas and Son, 59 Mt. Vernon-st., Forest Lodge (5 yrs. Allan and Co., Mel.).

PIANO.—Gentleman in distress will sell splendid walnut and gold, iron frame, trichord, check-action, brass tuning plate, only in use two months, cost £70; price, cash, only £28. Romeo, Petersham Post-office.

BRITISH-MADE PIANOFORTES. There are none to surpass those of JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, LONDON, the oldest firm of Pianoforte Makers in the world. Cash or Terms. British Pianoforte Depot, 335A George-street.

PIANOFORTES AND MUSIC.

ELVY and CO., 329 George-street, are showing a great variety of MUSIC. Just received, Operas, Books of Music, Annuals, Charming Waltzes, Beautifully Illustrated, New Songs, Pianoforte Pieces, &c., &c. Such artistic Xmas Musical Presents.

GORDON'S, 296 Bourke-st., nr. Oxford. Cheapest, best, and most reliable house for Pianos in Sydney.

GENUINE Rönisch Piano, 30 guineas; also, Lipp, great bargain. Gordon's, 296 Bourke-st., nr. Oxf.

NEW German Iron-frame Pianos, £20, £25, and £30, bargains. Gordon's, 296 Bourke-st., nr. Oxf.

PIANOS, greatest bargains in Sydney, £5, £10, £12, £15, £18. Gordon's, 296 Bourke-st., nr. Oxford.

PIANO, £9, in good playable order, the room required. 480 Crown-st., S. H.

ELEGANT Piano, £15, rare bargain, cost 60 gns. at Paling's. Doherty's, 304 Bourke-st., nr. Oxford.

HANDSOME Rosewood Piano, £14 10s, with stool, great barg., warranted. 51 Oxford-st., Pad.

WANTED, for cash, an Iron-frame PIANO, must be in good condition, and cheap; no dealers. Address Mr. C. P. SMITH, Redfern Post-office.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The following arrangements have been determined upon in connection with THE PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET:—

SATURDAY, the 24th instant, OPEN FOR BUSINESS till late in the evening.

MONDAY, the 26th instant, CLOSED—HOLIDAY.

TUESDAY, the 27th instant, CLOSED—HOLIDAY.

BUSINESS RESUMED ON THE MORNING OF WEDNESDAY, the 28th.

ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS.

MAKING XMAS "HUM."

A thing is said to "hum" when it displays abnormal activity, whereby attention is drawn to it. The word may apply to either good or evil actions, as, for instance, if the LADY LION TAMER had not been prohibited from continuing her performance the other day, and the lion had snapped off the lady's head or swallowed her HOLUS-BOLUS, thus illustrating the old rhyme which tells about

—"The young lady of Riga,
Who went for a ride on a tiger;
They came back from their ride
With the lady inside,
And a smile on the face of the tiger."

Had something of the kind occurred at the circus, the animal acting as principal performer might have been said to have made the show hum, because more than usual attention would have been excited, and a good advertisement obtained. And again, should an M.L.A., or for the matter of that an M.L.C., so far forget himself as to punch the head of the Speaker or President, as the case might be, that unworthy legislator, whether of new and advanced pattern or of antediluvian type, might be described as making things "hum," and so on. There are suppositious cases in which ill-considered actions are performed or excitable temperaments are led from the right path, and it is not our purpose to give any further instances of like occurrences, although we are compelled to confess they would be easy enough to find.

MAKING XMAS "HUM."

As adepts at this business, and as having practised it for many, many years, we—and it may be as well to remark that we are

ANTHONY HORDERNS'—
ANTHONY HORDERNS'—

feel we have a right to say something on this important subject. It is a branch of our business that we are very fond of, and that consequently we take a special interest in. Indeed, we may say that we are

CHRISTMAS HUMMERS
CHRISTMAS HUMMERS

of the very best brand, and that all who wish to make things "hum" at Xmas time cannot do better than consult us. We are professors of the process of "humming," past-masters of the art, top-sawyers at the game. We "hum" for other people's benefit, and all who join in our "humming," will find it easy enough to "hum" themselves.

HOW ABOUT CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING?

At what point do you propose commencing, and where do you intend leaving off? Are you going through the whole performance, from the prelude to the closing scene, or are you only disposed to look in now and again to see bits of the drama here and there?

XMAS GROCERIES
XMAS GROCERIES.

These are sure to be in your line. You can't do without them. The Xmas pudding is as much a part of Xmas as Xmas Day. Come along, then, and let us introduce you to the Currants and Plums, the Spice and Sugar, and the other little nicenesses.

XMAS TOYS
XMAS TOYS.

You were a child yourself once, and will remember, unless you are over a century, how Xmas was looked forward to for the Toys, Dolls, the Bonbons, and Christmas Tree, and all the paraphernalia of the festive season. Renew the memories of the past, repeat the old time, think of the days when you were a tiny toddler, and go in a "buster" for Toys and Dolls for the little boys and girls.

XMAS FINERY
XMAS FINERY.

You will hardly be able to resist the wonderful attractions we can put in your way. For ladies, both young and otherwise, we have the fashions up to date, CHIFFONS of the newest, RIBBONS new and pretty, BLOUSES in quite new styles, and everything else, not forgetting KID GLOVES, of which we make a special feature at Xmastime. Just take an opportunity of looking over a few of our Xmas Novelties, and we shall be content.

XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS.

What's your fancy? A TEAPOT, a PIPE, or a BEAD BLIND? Please remember that a present should be useful as well as ornamental, and that's why we mention such every-day things. Our store of suitable Presents is unlimited, and your best way is to call and look round. Walk through leisurely, no one will bother you to buy, and if you want anything and can't find it, ask, and it will be produced before you can say THERE IT IS.

OUR ONLY ADDRESS—ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS, PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET (ONLY), UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

Educational.

A LADY TEACHER of Violin req. after Xmas, resident. Address A. S., 139 William-st., Woolloo'loo.

ARGYLE SCHOOL, ARTHURLEIGH, 166-168 ALBION-STREET, SURRY HILLS. SCHOOL will RE-OPEN JANUARY 16th. At home Wednesday. EMILY C. BAXTER.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, CAMPBELLTOWN. High-class Education, and thorough Commercial Training. SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, MODERN LANGUAGES, &c. See Saturday's advertisement.

BURRADOO PARK, NEAR BOWRAL.

This well-known College is NOT in Bowral.

FOR RESIDENT PUPILS ONLY.

The large and attractive residence of twenty-four rooms and numerous offices, with about 200 acres of land, is situated on an elevation very near Burradoo platform, 2000ft. above the sea level, and is well known for the beauties of its surroundings.

Mrs. SULLIVAN is assisted by five first-class English and Foreign Governesses. The Rev. J. Debenham takes the classes for Scripture. Every attention is paid to health, and a thorough education is given. All pupils and governesses are resident, enjoying the comforts and arrangements of a lady's home. Delicate girls have special care. A Professor attends for Dancing, Musical Drill, Calisthenics, &c. Swimming taught.

Terms moderate. NO EXTRAS.

A farm being on the estate, a most liberal table is provided. Pupils may have their own ponies. All the advantages of a first-class Sydney school are given, with the climate of Bowral in addition, for which reason pupils attend from Queensland, New Caledonia, Victoria, and most distant parts of New South Wales.

Pupils may remain for short vacation without charge.

Vacation ends MONDAY, 23rd January.

Extract from Southern Mail, December 17:—

A matinée entertainment was given in the School of Arts on Wednesday last by the pupils of Mrs. Sullivan's school at Burradoo Park. There was a large and appreciative audience present by invitation, and they were pleasantly impressed with the excellent training which, as is well known locally, is imparted at the school in question. It is said, and we have every reason to believe in the accuracy of it, that Mrs. Sullivan's establishment is one of the very best of its kind in the colony. The healthiness of the situation of the school is beyond all doubt, and the very great care taken and the study made of the pupils' physique is no doubt a primary cause of the efficiency of the school, on the principle and the well-known truth that without a healthy body there cannot be a vigorous mind. The programme on Wednesday seemed to have been specially prepared with the object of giving an insight into the general training imparted at Mrs. Sullivan's school, and to the studies in music, singing, deportment, and calisthenics, which occupy the attention of the young ladies, in addition, it may be assumed, to the regular course of training. Thus there were pianoforte duets, highland fling, violin quintettes, vocal solos, Spanish waltz, choruses, different kinds of pretty and graceful dances, Indian club exercises, and tableaux. The pupils who took part numbered from 25 to 30, some of very tender years, others advanced, and in every item there was a degree of proficiency exhibited that reflected credit upon the principal of the school and her assistants, and fully maintained the reputation which the school bears for the efficiency of its teaching.

GUITAR TAUGHT, best method. Elvy and Co., 329 George-st.

PRESBYTERIAN LADIES' COLLEGE, CROYDON, SYDNEY.

Principal, JOHN MARDEN, M.A., LL.D.

"One of the foremost educational establishments in Australia."

"On the highest spot in the healthy suburb of Croydon."—Sydney Morning Herald.

The Council are again increasing the accommodation, but as the number of day-scholars admitted will henceforth be limited, early application is recommended.

CLASSES RE-OPEN on JANUARY 31st, 1893. VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS. Prospectus on application.

ROTHESAY SCHOOL, Carlton, near Kogarah.—Principal, Mrs. WILSON. 100 p. c. Candidates sent up to Pub. Exams. 1891 and 1892 have been successful. New term, Jan. 23rd. At home Wed. Prospectus on app.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. GOLDIE has Vacancies for BOARDERS. Apply Avenal, Leichhardt-street, Waverley.

ST. PHILIP'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CHURCH-HILL.

President—The LORD BISHOP of SYDNEY.
Vice-President—Rev. J. D. LANGLEY.
Head Master—Rev. W. S. NEWTON, M.A., Cambridge.
Second Master—Mr. T. HILHOUSE TAYLOR.
Assisted by efficient Masters.

The first aim of this school is the cultivation of high moral and religious principles. There is NO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Pupils are prepared for ALL EXAMINATIONS.

Boys intended for BUSINESS PURSUITS are instructed in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, French, German, Arithmetic, and Commercial Correspondence.

There is a PREPARATORY CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS, who are thoroughly grounded in general English subjects. Special attention is paid to writing, spelling, and arithmetic.

The Gymnasium is a lofty and well-ventilated room, 60ft. by 30ft.

A FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIP (exempting from all school fees for the following year) is given to the boy who is most successful at the December Examinations. Candidates must have attended the school throughout the preceding year.

School will be RE-OPENED MONDAY, January 30.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE, MT. VICTORIA, BLUE MOUNTAINS. Thorough education, every home comfort, healthy climate. Prospectus and references on application to Principal.

DID YOU EVER KNOW that there are thousands of things being made in the shape of a PIANO to sell as a PIECE OF FURNITURE ONLY? You can buy these things at the "SPOT CASH" shops for Twenty-five Guineas. But do not be misled; there is no music in them. They are not real Pianos, but merely pieces of furniture.

DID YOU EVER KNOW?

Did you ever know that a 7¼ octave Upright PIANO had nearly 9000 parts to it? That every time you touch a key you move 50 little parts, and 88 keys give you 4400 parts to the action alone?

DID YOU EVER KNOW

That a 7¼ octave Upright PIANO has about 233 steel strings in the flat scale, and from 36 to about 55 in the overstrung scale (it depends on scale); and that there is a strain of about 137lb. to each string, which means tons of weight that high factory pitch to sustain?

DID YOU EVER KNOW

That the vital spark of a PIANO is its soundboard, the adjustment of which to the plate frame should be done with almost a spirit level and to the rule of a hair? When so done you avoid bell tones, harmonics, and wild notes.

DID YOU EVER KNOW

That the back blocking and bracing of a PIANO is its backbone, to sustain all these parts and strain with which to ensure service and durability?

DID YOU EVER KNOW

That the adjustment of bridges, bars, and striking distances on soundboards should be almost identical in each PIANO of the same scale, to get them as near alike as possible?

DID YOU EVER KNOW

That the scale of the PIANO is the secret of it? The acoustics, balance of register, uniform bearing, pin space, position of bridge pins, and position of striking line all are the mystery of it, controlled only by a man of genius or practical common sense?

ALL THIS COSTS MONEY.

So, if you want MUSIC, if you want an Instrument that is a WORK OF ART, and will give you LASTING SATISFACTION, come to

W. H. PALING and CO., LIMITED, 338 GEORGE-STREET, PIANOFORTE DEALERS and IMPORTERS.

Established 1853.

SOLE AGENTS for the World-renowned PIANOS of Steinway and Sons, Julius Feurich, Carl Ecke, the Uebel and Lechleiter, Gors and Kallmann, The "Victor," The "Belling," and who have a Large and Select Stock of many other Makers of Renown, such as ERARD, COLLARD, KIRKMAN, RONISCH, LIPP, &c., &c.

ESTEY ORGANS, Boosey's Band Instruments, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet and Band Music, &c., &c.

PALING'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL, JUST PUBLISHED, 1s.

Personal.

A.—R. M. RILEY (late of the Detective Force), 51 and 53 Sydney Arcade.

Inquiries of every description conducted with secrecy and despatch. Evidence procured in divorce and other cases.

NEXT OF KIN AGENCY. Copies of Wills obtained. Estates collected in the United Kingdom and elsewhere by London agents (a responsible firm of solicitors). Advances made (pending collec.) to legatees and others beneficially entitled.

COOK'S Private Detective Office, 133 King-st., Syd.—20 Male and Female Detectives, highly recomm.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. G. Alexander, chiropodist, 11 Hunter-st.

D. F.,—Be five two five.

IF this should meet the eye of ARTHUR BOWN, write at once. Brother James, G.P.O., Melbourne.

IF R. M. T. returns at once, affairs can be settled, and save trouble. Flo. Gr.

JOHN F. MORRISON, from Magheraveely, county Fermanagh, Ireland,—Send ADDRESS to brother, Daniel Morrison, No. 49 Stevedore-street, North Williamstown, Melbourne, Victoria.

MR. J. L. MARSHALL, Dentist, Sydney Arcade, Geo.-st.—Hours, 9 to 6; art. teeth, £5 sets; gas daily.

MRS. M'DOWL, Accoucheuse, receives Ladies from town and country. 128 Glenmore-rd., Pad'tn.

MR. GEO. MALTBY, late of New York,—Please CALL on Mr. DAVID WALKER, Gen. Sec. Y.M.C.A., Sydney. Important.

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENTS and TOPOGRAPHISTS.

LETTERS on any subject and in any language. General information about any town or important locality. Charges moderate.

81 Imperial Arcade.

XMAS CARDS, latest novelties, best selection in Sydney. Sconler's, 3 and 4 King-st. Arcade.

Lost and Found.

CABMAN who drove gentleman from Hotel Delmonico, 117, 119 Princes-street, to Lime-street Wharf last Saturday, please call at hotel and return MACINTOSH left in cab. Reward.

LOST, Cattle DOG, on the Lane Cove-rd. Reward. A. H. Rowlandson, William-st., North Shore.

LOST, Gold Cable BROOCH, between Circular Quay and Hunter-st. Reward, write to Q., Herald.

LOST, PLAN, J. M. Sheil's land, 5s reward. G. H. Knibbs, 173 Pitt-st.

LOST, Tuesday evening, Lady's Silver Watch, from G.P.O. to Wm.-st., rew. 60 Forbes-st., Wmloo.

LOST, PURSE, containing money and keys, between Erskine and Pitt sts. Reward, 16 York-st.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, corner Newtown-rd., Purse cont. money; rew'd. 299 Parramatta-rd., Lhdt.

ONE Pound Reward.—LOST, Emerald and Diamond RING. A. H. Macarthur, 87 Macleay-st., P. Pt.

ONE POUND REWARD.—LOST, from Bowen Park, St. Peters, one Yellow Strawberry COW, near calving, branded AKM on back, 3 on rump. D. BUFFIER, Bowen Park, St. Peters.

REWARD £1.—LOST, a Brown MARE, black points, branded LY over ⌣; last seen near Iron Cove Bridge. C. GRACE, Council-chambers, Hunter's Hill.

STRAYED, grey Horse, with saddle and bridle and coat. Reward, T. E. Geddes, Canterbury-rd., P'sham.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—LOST, a loose DIAMOND, on Tuesday morning, in or near College street or William-street. Apply FLAVELLE and ROBERTS, Jewellers, 340 George-street.

Calls and Dividends on Shares.

THE YALWAL VICTORY GOLD-MINING COMPANY, No Liability.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL (being the fourteenth Call) of SIXPENCE per Share on the Contributing Stock of the Company has This Day been made, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1893, to me, SAMUEL MACDONNELL, at the Registered Office of the Company, at Norwich-chambers, No. 56 Hunter-street, Sydney.

Dated at Sydney, this 19th December, 1892.

By order of the Board.

S. MACDONNELL, Manager.

PEAK HILL PROPRIETARY GOLD-MINING COMPANY, No Liability.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have This Day made a CALL (No. 6) of Sixpence (6d) per share on all Contributing Shares in the Peak Hill Proprietary Gold-mining Company, No Liability, payable to the Legal Manager, at the Company's Office, Victoria-chambers, 63 Elizabeth-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1893. By order of the Board. S. W. MOORE, Legal Manager.

Victoria-chambers, Sydney, 21st December, 1892.

MARITOTO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, Limited: in Liquidation.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

HOLDERS of Paid-up Shares who have not yet applied for their dividends are reminded that it is necessary early application should be made for same, as it is desired to close the affairs of the Company by 31st January, 1893.

(Signed) W. G. JUDD, ARCHD. G. MITCHELL } Liquidators.

118 The Strand, Sydney, 21st December, 1892.

Military Notices.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

If Recruit A. PATIENCE, who joined the 2nd Regiment P.F. Infantry on 2nd September, 1892, does not return all Government Property now in his charge within fourteen days from date of this notice proceedings will be taken against him under the Volunteer Act.

By order,

M. BAYLY, Capt., Adjutant.

N. S. W. CAVALRY.

There are VACANCIES for a few Recruits in A (Sydney) Troop of the above Regiment to be filled up by 31st December. Those wishing to join should apply at once to

Captain DODD, 14 Castlereagh-street, or to the Cavalry Office, 115 Phillip-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1373782

Government Railways.

ALTERATION OF EXPRESS TRAINS between SYDNEY and MOUNT VICTORIA, commencing THURSDAY, 22nd DECEMBER, 1892.

The 5.35 p.m. Sydney to Mount Victoria, and the 6.10 a.m. Mount Victoria to Sydney, will be altered to run as under:—

Stations.		Week Days. (Saturday excepted.)	Stations.		Week Days.
		p.m.			a.m.
Sydney	Dep.	5.35	Mount Victoria	Dep.	6.10
Penrith	"	6.30	Blackheath	"	6.20
Emu Plains	"	6.34	Katoomba	"	6.38
Glenbrook	"	6.48	Wentworth Falls	"	6.50
Springwood	"	7.11	Lawson	"	7.2
Lawson	"	7.48	Springwood	"	7.32
Wentworth Falls	"	8.5	Glenbrook	"	7.49
Katoomba	"	8.20	Emu Plains	"	7.59
Blackheath	"	8.40	Penrith	"	8.7
Mount Victoria	Arr.	8.50	Sydney	Arr.	9.0

These Trains will call at all Stations and Platforms where required between Penrith and Mount Victoria.

MOOREFIELD RACES.
THURSDAY, 22nd DECEMBER, 1892.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS will leave Sydney for Kogarah at 12.40, 1.7, and 1.25 p.m., returning after the last race; and a SPECIAL HORSE-BOX TRAIN will leave Sydney at 11.50 a.m. on above date.
Return Fares—First-class, 1s; second-class, 9d.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.
SYDNEY TO THE HAWKESBURY RIVER.

On SATURDAY, 24th, and SUNDAY, 25th December, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Sydney at 9.25 a.m.; leave Hawkesbury on the return journey at 4.40 p.m. on 24th December, and at 5.50 p.m. on 25th December.
In connection with these trains, the s.s. General Gordon will take passengers for a most enjoyable trip of 20 miles up the Hawkesbury River and back.
RETURN FARES, including trip on the steamer:— First-class, 5s 6d; second-class, 3s 6d.
By order of the Commissioners,
H. M'LACHLAN, Secretary.
Sydney, December, 1892.

New South Wales Government Railways, Secretary's Office, Sydney, 19th December, 1892.
TENDERS will be received at the Railway Commissioners' Office until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 28th December, from persons willing to contract for the manufacture and supply of 3 DUMMY CARS and 5 TRAIL CARS for the North Shore Cable Tramway, delivery not to be later than the 28th February, 1893. The timber to be used in the construction of the cars is to be purchased from the Railway Commissioners' Seasoned Wood Stores, Eveleigh.
Further particulars can be obtained at the Tramway Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Randwick.
Tenders are to be endorsed "Tender for Tram Cars."
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Commissioners,
H. M'LACHLAN, Secretary.

Amusements.

GARRICK THEATRE.
Proprietor ... J. F. Scholer
Hon. Treasurer ... Mr. J. A. Robinson.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 22nd DECEMBER.
CASTE | CASTE | CASTE.
By kind permission of G. Rignold, Esq.
Under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor, the Earl of Jersey, and in the presence of his Worship the Mayor of Sydney, the leading citizens, and members of the Musical and Theatrical Professions.
Great interest is being taken in this performance on account of the sons of the eminent actors, Messrs. Titheradge, Anson, and Emery, assuming the parts so ably played by their respective fathers. CASTE.
Characters:
Hon. Geo. D'Alroy ... Mr. A. J. Burke
Captain Hawtree ... Mr. G. Titheradge, jun.
Sam Gerridge ... Mr. H. Emery, jun.
Eccles ... Mr. Anson, Jun.
Dixon ... Mr. W. Sutherland
Esther Eccles ... Mrs. J. A. Robinson
Polly Eccles ... Miss Lena Colbron
Marquise de St. Maur ... Miss K. Rathborne.
ACT I. "Courtship."—The Little House at Stangate.
ACT II. "Matrimony."—D'Alroy's Lodgings, Mayfair.
ACT III. "Widowhood."—The Little House at Stangate.
Prices of Admission: Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Pit, 1s.
Box plan at Nicholson's (now filling rapidly), where tickets may be obtained.
Hon. Business Manager, Mr. A. E. POOLEY.

GARRICK THEATRE.
Proprietor ... J. F. Scholer.
Under the management of FRED. B. NORTON.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
FUNNY, FACETIOUS, and FETCHING.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24,
AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS.
Production of the famous Farcical Comedy,
BLUE BLOOD.
Starring Engagement of
Mr. TOM CANNAM, the Popular Comedian,
Supported by a Specially Organised Company.
NOTE POPULAR PRICES:
Family Circle, 1s; Stalls, 2s; Dress Circle, 3s.
Acting Manager (for Mr. Fred. B. Norton), Mr. JOSEPH FINEBERG.
Box Plan at Nicholson's.
See future Announcements.

FRED. B. NORTON'S AGENCY.—Wanted, DOUBLE BASS, good Pianist, instantly. Call 11 o'clock. 7 Victoria Arcade. Take the elevator.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sole Lessees and Managers:
Mr. BROUGH and Mr. BOUCICAULT.
General Manager ... Mr. Mayne.
REOPENS
BOXING NIGHT, 26th DECEMBER.
Mr. BROUGH and Mr. BOUCICAULT have much pleasure in announcing to the Sydney public that they have renewed their lease of the above theatre for a term of six months.
During the last few months the theatre has been considerably altered and greatly improved. The auditorium roof has been raised, and
A SLIDING ROOF
substituted, thus making the ventilation in every way perfect.
The whole of the auditorium has been newly decorated, upholstered, and carpeted.
The stage has been enlarged, consequently permitting productions to be given on a larger scale than hitherto.
A complete installation of Electric Light has been introduced, rendering the theatre cooler and more comfortable than formerly.
The Theatre will be Reopened on
BOXING NIGHT, DECEMBER 26th NEXT,
by the
BROUGH-BOUCICAULT COMEDY COMPANY
in
Shakespeare's Comedy
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
(which created a furore on its production in Melbourne last Xmas).
THE COMPANY,
nearly all of whom will appear in the opening production, will include
Mr. BROUGH
Mr. TITHERADGE — Mrs. BROUGH
Mr. WARD — Miss TEMPLE
Mr. SASS — Miss LISTON
Mr. CATHCART — Miss ROMER
Mr. CATES — Miss GWYNNE
Mr. GREENAWAY — Miss GIBSON
Mr. CHICHESTER
Mr. M'INTYRE
Mr. BOUCICAULT
and
Mr. HARWOOD
(who will make his re-appearance after 3 years' absence).
BOX PLAN now OPEN at NICHOLSON'S, where Dress Circle and Reserved Stall Seats may be reserved for
SIX NIGHTS IN ADVANCE.

GO to FERN BAY PICNIC on BOXING DAY. City Band Engaged. New waxed floor. Admission, 1s.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ANNUAL DINNER.
Under the patronage and in the presence of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD JERSEY, G.C.M.G.
The above will be held at the Australia Hotel, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7.45.
Tickets (One Guinea) may be obtained from the Secretary or members of the Committee.
F. W. S. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSEHILL, BOXING DAY.
GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS,
DEMONSTRATION AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
£450. £450. £450. £450. £450 worth of Prizes.
Dancing, Bicycle, Flat and Walking Races
Dancing, Bicycle, Flat and Walking Races.
Splendid Pavilion. Premier Brass Band.
The Picnic of the Season. Hot and Cold Water Free.
AMUSEMENTS FOR YOUNG AND OLD.
Local people and others not using trains will be admitted to the Ground, with chance of a prize, for 1s.
Tickets, including railway fare, admission, and chance in prize distribution—Adults, 2s; Children, 1s.
N.B.—Send one shilling's worth of stamps, with stamped envelope for reply, or call at Messrs. Bruce and Massey's Pianoforte and Organ Warehouse, 197 Pitt-street, for tickets—including chance in prize distribution—1s each.

PORT HACKING REGATTA,
DECEMBER 26, BOXING DAY.
Open to all Port Hacking Boats.
SAILING RACE, Centreboard, sailed by Local Men.
First prize—SILVER CUP, valued £5 5s
Second prize—£5
Third prize—£3
and other races.
Start and finish at Simpson's Hotel Jetty.
First Race, 2 o'clock.

COOK'S Special Train to Melbourne on Jan. 11. Fares, 60s first, 40s second. Particulars 4 Hunter-st.
COOK'S Tours to and through New Zealand and Tasmania. Tickets, 4 Hunter-st.
COOK'S Two-day Trips to the Blue Mountains, visiting all the principal sights. 4 Hunter-st.
COOK'S EXCURSIONS to the Jenolan Caves, Bulli Pass, Blue Mountains, Newport, Hawkesbury River, and Illawarra district, ticket covering all travel and hotels. 4 Hunter-street.
COOK'S CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS to the Jenolan Caves, Blue Mountains, Illawarra District, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Through tickets at lowest rates. 4 Hunter-street.

GO to FERN BAY PICNIC on BOXING DAY. City Band Engaged. New waxed floor. Admission, 1s.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Geo. Rignold
Stage Manager ... Mr. J. W. Hazlitt
Treasurer ... Mr. C. R. Bailey.
THE RIGNOLD CHRISTMAS BOX.
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), DECEMBER 22,
positively
the LAST NIGHT of "THE ENGLISH ROSE,"
on which occasion
Mr. GEO. RIGNOLD
will present his patrons with the usual ANNUAL CHRISTMAS BOX.
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT.
A CHRISTMAS BOX FOR EVERYBODY,
varying in value from £25 to 1s.
Everybody paying for admission THIS (Thursday) NIGHT will have an equal opportunity of obtaining the premier one, which will take the shape of
A MASSIVE GOLD WATCH
of the first quality, now on view at Flavelle and Roberts, jewellers, George-street,
engraved as follows:—"Her Majesty's Theatre, Bluebeard Xmas Box, 1892, presented December 22, '92, by GEO. RIGNOLD."
THESE CHRISTMAS BOXES
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS HERETOFORE.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, FRIDAY, 23rd DECEMBER, the Theatre will be CLOSED for preparation of the GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME "BLUE BEARD."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY NEXT (XMAS EVE), DECEMBER 24,
GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTION,
when will be presented on a scale of Costly Grandeur and Magnificence
THE GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
BLUE BEARD,
with
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, and EFFECTS.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
of
MAGGIE MOORE,
Miss LILLIE NAPIER
(her First Appearance in Australia),
Mr. GEO. WALTON,
Mr. MARTYN HAGAN,
and
Mr. LIONEL RIGNOLD,
together with
LITTLE IVY SCOTT,
TREVOE, MARTIN, and FRANCIS,
and
A HOST of OTHER WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS
forming
THE GREATEST PANTOMIME COMBINATION IN AUSTRALIA.
Full Particulars will be duly announced.
MORNING PERFORMANCES,
MON., 26th, TUES., 27th, WED., 28th, and SAT., 31st DEC.,
with the same attention to Detail as at Night.
Box plan at Theatre Prices as usual. Early doors open at 6.55 (1s extra). Ordinary admission, 7.15. Commence, 7.45. Carriages 10.45.

BONDI AQUARIUM.
Proprietor and Manager, Alfred Wybrd.
A CARD.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
The Management beg to announce the special engagement of the GREATEST NOVELTY yet produced in Australia.
WILD AUSTRALIA.
To arrive from Queensland on FRIDAY next, after a phenomenal season in Brisbane.
Engaged at immense expense.
(35) ABORIGINALS (35)
composed of the FIERCEST FIGHTING MEN.
CORROBBOREES, DANCES,
and WEIRD CEREMONIES.
This great Exhibition will commence on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, 24th December, and continue every Afternoon and Evening during the holiday week.
GREAT SHARK FIGHT.
THE WARKI CHIEF, TUNGAGORE.
BOXING DAY, 26th December, Gigantic Programme.
Nothing succeeds like success. Our Programme of the past a guarantee for the future. This will eclipse for magnitude and array of artists any entertainment produced in the Southern Hemisphere. Full particulars, vide future issue. Representative for Wild Australia, Mr. C. Sandham.

BONDI AQUARIUM.
REHEARSAL.
All Artists engaged for XMAS SEASON, commencing SAT. Next, to ATTEND at ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m. sharp.
ALFRED WYBURD.

WALTER HOWE and Harry Leston, 5 Hunter-st.—Elocution, Dram. Art, Vocal Cultiv'n, Dialects.

OPERA HOUSE,
King and York streets.
Sole Lessee ... Mr. Harry Rickards.
A SUCCESS OF ENTHUSIASM.
Crowded houses, shrieks of laughter, thunders of applause, nightly greet
Mr. HARRY RICKARDS
AND HIS NEW
TIVOLI MINSTRELS and SPECIALTY COMPANY.
This elegant theatre is replete with every convenience to suit our patrons.
ELEGANTLY FITTED LADIES' CLOAKROOM.
Every part of the theatre is thoroughly ventilated, making it cool and comfortable. GRAND PROMENADE BALCONY. The aim of the management is to make their patrons comfortable, combined with the GREATEST COMBINATION ever seen beneath the Southern Cross.
OUR PRICES:—Dress Circle and Orchestra Stalls, 2s; Stalls, 1s; Pit, 6d.
Plan of Reserved Seats at Paling's, George-street.
Business Manager, JOHN C. LEETE.

MADAME SOLDENE'S BENEFIT,
TOWN HALL,
NEW YEAR'S EVE.
MONSTER POPULAR CONCERT.
GRAND ORGAN.
NATIONAL SONGS.
POPULAR PRICES.
Committee-room: Australia Hotel.

A MERRIE CHRISTMAS.
A TREAT FOR THE PEOPLE.
GRAND FREE CHRISTMAS CONCERT,
CENTENARY HALL, YORK-STREET,
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, at 8.
Trained Chorus of 40 Voices. Orchestra of 25 Instruments. Solos, Christmas Carols, Choruses, Anthems, Orchestral Pieces.
Organ: Mr. F. Stonier. Conductor: Mr. W. I. B. Mote.
Come Early to secure Good Seats.
Collection to Defray Expenses.
Rev. W. G. TAYLOR, C. M. M. Superintendent.

THE GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA.
George-street, opposite Railway. Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Never to be forgotten, the recollection of a lifetime.
NEW PROGRAMME, NEW EFFECTS.
The "ON GUARD" SHOOTING SPECTACLE, real soldiers, nuns, nurses, and ambulance in full attendance on the BATTLEFIELD.
LECTURES and BAND at all times.
Admission, 1s; Children, 6d.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
A MEETING of this Society will be held in the High School, Castlereagh-street, THIS EVENING, Thursday, 22nd instant, at 8 o'clock, to consider the financial position of the Society, and whether it shall be disbanded or continued. Subscribers, performing members, and friends of the Society are respectfully invited to attend.
W. BRIGGS, Hon. Sec.

SYDNEY AMATEUR ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.
Conductor, Signor HAZON.
Owing to a number of the Members being unable to take part in the proposed Benefit CONCERT on Saturday Next it has been decided to POSTPONE it until January.
A. GREEN, Hon. Secretary.

Y.M.C.A.—Excursion to Pearl Bay. Athletic Display, Cricket. Concert. Adults 1s 6d, children 1s.

GO to FERN BAY PICNIC on BOXING DAY. City Band Engaged. New waxed floor. Admission, 1s.

POPULAR EXCURSIONS
to the
HAWKESBURY RIVER
DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
The Newcastle and Hunter River S. S. Company, Limited, will (weather permitting) despatch from Wharf foot of Market-street, the magnificent paddle-wheel passenger Steamships
NEWCASTLE, 1251 tons
NAMOI, 1414 tons, as follows, viz.:
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 24th December, S.S. NAMOI to DANGAR ISLAND at 2 o'clock sharp, landing Excursionists for about an hour, and arriving in Sydney about 8 p.m. 2s RETURN FARE, 2s.
BOXING DAY, MONDAY, 26th December, 1892, at 10 a.m. sharp, S.S. NEWCASTLE to Dangar Island, Hawkesbury River; S.S. NAMOI to Newport, Pittwater.
EXCURSIONISTS per the NEWCASTLE will have an opportunity of viewing the SEVEN MILES of RIVER SCENERY and the famous RAILWAY BRIDGE, and be landed at the MARINE HOTEL, Dangar Island, for about four hours. EXCURSIONISTS per the NAMOI will be favoured with a view of the magnificent SCENERY of PITTWATER, and be landed at NEWPORT HOTEL Wharf for about four hours. BANDS (Coldstream) engaged for each trip. Luncheon and Refreshments on board and at the hotels at moderate rates.
5s RETURN FARE, 5s. Children half price.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices: 147 Sussex-street and 401 George-street.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1892.
POPULAR EXCURSION to PORT HACKING.
The Newcastle and Hunter River S.S. Company, Limited, will, weather permitting, despatch the favourite paddle-wheel steamship
SYDNEY, 634 tons,
on above date, from Wharf, foot of Market-street, at 10 a.m. sharp. Excursionists will be afforded an opportunity of viewing the Southern Coast Line and the approaches to the National Park, and will be landed within easy walking distance of Simpson's Hotel for about four hours.
Luncheon and Refreshments obtainable at moderate rates. COLDSTREAM BAND engaged. Excursionists landed in Sydney on return about 6 p.m. 3s RETURN FARE 3s; Children Half-price. Offices: 147 Sussex-street, 401 George-street. F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

BURWOOD RECREATION GROUND.—Asphalt Wicket Disengaged Saturday, 24th instant. Apply Caretaker, or W. Somerville, c.o. Hatfield Bros., 269 Pitt-street.
KIAMA Cricketers want a visit from a Sydney team on 26th inst. G. J. Sefton, hon. sec. Kiama C.C.
BURWOOD C. C. Disengaged Saturday and Monday, with ground. T. Wedderburn, hon. sec., Bur.
RYDE C. C. Disengaged, at Ryde, Boxing Day. W. Hibble. 118 York-st.
REDFERN ALBERT C.C.—Disengaged 24th and 31st instant, with ground. Endicott, 14 Wynyard-sq.
NORTH Domain Wicket to LET, SATURDAY next, 24th. H. P. Triggs, Box 884, G.P.O.
MECHANIC Cricket Club Disengaged Dec. 31, with wicket. W. Goddard, Harold-st., Newtown.
MECHANIC Cricket C. Diseng. N. Year's Day, country match pref. W. Goddard, Harold-st., Ntwn.
SYDNEY C. C. 2nd Eleven, with Domain, Disengaged Sat. L. G. Abrams, Brisco, Drysdale, Geo.-st.
LEICHHARDT C.C. and Ground disengaged Sat. and Monday. S. J. Fowler, Royal Ins. Co., 56 Pitt-st.

GREAT XMAS SALE. IMMENSE REDUCTIONS. JAPANESE EMPORIUM, 17 HUNTER-STREET.
A. M'INTYRE having bought the above business at a large discount, will offer the whole of his varied stock, with 50 packages of NEW GOODS, just opened, at prices which will command a ready sale.
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

FILLIS'S CIRCUS
CARRINGTON GROUND,
MOORE PARK.
EVERY EVENING at 8.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF "THE STAG HUNT," acknowledged by all who have witnessed it to be the most successful production of the season.
LAST THREE NIGHTS of
The Steeplechase!
The Water Jump!!
The 30 Riders in Costume!!!
The Hunting Song and Chorus!!!!
And the Most Brilliant Programme yet offered to the Sydney public.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.
Mr. Fillis has much pleasure in announcing that the proceeds of to-morrow's performance will be devoted towards the Funds in aid of the Sufferers through the recent BROKEN HILL STRIKE.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 24,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Specially Selected Programme for the Benefit of our Country Patrons.
BOXING DAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26,
GRAND SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCE, at 3 p.m.
An Immense Programme!!
BOXING NIGHT, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26,
commencing at 7.45 p.m. sharp.
IMPORTANT.
In announcing the forthcoming attractions for the Christmas holidays, Mr. Fillis finds it imperative to state that in consequence of the
MAMMOTH PROGRAMME
he has prepared for his patrons, it is absolutely necessary to commence at 7.45 p.m., in order that the performance may terminate in time for the late trams and 'buses.
THE USUAL CIRCUS ENTERTAINMENT
will be given every evening, and the management will strive to outvie all previous efforts in this direction. New acts will be introduced, new artists will make their first appearance, and it is confidently expected that the Bill of Fare offered for our Christmas patrons will be UNEQUALLED IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD. At the conclusion of the regular Circus Entertainment, Mr. Fillis will produce the world-famed
WATER PANTOMIME,
which is already the Talk of Sydney.
The greatest novelty ever introduced to the public of Australasia. The rage of Paris in 1891. The reigning London Attraction of last Christmas.
50,000 GALLONS WATER 50,000
poured into the arena in FULL VIEW of the AUDIENCE.
100 EXTRA ARTISTS 100
Steam Launches! Canoes! Pleasure Boats!
DOUBLE TROUPE of PANTOMIMISTS.
The whole of the work carried on by Messrs. Hudson Brothers under the personal supervision of
Mr. F. E. FILLIS,
who holds the sole right for the colonies of the FAMOUS WATER PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES of the WATER PANTOMIME and CIRCUS ENTERTAINMENT will be given EVERY DAY, commencing precisely at 3 p.m.
ADMISSION: 4s, 3s, 2s, 1s; Children, half-price.
Sole Proprietor ... Mr. F. E. Fillis
Business Manager ... Signor Agrati
Advance Representative ... Allan Hamilton.

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE, under the auspices of the N.S.W. Trades and Labour Council, at FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, Carrington Grounds, Moore Park, FRIDAY, 23rd instant, in aid of sufferers Broken Hill Strike.
Roll up! Prices as usual.

ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL,
GEORGE-STREET, HAYMARKET.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. Frank Smith
Business and Stage Manager ... Mr. Harry Barrington
Treasurer ... Mr. A. S. Neill.
CHRISTMAS. CHRISTMAS.
ON MONDAY NIGHT NEXT (BOXING NIGHT)
will be produced, on a scale of
GREAT MAGNIFICENCE and EXPENSE, our YEARLY GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, arranged by Mr. GEO. K. FORTESCUE, entitled
"LITTLE CINDERELLA AND HER GREAT BIG SISTER,"
or
"THE LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER."
Interpreted by Mr. GEO. K. FORTESCUE, Miss VIOLA FORTESCUE, and the whole strength of the ALHAMBRA COMPANY.
Terminating with our great
"SHADOWGRAPH HARLEQUINADE."
OUR GORGEOUS and ELABORATE TRANSFORMATION SCENE, specially painted by H. WHAITE, Esq., and ASSISTANT.
Music especially arranged by ROBERT LOCKHEAD, Esq. Machinery and Stage Effects by H. QUINN, Esq. Properties by A. HYLAND, Esq. Shadowgraphs and Limelight Effects by Messrs. FROST and SHIPHAM.
CINDERELLA'S CHARIOT,
drawn by TWO MAGNIFICENT PONIES,
kindly lent by
Messrs. W. BLOTT and E. SAMPSON.
The whole produced under the personal supervision of Mr. H. BARRINGTON.

ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL,
George-street, Haymarket.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. Frank Smith
Business and Stage Manager ... Mr. Harry Barrington.
VOX POPULI.
OUR EIGHTH YEAR. OUR EIGHTH YEAR.
An Unbroken Record, and still We Lead.
UNDENIABLE and UNPARALLELED SUCCESS of
Mr. GEO. K. FORTESCUE
Mr. GEO. K. FORTESCUE
and
Miss VIOLA FORTESCUE,
America's Greatest Burlesque Artists.
Free List Entirely Suspended, Press excepted.
Admission—Orchestra Chairs, 2s; Stalls, 1s; Balcony, 6d.

MUSIC UP TO DATE.—MUSIC.—BRUCE and MASSEY, 197 Pitt-st., Sydney.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
Lessee and Manager ... RALPH WALSHE.
Stage Manager ... HARRY CLAY.
WALSHE'S NOVELTY COMPANY.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 24, 1892.
THE BOOM OF ALL BOOMS.
OUR ARRAY OF TALENT.
Miss Marcella Day — Mr. W. B. Warner
Miss Rosie Blair — Mr. Eddie Sampson
Miss Daisy Blair — Mr. Harry Crawford
Miss Maude Clarke — Mr. James Mooney
Miss Rae Cowan — Mr. James Craydon
Miss Florence Neville — Mr. Edward Holland
Miss Kate Clay — Mr. Frank Yorke
Miss Lilian Mason — Mr. Harry Clay
Miss Nellie Clive — Mr. F. W. Montague
Miss Agnes Moore — Mr. Robt. Stynes
3—SISTERS CLARKE—3
Prof. H. E. SEGUY,
IN HIS CHALLENGE ATHLETIC EXHIBITION.
Prices of Admission—Orchestra Chairs, with fans, 2s; Stalls, 1s; Gallery, 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Wanted, 50 more Lady and Gentlemen CHORISTERS, of prepossessing appearance and good voices, none others need apply. Also, a few good INSTRUMENTALISTS, for Orchestra. THIS DAY, 12 noon.

HARMONIC GLEE CLUB.—Full Rehearsal, THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 8 o'clock sharp. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to join can do so by applying at W. D. Johnstone and Co.'s Music W'house, Oxf.-st. and St'nd.

DANCING.—THIS EVENING, Mrs. C. Read, Assembly Rooms, 71 William-st.

DANCING TO-NIGHT, Messrs. LANE'S ASSEMBLY EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, I.O.O.F. Temple, Elizabeth and Liverpool streets. Assembly, Boxing and New Year Nights.

GO to FERN BAY PICNIC on BOXING DAY. City Band Engaged. New waxed floor. Admission, 1s.

Y.M.C.A.—Excursion to Pearl Bay, Monday, 2nd Jan., steamers Birkenhead, Mermaid eng., 1s 6d ret.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.
SETTLING over late Warwick Farm Race Meeting THIS DAY, Thursday, 22nd instant.
JAMES PERRY, Secretary.

MOOREFIELD PONY RACES.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 22nd DECEMBER.
SIX EVENTS — SIX EVENTS.
154 ENTRIES. — 154 ENTRIES.
FIRST RACE STARTS AT 2 p.m.
TRAINS TO KOGARAH.
Horse Boxes ... 11.50 a.m.
Ordinary ... 12.10, 1.10 p.m.
SPECIALS, 12.40, 1.7, 1.25 p.m.
JOHN JOLLY, Secretary.
Office, 198 Pitt-street, Sydney.

PALING'S XMAS ANNUAL.
PRICE, ONE SHILLING.
No. 8.
POST FREE, 1s 2d.
Full Music Size. Elaborate Title Page.
CONTENTS:
"Love's Sorrow" (Shelley) ... Beautiful Ballad. Sung by Miss Colbourne Baber.
"Oh, Steer My Barque to Erin's Isle" ... The Popular Irish Song
"Always Take Mother's Advice" ... Pretty Minstrel Song, with Chorus
"They're After Me" ... Comic Song (by permission of Howard and Co., London).
"The Lesson that I Learnt on Mother's Knee" ... Song with Chorus. Sung with great success by Mr. Wallace King.
"Maggie Murphy's Home" ... Waltz on the Popular Song
"Only a Homeless, Wandering Child" ... American Ballad
"Marguerite" (song) ... The Popular Ballad. Sung by Mr. Wm. Walshe.
"He Did it so Politely" ... A Splendid Comic Song
"What are the Wild Waves Saying" ... Vocal Duet
"Courthouse in the Sky" ... Plantation Song with Chorus
"The Little Flower You Gave Me" ... Baritone Song with Chorus. Sung by Mr. J. S. Whitworth.
"I Love Him So" ... Sung by Madame Soldene (encored nightly) (Specially arranged for Paling and Co.'s Annual).
"When You and I were Young, Maggie" ... Song with Chorus. The General Favourite.
"Wild Flowers" ... Waltz Song. By Composer of "Pretty White Lilies."
W. H. PALING and CO., Limited, have a Large and Select Stock of PIANOFORTES by all of the BEST MAKERS, including
STEINWAY and SONS, JULIUS FEURICH, CARL ECKE, UEBEL, and THE "VICTOR" and "BELLING."
ESTEY ORGANS, Boosey's BAND INSTRUMENTS. CHOICE OLD VIOLINS, MUSIC, &c., &c.
338 GEORGE-STREET.

COMO (Illawarra Line).—Visitors to this picturesque spot, stay at Como Hotel. J. S. Gregory, mgr.

PIANOFORTE Purchasers will find a great advantage in dealing with us. We have new Pianofortes from £20 to £300.
Second-hand Pianofortes, from £5 upwards.
Every instrument is guaranteed, and may be exchanged within three months free of all cost if in Sydney or suburbs, or in the country by paying carriage one way.
Immense Stock. Discount for cash.
Easy terms.
BRUCE and MASSEY, 197 Pitt-street.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE,
Pitt-street, near Market-street.
Messrs. WILLIAMSON and MUSGROVE beg to announce to the amusement-lovers of Sydney that they have taken a lease of this MAGNIFICENT NEW THEATRE, designed by the well-known Sydney Architects, Messrs. BACKHOUSE and LAIDLEY, for Mr. WALTER IVES, by whom it has been built, and furnished in the most complete and costly manner, replete with every modern CONVENIENCE and COMFORT.
THE NEW LYCEUM THEATRE
will be opened on
BOXING NIGHT, DECEMBER 26, 1892,
when will be presented
THE GORGEOUS CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD
and
HARLEQUIN BOY BLUE;
or
THE WICKED BARON and the NAUGHTY WOLF.
Written by Mr. BERT ROYLE.
Music by Mr. LOVELL PHILLIPS.
Illustrated by Messrs.
PHIL. GOATCHER and GEO. GORDON.
THE COMPANY.
The Managers have much pleasure in calling attention to the following list of Special Engagements for this magnificent production, a great feature being the appearance in Pantomime of
Miss ADDIE CONYERS and Miss ALICE LEAMAR
Miss CORA TINNIE and Mr. BERT HASLAM
Mr. ROBERT COURTNEIDGE,
of the
LONDON GAIETY BURLESQUE COMPANY.
In conjunction with the following favourites:—
Miss LILLA WILDE — Mr. W. P. BENTLEY
Miss ADA WALKER — Mr. W. J. BEATTIE
Miss ADA LEE — Mr. ALBERT LUCAS
Miss EDNA CARLYLE — Mr. R. E. WATSON
Miss F. EVELYN — Mr. JAS. HARVEY
and
Mr. SLADE MURRAY.
The Celebrated WALHALLA FAMILY.
SPECIALLY TRAINED BALLET.
FULL CHORUS, and OPERATIC ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of Mr. LOVELL PHILLIPS,
and a Host of Supernumeraries.
The entire production under the personal supervision of Mr. WALTER RAYNHAM.
SPECIAL.
BOX OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.
The Plans now on view DAILY FROM 10 TILL 5 at the Office of the Theatre.
Treasurer and Business Manager,
GEO. L. GOODMAN.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
CALL, ORCHESTRA.
Gentlemen will please attend at 11 o'clock this morning.
LOVELL PHILLIPS.

YORK-STREET RINK.
WIRTH BROTHERS'
COLOSSAL CIRCUS.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.
Coming in all its grandeur and opulent vastness,
on specially chartered S.S. Oonah.
The largest, best, and most attractive amusement for the Christmas Holidays.
70 LADY and GENTLEMEN ARTISTS, 70
standing on the highest pinnacle of their profession.
An associated amusement enterprise, unlimited in resources, and unequalled in the sterling merit of its attractions. Carefully selected and acceptably presented, offering to the public an entertainment that cannot be duplicated by any show in Australasia.
BEAUTIFUL AND ACCOMPLISHED LADY RIDERS.
MIKADO JAPANESE, ACROBATS, TUMBLERS, GYMNASTS.
Best Riders in the profession, bar nobody.
WEIRD BEDOUIN ARABS.
FINEST STUD of THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS in any circus in the world.
Funniest of Clowns, Jugglers, Wire-Walkers, Trained Animal Expositions, &c.
ORIGINAL IN OUR ATTRACTIONS,
formulating Acts never before presented, and introducing Specialities never before witnessed, thus constituting in our entirety the BEST CIRCUS in AUSTRALIA.
WE STAND STRICTLY ON OUR MERITS.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
FRIDAY, 23rd DECEMBER,
at the
YORK-STREET RINK,
with a Special AFTERNOON SHOW on SATURDAY, at 3,
when Children will be admitted for SIXPENCE to the Pit.
Special Seating Accommodation in all parts.
Retiring and Cloak Rooms for Ladies. Obliging attendants, and, in fact, everything appertaining to first-class.
Decorations by S. Walder, 296 Pitt-street.
Building and Carpentering by Banks and Whitehurst.
PRICES:
Chairs, on raised platforms, 4s; children, 2s. Stalls, each person on a carpeted separate seat, with a back to it, 2s 6d; children, 1s 6d.
PIT—ONE SHILLING. No Half-price.
Seats may be reserved for the chairs at Nicholson's, King and George streets.

THE CELTIC FAIR
in aid of
REBUILDING ST. PATRICK'S CONVENT,
is OPEN EVERY EVENING at 7 o'clock,
in those spacious premises adjoining Messrs. D. Jones and Co.'s, George-street.
THIS EVENING there will be a High-class CONCERT under the direction of Mr. Wiegand.
Mr. E. Straus will take part.
Also MAYPOLE DANCE, PUNCH and JUDY, and numerous other attractions.

COOGEE PALACE AQUARIUM.
HOLIDAYS. HOLIDAYS.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY.
Sensational! Surprising! Startling! Stupendous! and Soul-stirring ATTRACTIONS.

GO to FERN BAY PICNIC on BOXING DAY. City Band Engaged. New waxed floor. Admission, 1s.

Machinery.

R. L. SCRUTTON and CO., Engineers, Ironmongers, and Machinery Merchants, have REMOVED to 97 Clarence-street.
FOR SALE, 12-h.p. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, in good condition, 12in. stroke; A. and E. Creag, makers. Apply to Mr. C. BAILEY, Herald Office.
FIRST-CLASS Band SAW by Rodgers, General Joiner, Shaping Machine, 1 iron and 2 wood Saw Benches, Drilling Machines, Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, Emery Wheel, &c. Pyrmont Steam Laundry.
FOR SALE, 8-h.p. second-hand Portable Steam ENGINE. John Lawler, 608 George-st.
NEWSPAPER and Jobbing PLANT, suburban, cheap. W. Shaw, Printers' Broker, 25 Jamieson-st.
FOR SALE, cheap, 2 Forest Devils and 1 hydraulic Stump Extractor. Mr. Young, contractor, Auburn.
COUNTRY Visitors,—Do not forget The Beehive, Pitt-st., Haymarket, for second-hand machinery, tools.
SAW Benches, Saws, Spindles, Lathes, Mortise Machines, grind'g mills all kinds. Beehive, H'market.
SCREW-Cutting Lathe, 10ft. bed, complete, first-class condition, bargain. Beehive, Pitt-st., Haymarket.
STEAM-HEATED TABLE.—Wanted to purchase, a Steam-heated TABLE. PERDRIAU and CO., Rubber Manufacturers and Merchants, 270 George-street.
WANTED to Purchase, about 50 tons Temporary RAILS, 20lb. to 50lb.; also Fastenings for same. PROUDFOOT and CO., 109 Phillip-street.

Miscellaneous.

STAMP ALBUMS for Christmas presents, cheapest and best. Vindin's Stamp Depot, 74 Elizabeth-st.
LEFT-OFF CLOTHING Bought, 100 per cent. over all dealers. A. Barnett, 529 Eliz.-st. Let's att.
LEFT-OFF Clothing, &c., Bought. Letters attended by Mr. or Mrs. Woolf, 178 Hay-st., Glebe.
LADIES' and Gents.'s Left-off Clothing Bought. Letters att. by Mr. or Mrs. Gubbins, 69 George-st. W.
LEFT-OFF Clothing Bought, Letters attd., by Mr. and Mrs. White, 99 Liverpool-st., near George-st.
LEFT-OFF Clothing, highest price cash. J. Regan, 179 Elizabeth-st., Haymarket. Letters attend.
MR. and Mrs. MILLARD give the Highest Price for Left-off Clothing. Letters att. 171 Bathurst-st.
GUN, D.B.B.L., 12-bore, top action, choke left B., brand new, 6in. Brighton Hall, Parr'ta-rd., P'sm.
FOR SALE, a large quantity of Contractor's Plant, comprising shear legs, crab winches, portable forges, blacksmith's and caulker's tools, lead pots, pumps, picks, ram'rs, &c. Gilliver and Curtis, Buckland-st., Al'dria.
INCREASE your Income.—Mr. and Miss Mitchell still continue to give the Highest Price for Ladies' and Gent's Left-off Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. Old artificial Teeth, Jewellery bought. Letters att. 143 Bathurst-st.
TWO Alcock's make Billiard Tables, for Sale, cheap. 630 George-st., Brickfield-hill, nr. Liv'pool-st.
FOR SALE, Counters, Wall and Counter Cases, Centre Cases, Shop and Office Fittings, &c. 377 Pitt-st.
COLLIE DOGS.—High-class PUPS for SALE. A. Dempster, 269 Parramatta-rd., Leichhardt.
FLAGS, all Nations, for Decorating, from 6d. J. Johnson and Co., 248-5 George-st.
BICYCLE for Sale, Rapid, 50in., ball bearings throughout. Apply 86 Oxford-st., Paddington.
TRICYCLE.—Wanted, good second-hand; state price. Gymple, G.P.O.
TENT, first-class make, 10 x 12, new, with large fly, cheap. Ella Cottage, tram terminus, Enmore.
TWO D. B. Breech-loading Guns, by Greener, with fittings, 2 Batns. Fleming, 242 Pitt-st.
WANTED, to Sell good, strong COUNTER, reasonable. Apply 25 Chelsea-st., Surry Hills.
WANTED, a quantity of 3in. Cast or Wrought Iron PIPING, second-hand.
J. T. PAXTON, 63 Pitt-street.
PAPER SHAVINGS.—For SALE, a quantity Clean SHAVINGS, suitable for packing. Apply the Counter Clerk, Herald Office.
WANTED, Jinker, suitable for piles and girders. Price, particulars to John Young, 256 Pitt-st., city.
WANTED,—Second-hand BILLIARD TABLE, in good order, for cash. Apply by letter to B. D. H., Tattersall's Hotel, Pitt-street, Sydney.
WANTED to Purchase, a Milch GOAT. Apply S. Schlossman, 69 Liverpool-st.
WANTED, S.B., or D.B. B.L. GUN, 12 bore, in good order. S. O. S., Herald Office.
WATER BAGS, Hammocks, Oilskin Sheetings, for invalids, cheap. Goldstein, 198-200 L. George-st.
WOOLSHEETS, Tarpaulins (plain or oiled), Rick-covers, &c. Goldstein, 198 and 200 Lower George-st.

NEXT SAT., at 3 p.m., Continu'on Sale Dickson's Est., Waverley. Easy terms. Garrard and Hamilton.

TO Jewellers and Silversmiths.—For SALE, chief items of second-hand Plant, including powerful press, quantity dies and punches, rolling mills, polishing lathes, draw benches, lapidary's discs, &c. Beehive, Haymarket.

Auction Sales.

INGLIS and SON'S HORSE BAZAAR.
THIS DAY, at half-past 10 sharp.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, the following:—
At half-past 10 o'clock,
Vans, springcarts, horses, and harness
Draught horses, tipdrays, and harness.
At 12 o'clock,
Superior draught mares and geldings
Well-bred saddle and harness horses
Van, 'bus, and saddle horses.
4 SUPERIOR SULKIES 4.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from the Builder to sell by auction, at their BAZAAR, TO-DAY, THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,
2 painted and 2 varnished sulkies.
CLEARING-OUT SALE of SUPERIOR NEW VEHICLES.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from the BUILDERS to sell by auction, at their BAZAAR, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
5 new double-seat buggies, some with brakes
1 new village cart
1 new hooded sulky.
THE ABOVE ARE FOR POSITIVE SALE.
CAMPERDOWN YARDS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21.
30 SUPERIOR HORSES 30.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at the CAMPERDOWN YARDS, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 21st DECEMBER, at 2.30 p.m.:
On account of Mr. W. J. HUSH, Braidwood:
30 REALLY FIRST-CLASS UPSTANDING COLTS, with breeding, quality, and substance, suitable for 'bus, cab, and light harness work. Among the lot are a few superior HEAVY DRAUGHT COLTS.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
PONIES. PONIES. PONIES.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. ROBT. FORCUS, Victoria, to sell by auction, at their BAZAAR, PITT-STREET, on WEDNESDAY Next, at 12 o'clock,
20 very choice ponies, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, comprising handsome match pairs.
Full particulars in future advertisement.
TO DAIRY PROPRIETORS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
WEEKLY MILK COW SALE.
INGLIS'S RAILWAY SALE YARDS, 827 GEORGE-STREET.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction at their Railway Yards, 827 George-street, THIS DAY (Thursday), December 22, at half-past 10 o'clock on account of Messrs. S. M'Minn, D. Buffiere, M'Intosh, Bros., Thomas Briggs, and other owners,
70 first-class milch cows in full milk, with young calves at foot, selected for the Sydney market from the best dairies in the Southern and Hunter districts.
Also at half-past 3 o'clock.
40 first-class dry and fat cattle.
BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS.
CHRISTMAS STOCK SALE.
INGLIS'S RAILWAY SALEYARDS, 827 GEORGE-STREET.
THIS DAY, DECEMBER 22.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at their Railway Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, December 22, at 2 o'clock,
60 extra prime fat calves, from Gundagai, specially sent for the Christmas market
55 prime fat calves, from Goulburn
70 ditto, from Camden and Picton
100 prime fat lambs, per rail from Narrandera
60 prime fat pigs, from Bega and Eden
80 ditto ditto ditto, from Hunter River
110 ditto ditto ditto, from Picton and Burragorang
40 ditto ditto ditto, suburban lots
60 first-class store pigs.
Also,
60 first-class sucking-pigs, for Christmas.
CHRISTMAS SALES. CHRISTMAS SALES.
INGLIS'S RAILWAY SALEYARDS, 827 GEORGE-STREET.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction at their Railway Yards, 827 George-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, December 23, at 1 o'clock,
25 cases first-class sucking pigs.
At 2 o'clock,
250 coops turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, &c.
All the above will be found excellent lots, they having been specially kept for the Christmas sales.
HORSES, VEHICLES, and HARNESS.
GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
All lots not specially advertised.
And at 12 o'clock,
All lots specially advertised.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown or elsewhere any afternoon.
LIVERY.—In this department charges moderate and best of forage.
COVERED HAWKER'S WAGGON.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,
Second-hand covered waggon, suitable for hawker, &c., &c., in good order.
4 HORSES AND VILLAGE CART LOT.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,
A black pony gelding, broken to saddle and harness, tram trial
4 useful van horses.
SADDLE PONY.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,
A grey pony gelding, 4 years, 13 hands, quiet to ride.
HORSE, SADDLE, AND BRIDLE.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,
A grey gelding, broken to saddle and double harness, used to tram; also saddle and bridle.
20 COUNTRY HORSES.
At CAMPERDOWN YARDS, THIS DAY.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. G. A. Church, Wilgeroon, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 2.30 o'clock,
20 upstanding unbroken colts, fit for omnibus or cab work, and described as a good lot.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH LANDAU.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Thomas Curran, Esq., M.P., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
A very stylish English landau, built by Shanks in 1888, equal to new, and being sold as owner is leaving for England.
TO RACING MEN AND OTHERS.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
INFELICE, B.M. 14.1, with certificate. Full pedigree, &c. at sale.
HANDSOME COB.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. A. J. Dodds to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
A handsome brown cob mare, 6 years, bred by owner, quiet to ride and drive.
TATTERSALL'S ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S MEETING.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the Secretary of Tattersall's Club to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 28, at 12 o'clock,
The Right to the Entrance Gates and St. Leger Reserve at the above meeting, to be held on December 31, 1892, and New Year's Day, January 2, 1893.
HIGHLAND GATHERING SPORTS.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the Secretary, Association Cricket Ground, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY Next, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The rights to the grand stand and ground bars, also refreshment booths for the above sports to be held on New Year's Day.
THE following splendid line of vehicles will be sold by auction, TO-DAY, at 3 p.m., by Messrs. R. B. CROPLEY and PEARCE, at Alexander's, 389 Cleveland-street West, Redfern.
Sociables, buggies, sulkies: parcel, butcher's, grocer's, dog carts: express waggons and vans.
WEEKLY STOCK SALE.
ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sydney Stock Saleyards, AT THE REAR OF 791 GEORGE-STREET SOUTH, ENTRANCE VALENTINE-LANE, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, store pigs, and suckers.
WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sydney Produce Saleyards, AT THE REAR OF 791 GEORGE-STREET SOUTH, ENTRANCE VALENTINE-LANE, THIS DAY,
At half-past 1 o'clock,
The usual weekly supply of choice brands of factory and dairy roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, honey, lard, fruit, &c.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
A large quantity of poultry, including ducks, geese, turkeys, fowls, pigeons, birds, &c., &c.
TRADE NOTICE.
F. L. BARKER and CO. will sell by auction, at the Homebush Saleyards, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant,
400 prime sheep, account S. Beveridge, Esq.
160 ditto ditto, account Messrs. Burns and Stevenson.
COUNTRY-KILLED MEAT.
F. W. HUDSON will sell by auction, at the Government Meat Market, Pyrmont, THIS DAY, at 12.30 sharp,
150 quarters of Tenterfield beef
200 carcases of Tenterfield mutton.
TRADE NOTICE.
GEO. MAIDEN (for Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co., Limited), will sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at the usual hour,
1700 prime fat sheep, for Avon Downs Station
1800 prime fat sheep, for Ulamambri Station
800 prime fat sheep, for W. Pearce, Esq., Collie
400 prime fat sheep, for Mrs. Ostler, Sunny Cliffe
300 prime fat sheep, for S. Moses, Esq., Dick's Camp
200 prime fat sheep, for H. B. Herring, Esq., Stuart Town
150 prime fat lambs, for R. Scott, Esq., Cowra.
METROPOLITAN Meat Market, Hay-st.—Auction Sale This Day at 12 o'clock, Beef, Mutton, Pigs.

NEXT SAT., at 3 p.m., Continu'on Sale Dickson's Est., Waverley. Easy terms. Garrard and Hamilton.

GOLDSBROUGH, MORT, and CO., Limited, will sell by public auction, at the Wool Exchange, Macquarie-place, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 2.30 p.m.,
4613 bales wool. Terms, cash.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Limited, will sell by public auction, at the Homebush Saleyards, TO-DAY, THURSDAY, at the usual hour,
30 prime fat bullocks, account Messrs. Devlin and Co., from Gunnedah
40 prime fat bullocks, account W. M'Kenzie, Esq., rail, Narrabri
200 prime fat sheep, account Messrs. Devlin and Co., from Gunnedah
200 prime fat sheep, account W. M'Kenzie, Esq., rail, Narrabri
200 prime fat sheep, account Southern Agents.

J. H. GEDDES and CO. (the Pastoral Finance Association, Limited) will offer for sale by auction, THIS DAY, at the Wool Exchange, Macquarie-place, at 2.30 p.m.,
3184 bales wool.

CHRISTMAS VEAL.
PITT, SON, and BADGERY, Limited, will sell by auction, at the City Saleyards, on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock,
30 extra prime fat calves, from Gunnedah
30 extra prime fat calves, from Queanbeyan.

SEAFORTH PROCTER will sell by auction THIS DAY, at Newtown Station, at 7 a.m., Firewood.
At Darling Harbour, at 8.30 a.m., Firewood.
At his Mart, 741 George-street, at 3 o'clock,
20 coops prime gobbler turkeys
50 coops fat geese, ducks, and fowls.

DAILY SALES OF CHRISTMAS GOODS.
WORKBOXES and BASKETS, WRITING DESKS, Dressing Cases
JEWEL CASKETS, FANCY BOXES, Photo. Cases and Frames
ALBUMS, BAGS, TOYS, GAMES, Mirrors
MAPPIN and WEBB'S ELECTROWARE, Cutlery
DIXON'S ELECTROWARE, Art China
BASKETWARE and GENERAL FANCY GOODS.

H. KELLETT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 136 Pitt-street, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 and during afternoon.
The above, without reserve.
THIS DAY, at 10 O'CLOCK SHARP.

UNDER DISTRAINT FOR RENT.
To NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, Printers, and Others.
On the Premises, 327 Kent-street.
The Working Plant of a large Printing Establishment.
Comprising—
1 GAS ENGINE
3 PRINTING MACHINES
1 PAPER-FOLDING MACHINE
A large quantity of good, well-assorted TYPE
Compositors' Cases, Galleys
Composing Tables, &c., &c.
Also, OFFICE FURNITURE and FIXTURES.

JOHN P. LISTER has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
As above.

JOHN P. LISTER will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 274 Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. S. Bornstein, of Liverpool-street.
At 10.30 o'clock sharp: Clothing boots, blankets, &c.
At 12 o'clock: Sundries, comprising field and opera glasses, microscope, musical-box with bells, concertinas, clarionets, magic lantern with slides, barometer, typewriter, hydrometer, books, 3 vols. Picturesque Atlas.
At 2 o'clock:
Jewellery, comprising—
Single-stone, half-hoop, and cluster diamond rings
Gold and silver chronographs, Lever and Waltham watches
Gold Alberts, bangles, bracelets
Necklets, lockets, pins, studs, trinkets, solitaires, brooches, and earrings
Dress, signet, keeper, and wedding rings.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

JOHN P. LISTER will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 274 Pitt-street,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. L. Samuels, of Oxford-street, comprising sundries and jewellery.

Important Attractive Sale by Auction, under Bill of Sale and Rent Order, in the Upstairs Show Room at the Labour Bazaar Auction Rooms, 247A Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
Pianoforte, in Rosewood, by Paling; Superior Dining-room Suite in leather, 9 pieces; Walnut Telescope Dining Table, Overmantels, Pier Glasses, elegant French Dinner Service, Glass and China Ware, E.P. Ware, a very choice collection of Water-Colours, valuable Paintings of British Officers and Soldiers in the English Army, Carpets, Linoleums; Bedsteads, double and single, brass-mounted, &c.; Bed Linen, Curtains, Duchesse Toilet Pairs, Washstands and Sets, Chests of Drawers, Toilet Tables, Glasses, Couches, large quantity of Austrian Chairs, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Patent Mangle.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., under instructions from the Mortgagees, will sell by auction, in their Upstairs Show Rooms at the Labour Bazaar Auction Rooms, Pitt-st., THIS DAY, at 11, the above.

UNDER DISTRAINT FOR RENT.
HYAM HAINS has received instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m. sharp, on the premises, No. 461 Bourke-street, Surry Hills,
Household furniture and effects, under distraint for rent. No Reserve. Terms, Cash.

UNDER BILL OF SALE.
To Parties Furnishing, Private Buyers, Dealers, and Others.
HYAM HAINS has received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd, at 11 a.m., on the Premises, No. 455 Riley-street, Surry Hills, near Cooper-street, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS of an 8-roomed house.
Magnificent sideboard, p.g. back and front, in walnut
Leather suite, horsehair suite, Austrian furniture
6ft. dining-table, carpets, whatnots, gipsy tables
Linoleum, oilcloth (diamond), folding tables
Lustres, figures, epergnes, marble clock, oleographs
Overmantels, cedar sideboards, fenders and irons
Couches, rattan furniture, cane chairs
Cruets, dinner, breakfast, and tea sets
Cutlery, ornaments, dresser, safe, k. tables
6 chests drawers, commodes, octagon tables
9 single and double bedsteads and bedding
P. glass wardrobe, duchesse toilets and ware
Rockers, laundry utensils, mangle, &c.
NO RESERVE. TERMS, CASH.

THIS DAY, 22nd DECEMBER, at 11 a.m.
In the ESTATE of the late Mrs. S. KING.
WM. CRANE, Jun. (No. 5 Temple-court, King-street), has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, 2 Padbury-terrace, Mackenzie-street, off Birrell-street, Waverley,
Household furniture, being the contents of a four-roomed house.
NO RESERVE. TERMS, CASH.

THIS DAY, at 2.30.
MIDDLETON and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at No. 4 Upton-street (Hill-street), off Macquarie-street South.
Horsehair suite, occasional tables, whatnots, bedsteads, bedding, wardrobe, pair cedar toilets, pictures, and furniture of a five-roomed house.
No Reserve. Terms, Cash.

TO-MORROW,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23,
at 11 a.m.
AT THE BANK AUCTION ROOMS,
323 GEORGE-STREET
(near G.P.O.).
IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION
of
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Removed
for convenience of Sale,
including—
Glass, China, E.P. Ware
PATENT EXTENDING DINING TABLE, with Spare Leaves, in Solid Walnut
ELEGANT DINING-ROOM SUITE, in Walnut
HANDSOME OVERMANTELS, with Bevelled-edge Plateglass
Pair of Figures on Pedestals
CHOICE RATTAN WICKER FURNITURE
CHOICE ENGRAVINGS and Oleograph
BAGATELLE BOARD, and Fittings complete
HANDSOME SOLID AMERICAN WALNUT SIDEBOARD, with large Bevelled-edged plateglass Back, with Cupboards, CELLARETTE, &c.
ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE in Tapestry and Plush
MAGNIFICENT FULL UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, in Handsome Figured Walnut Case inlaid with Gold, with handsome Ormolu Sconces, Trichord Overstrung
MAGNIFICENT WALNUT BEDROOM SUITE, comprising DOUBLE-WINGED WARDROBE, Pair of PEDESTAL TOILETS, Towel Horse and Cupboard
MASSIVE ASH and WALNUT BEDROOM SUITE with large 6ft. Double Wardrobe, Pair of DUCHESSE TOILETS with large Swing Glass, Pedestal Cupboard, Towel Rail, and Chairs
BEACONSFIELD BEDROOM SUITE
BRASS-MOUNTED STATE BEDSTEADS and BEDDING
CHOICE FOLDING CHAIRS in Plush and Tapestry
IRON SAFE
CHEST DRAWERS in Cedar, Pine, Walnut, and Ash
Kitchen and Laundry Utensils,
&c.

WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell, without reserve, at their AUCTION ROOMS, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 23rd December, at 11 a.m.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, removed for convenience of sale.
TERMS, CASH.
NOW ON VIEW. INSPECTION INVITED.

RANDWICK.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1892.
IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
by
AUCTION
at
the residence of
Miss HALES,
LAELHAM, No. 1 WALSH'S-TERRACE,
RANDWICK,
comprising
the whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
MAGNIFICENT WALNUT PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD
2 Ditto by CHAPPELL and CO.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
DRAWING-ROOM ditto
BEDROOM ditto
SCHOOLROOM ditto
KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c., &c.
F. W. H. PEARCE, BELMORE-ROAD, RANDWICK (only), has been favoured with instructions from Miss HALES to sell the above Furniture, at the residence, as above, on FRIDAY, 23rd December, at 11 a.m.

HOUSE TO LET.
Particulars from the Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, at 2.30.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
2 H.-tester Bedsteads (black and gold)
Double Wire Mattresses and Bedding
C. Chest Drawers, Carpets, Oilcloth, Sideboard (plateglass back), Dining Table, Couch, Sewing Machine (almost new, Singer's), Hearthrugs, Kitchen Table, Dinner and Tea Service, Glassware, Kitchen Dresser, Kitchen Utensils, Tubs, Sundries, &c., &c.
The above Furniture is
NEARLY NEW,
and to be sold
WITHOUT RESERVE.
D. B. HARRISON has received instructions to sell the above by public auction, on the premises, Sunnyside, Arthur-street, Ashfield, near Public School.
Auctioneer's Office, Lackey-street, Summer Hill.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
To Art Collectors, Connoisseurs, Antiquaries, Librarians, and Collectors of Rare Books, &c.
HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE by AUCTION
at
THE NEW AUCTION MART,
109 PITT-STREET,
THIS DAY, 22nd DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
under instructions from
The Honorable Sir HENRY PARKES, G.C.M.G., M.L.A.
AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION
of
RARE and VALUABLE EFFECTS,
removed from
his RESIDENCE, HAMPTON VILLA, BALMAIN,
to
the ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS
for Convenience of Sale.
Including—
MANY RARE BOOKS RELATING TO EARLY AUSTRALIA.
GRAND COLLECTION OF STAG HORNS,
Reindeer, Elk, Eland, Antelope, Gazelle, &c.
VERY RARE AUTOGRAPHS,
Queen Elizabeth, Great Lord Burghley, Marquis of Winchester, Daniel O'Connell, Talleyrand, &c.
VALUABLE PICTURES.
STERLING SILVER PLATE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Walnut Dining-room Suite, Oak Dining-room Suite, Drawing-room Furniture,
&c., &c.
Full particulars of which appeared in yesterday's Herald.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have been favoured with instructions from the Honorable Sir HENRY PARKES, G.C.M.G., M.L.A., to conduct the highly-important sale by auction
of
AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION
of
RARE and VALUABLE EFFECTS,
removed from
HAMPTON VILLA, BALMAIN,
to
their Rooms, for convenience of Sale,
THIS DAY, 22nd DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock a.m.
*** CATALOGUES can be obtained at the Offices of the Auctioneers.
*** ON VIEW PRIOR TO SALE.

THIS DAY, DECEMBER 22, at 2.30 p.m.
FOR POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION.
STOCK OF A TOBACCONIST,
removed to the Rooms for convenience of Sale,
comprising
Williams', Cameron's Conqueror, Straight Cut, Home Rule, and Bally Tobacco; Old Judge, Duke's Cameos, and No. 1 Cigarettes; Hanan's, High Life, Darling, and Manilla Cigars; Briar Pipes (with or without case); Perfumery, Hair and Shaving Brushes, Shaving Pots, Matchboxes, Glass Cases, Pouches, Scales and Weights, &c., &c.
HARRIS and ACKMAN will sell the ABOVE BY AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, 109 PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, 22nd DECEMBER, at 2.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, at 11 a.m.
IMPERATIVE and ABSOLUTE SALE BY AUCTION,
on the Premises
of the
CAFE De PARIS, 416 GEORGE-STREET.
THE COMPLETE PLANT and FITTINGS
of
A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
Including
MARBLE-TOP COUNTER
AUSTRIAN CHAIRS, TABLES
MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE
GAS WATER-HEATERS
LARGE COOKING RANGE (nearly new)
LINOLEUM, CARPET,
&c., &c.
Also,
PARTITIONS, LAVATORY FITTINGS, &c.
HARRIS and ACKMAN have been favoured with instructions from the Proprietors to sell the above by auction, on the Premises, 416 GEORGE-STREET, on
FRIDAY, 23rd DECEMBER, at 11 a.m.
ON VIEW PRIOR TO SALE ON FRIDAY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION
of
25 SPLENDID PIANOFORTES
in
Walnut and Black-and-Gold Cases,
by
STOLLE, JANTZEN, CHAPMAN and SILKSTONE, VOSS, SCHROEDER, GEBR. ECKERSCHOFF, and other Makers of repute.
To Pianoforte and Furniture Warehousemen, Dealers, and the General Public.
HARRIS and ACKMAN will SELL the above BY AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, 109 PITT-STREET, on FRIDAY NEXT, 23rd DECEMBER, at 11 a.m.
TERMS AT SALE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, at 12 o'clock noon.
FOR POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION,
on the Premises of
Messrs. E. R. FAULKNER and CO.,
225 CLARENCE-STREET.
The whole of the
SHELVING and FITTINGS
of their
WAREHOUSE, SHOW ROOM, and OFFICE,
also
PARTITIONS, &c.
*** The above must be removed before the 29th instant.
HARRIS and ACKMAN will SELL the above BY AUCTION, on the Premises, 225 CLARENCE-STREET, on FRIDAY, 23rd DECEMBER, at 12 o'clock noon.
TERMS AT SALE.

THIS DAY, December 22, at 11 o'clock.
UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,
on the premises,
ESPERANCE, EDGECLIFFE-ROAD,
WOOLLAHRA,
of
Useful Household
FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
WALTER RUSH and CO., having received instructions from Mr. G. C. Cates, will sell by public auction as above,
The whole of his useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Auctioneers' Offices and Rooms: 36 Queen-st., Woollahra.

EDGECLIFFE-ROAD, WOOLLAHRA.
SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGE, known as ESPERANCE, built of brick on stone, slate roof, containing 3 rooms, hall, kitchen, bathroom, washhouse with copper and fixed tubs, gas and city water laid on, connected with sewer, flower and vegetable gardens.
LAND about 18 x 136, lane at rear.
TITLE, FREEHOLD.
WALTER RUSH and CO. have received instructions from Mr. G. C. Cates to sell by public auction, ON THE PREMISES, THIS DAY, Thursday, 22nd December, at 11 o'clock (prior to the commencement of the sale of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS),
THE ABOVE PROPERTY.
Terms at Sale.
Auctioneers' Offices and Rooms: 36 Queen-st., Woollahra.

FRIDAY, December 23 instant, at 11 a.m.
On the Premises, The Anchorage, Sutherland-street, off Ben Boyd-road, North Sydney.
(Sutherland-street is immediately at the rear of the Oaks Hotel.)
PEREMPTORY and TOTALLY UNRESERVED SALE
of
HIGH-CLASS and SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising
MAGNIFICENT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE (of 10 pieces) in solid walnut frames and figured silk damask
HANDSOME and MASSIVE AMERICAN WALNUT DINING-ROOM SUITE, superbly upholstered in maroon morocco, stuffed throughout with the best English horsehair, consisting of couch, armchair, lady's chair, and 6 chairs with stuffed backs
VERY HANDSOME AMERICAN WALNUT SIDEBOARD, beautifully carved, bevelled plate-glass back, side mirrors, enclosed cupboards, drawers, &c., &c., with cellarette and shelves
CHOICE AMERICAN WALNUT OVERMANTELS, large bevelled centre-plated side mirrors, supported by carved pillars
MASSIVE MARBLE 8-DAY CHIMING CLOCK
VERY HANDSOME WALNUT BRIC-A-BRAC CABINET, fitted with bevelled plate-glass mirrors
WALNUT CENTRE and OCCASIONAL TABLES
MAGNIFICENT BORDERED BRUSSELS CARPETS, almost new
WALNUT HALL TABLE and HATSTAND
ELKINGTON'S BEST E.P. WARE
Elegant Glassware, Dinner and Breakfast Services.
DRESDEN WARE.
MAGNIFICENT 4ft. 6in. BLACK and BRASS BEDSTEADS
Spg. Mattresses, Kapok ditto, and Hangings.
BEDROOM SUITES
in American Walnut, Ash, and include HANDSOME WARDROBE, with beautifully carved panels, bevelled mirrored doors, fitted with trays, drawers, and hangers
PAIR OF TOILETS, with marble-top washstands, bevelled mirrors, with drawers, jewel boxes, &c.
CARVED PEDESTAL CUPBOARDS
CANE-SEATED CHAIRS and TOWEL RAILS
White Wood Furniture, Kitchen, Household, and Laundry Requisites of every description.
*** To Ladies and Gentlemen Furnishing, Commission Agents, the Trade, and others.
BARNARD and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction as above.
*** Descriptive Catalogues are now ready, and may be obtained by applying to the Auctioneers, or at The Anchorage as above.
ON VIEW THIS DAY from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Auctioneers' Office—74 Castlereagh-street.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, at 11 a.m.
UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,
at the
PREMISES, 15 CHURCH-HILL, over FREEMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE,
NEXT DOOR TO WENTWORTH HOTEL.
On account of Proprietor leaving for the country.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, SIDEBOARD
2-PINT PULL BEER ENGINE, MANGLE
Portable Copper, Washing Tubs, &c.
NEWTON and LAMB WILL SELL BY AUCTION, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other effects, at the above address, on FRIDAY, 23rd December, at 11 a.m.
Terms, Cash.

NEXT SAT., at 3 p.m., Continu'on Sale Dickson's Est., Waverley. Easy terms. Garrard and Hamilton.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
To Jewellers, Diamond and Private Buyers, and Others.
AT THE ROOMS, 123 PITT STREET,
THIS DAY (THURSDAY), DECEMBER 22,
AT 11 O'CLOCK SHARP.
ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF THE SHIPPERS.
Ex s.s. Roma.
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
of
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
Specially Selected for the Xmas trade.
Ladies' Gold and Silver Brooches, in great variety
Ladies' and Gents.'s Gold and Silver Watches
Ladies' and Gents.'s Alberts
Coloured Gold Bangles and Bracelets
Coloured Gold Sleeve Links and Solitaires
Fancy Gem and Signet Rings
Fancy Half-hoop and Snake Diamond Rings
Three-stone Gipsy Rings
Diamond and Ruby and Diamond and Sapphire Bangles
Double Shoe and Twist Brooches
Diamond Fly Brooches
Diamond Pins, &c.
EDWIN JACOBS and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 123 Pitt-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, December 22, at 11 o'clock sharp,
THE WHOLE OF THE ABOVE INVOICES.

STANMORE.
THIS DAY, DECEMBER 22,
at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT
and
HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED SALE
by
AUCTION,
at
5 HUGHENDEN-TERRACE, CAVENDISH-STREET, STANMORE,
on account of Professor M'Callum's departure for Europe, the whole of his
HIGH-CLASS and COSTLY FURNITURE
VERY HANDSOME WALNUT SIDEBOARD, beautifully carved, bevelled plate-glass back, enclosed cupboards, cellarette, and shelves
HANDSOME WALNUT OVERMANTEL
MASSIVE AMERICAN WALNUT DINING SUITE
DINING TABLE, in AMERICAN WALNUT, 5 leaves, with patent screw
DINING-ROOM SUITE, in American WALNUT
Brussels Carpet, &c.
DRAWING-ROOM SUITE
UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO
MAGNIFICENT EBONY CABINET, with bevelled plate-glass
Ebony Drawing-room Occasional Tables
EBONY OVERMANTEL
RICH FELT CARPET.
BEDROOM SUITES,
in American Walnut, Ash, and include HANDSOME WARDROBES, with beautifully-carved panels, bevelled mirrored doors, fitted with trays, drawers, and hangers
PAIR OF TOILETS, with marble-top washstands, bevelled mirrors, with drawers, jewel boxes, &c.
CARVED PEDESTAL CUPBOARDS
CANE-SEATED CHAIRS and TOWEL RAILS
MAGNIFICENT 5ft. BLACK-AND-BRASS HALF-TESTER BEDSTEAD, Spring Mattress, having Horsehair Mattress
SINGLE HALF-TESTER BEDSTEADS, Spring and Horsehair Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows
BRUSSELS CARPETS and SQUARES
WHITE-WOOD KITCHEN FURNITURE
Cullinary Utensils, Patent Mangle, and Laundry Utensils.
DUFF and RHODES (in conjunction with P. Leahy, Esq., of Stanmore) have been favoured with instructions from Professor M'Callum, on account of his intended departure for Europe, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY, December 22,
at 11 o'clock, at his residence, No. 5 HUGHENDEN-TERRACE, CAVENDISH-STREET, STANMORE,
The whole of his COSTLY FURNITURE.
Descriptive CATALOGUES are now ready, and may be obtained, or will be forwarded on application to the Auctioneers, 109 Pitt-street.

To Builders and Others.
R. RICHARDSON will sell by auction, on the Ground, Livingstone-road, Marrickville, opposite the 'Bus Stables, THIS DAY, 22nd December, at 11.30 sharp,
The material of two large new houses, in lots to suit purchasers
60,000 sandstock bricks, 2500ft. 8 x 3 oregon, 3000ft. 6 x 1 flooring, 20 panel doors, 4 French casements, 200 sheets galvanised iron, 2 sets iron balcony railing, windows, grates, mantels, stone, picket fencing, &c., &c.
No Reserve. Terms, Cash.
R. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer, Engine-street, Sydney.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
On the premises, 62 Westmoreland-street, Forest Lodge,
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
DUNN and WEBB have been instructed to sell by auction, the above. Terms, Cash.
Particulars, To-morrow's Herald.

ESTATE of F. S. WALKER.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 11 a.m.
At the STORES, No. 10 CLARENCE-STREET.
By Order of the Official Assignee.
4-h.p. OTTO GAS ENGINE, by Crossley Bros.
5-UNIT DYNAMO, with spare armature
ELECTRIC LIGHT BRACKETS, SHADE LIGHTS, HOLDERS
LACQUERED SHIP LIGHTS, STIFF BRACKETS, Figured GLASSES
Fluted PILLAR LIGHTS, CUT GLASSES, Strawberry Tint GLASSES
TROTTING SULKY
Flexible WIRE, SWAN LAMPS, GLOBES, CUPS
24 Patent Electrical SWITCHES.
C. F. W. LLOYD and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 11 a.m., at the Stores, No. 10 Clarence-street,
The above.
TERMS, CASH.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
ORDER OF SALE
of BLOCKS OF LAND,
to be Sold by Public Auction, on
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), at 11 a.m.
In the ROOMS, 82 Hunter-street.
C. F. W. LLOYD and CO., Auctioneers.

KOGARAH. Bayview Estate.	LOTS 5 and 6, section 1, Bayview Estate.	
ALEXANDRIA. Severn-street.	LOTS 28 and 32, section 7.	Title, Torrens.
ROOKWOOD. Raphael-street.	LOTS 9, 10, and 11.	165 x 116. Torrens.

Terms, Cash.

RIGHT of DEPASTURING CATTLE in THE OUTER DOMAIN for the YEAR 1893.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Limited, have received instructions from the HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, SIR G. R. DIBBS, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 22nd December, at 12 o'clock (noon),
The right to depasture 20 cows and four quiet horses in the Outer Domain for the year 1893.
Upset Price, £100. (4013)

NEXT SATURDAY
AT THREE P.M.
CONTINUATION SALE
of
FIRST SUBDIVISION.

DICKSON'S ESTATE	AUCTION	WAVERLEY
Dickson's Estate	SALE,	Waverley
Dickson's Estate	on the	Waverley
Dickson's Estate	Ground,	Waverley
Dickson's Estate	NEXT SATURDAY,	Waverley
Dickson's Estate	at 3 p.m.	Waverley
Dickson's Estate	Splendid Frontages	Waverley
Dickson's Estate	to the	Waverley
Dickson's Estate	BONDI-ROAD	Waverley
Dickson's Estate	and	Waverley
Dickson's Estate	BENNETT-STREET.	Waverley
Dickson's Estate	Easy Terms.	Waverley
Dickson's Estate	Torrens Title.	Waverley
Dickson's Estate	Close to Park.	Waverley
Dickson's Estate	Overlooking the Ocean.	Waverley

Lithos.
GARRARD and HAMILTON,
70 Pitt-street, Sydney;
and 365 Darling-street, Balmain.

In the Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter District Court, holden at Sydney.
WILLIAM GREEN v. FRANCIS MACGILLYCUDDY.
ON THURSDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1892, at 11 a.m., at the District Courthouse, King-street, Sydney, unless the warrant of execution herein be previously satisfied, the Registrar will sell by public auction,
All that the right, title, and interest (if any) of the defendant, Francis MacGillycuddy, in and to all that parcel of land situated in the county of Raleigh, and parish of South Bellinger, containing forty-four acres taken up by Patrick Donoghoe, at Kempsey, on the 23rd March, 1876, as a conditional purchase; also, in and to all that parcel of land, situate as aforesaid, containing seventy-five acres three roods and twenty perches, taken up by the said Patrick Donoghoe, at Kempsey, on the 4th August, 1881, as an additional conditional purchase.
Dated this 15th day of November, A.D. 1892.
J. A. LUCAS, Registrar.
J. A. Fryer, Plaintiff's Attorney, 37 Eliz.-st., Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, December 20th, 1892.
MARTIN and OTHERS v. LAYCOCK and OTHERS.
ON SATURDAY, the 24th day of December, 1892, at noon, unless the Writ of Fieri Facias herein be previously satisfied, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by Public Auction at the residence of Aaron Laycock, Botany-road, near Gardener-road, North Botany, one of the defendants herein,
Stock-in-trade consisting of drapery, fancy goods, &c.
Also, household furniture and effects.
Terms, Cash.
(Cheques not taken).
CHARLES COWPER, Sheriff.
John Dawson and Son, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 85 Pitt-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, December 21, 1892.
MACNAMARA v. JENKINS, H.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1892, at noon, unless the Writ of Fieri Facias herein be previously satisfied, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, under the verandah, Supreme Court, King-street, Sydney,
All the right, title, and interest of Henry Jenkins, the defendant herein, of, in, and to all the goods and chattels, consisting of household furniture and effects, stock-in-trade and plant of a butcher, horses, &c., said to be on the premises occupied by the defendant at Willoughby-road, North Sydney, and comprised in bill of sale dated 16th October, 1891, given by the defendant to Henry Scotwich to secure the repayment of £40 and interest, £12, and numbered 51,420 and 1894.
Terms, Cash.
Cheques not taken.
CHARLES COWPER, Sheriff.
A. J. Cormack, Plaintiff's Attorney, The Strand, Sydney.

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Government Notices.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VICTORIA No. 37.

New South Wales, to wit.

Proclamation by his Excellency the Right Honourable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) JERSEY, Governor.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of the said colony, 53 Victoria No. 15, intituled the "Western Suburbs of Sydney Drainage Act of 1889," it is enacted that the public work more particularly described in the schedule thereto should be carried out by the Secretary for Public Works or the member of the Executive Council for the time being charged with the duties of the said Minister, and such Minister or Member should, for the purposes of that Act and the "Public Works Act of 1888," be deemed and taken to be the Constructing Authority authorised to enter into contracts, and to exercise all powers, do all acts and things, and be responsible in respect of all obligations and liabilities which could be done or incurred by a Constructing Authority under or pursuant to that Act or the said Public Works Act, so far as might be necessary for the carrying out of the work thereby sanctioned: And whereas the land described in the Schedule hereto is required for the purpose of carrying out and constructing the public work authorised to be carried out under the said Act 53 Victoria No. 15, that is to say, the Camperdown Branch Sewer, Contract No. 63, Western Suburbs Sewerage: Now, therefore, I, Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do hereby direct that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for the said authorised work, shall be acquired and taken under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by the "Public Works Act of 1888": And I do declare by this notification to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said "Public Works Act of 1888," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of land hereinbefore referred to:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland and colony of New South Wales, being allotment 26 of section E of the West Kingston Estate: Commencing at the junction of the northern boundary of Salisbury-street with the eastern boundary of the prolongation of Kingston-road, and bounded thence by the aforesaid northern boundary of Salisbury-street bearing easterly 21ft 6in.; on the east by the western boundary of allotment 25 of the said section bearing northerly 118ft. 3in., on the north by the southern boundary of a lane bearing westerly 21ft. 6in., and on the west by the aforesaid eastern boundary of the prolongation of Kingston-road bearing southerly 118ft. 3in., to the point of commencement—be the said several dimensions all a little more or less, containing 9 3-10 perches, or thereabouts, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Messrs. Greig and Richardson.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of her Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Department of Public Works,
Government Architect's Branch,
Sydney, December 21, 1892.

TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, December 28, for Repairs Courthouse, Richmond.
W. L. VERNON,
Government Architect.

Department of Public Works,
Government Architect's Branch,
Sydney, December 19, 1892.

TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, December 28, for Supplying Colonial-made Stoves for the year 1893.
W. L. VERNON.
Government Architect.

Business Cards.

A. EMANUEL, Dentist, 472 George-st., eight doors from Market-st., opposite Markets.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Marshall Bros., Dentists, 141 Elizabeth-st., near Market-st. Gas administered.

A. COX, Dyer and Scourer, 61 William-street, 50 Hunter-street, 855 George-street, railway. Feathers cleaned, dyed, and curled; gloves cleaned daily; curtains cleaned, dyed, and framed; gent.'s clothes scoured, dyed.

ESTABLISHED 35 years in Sydney.—Corns, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured. 11 Hunter-st.

GAS Stoves.—Raleigh's Paragon, with latest improvement, cooking to-day, 11 till 1. 201 Eliz.-st.

GO to the Temperance Hall Dining Rooms, Pitt-st. Breakfast 9d, Dinner 1s, Tea 9d; reduction by ticket.

MADAME BERNHARDT (returned from tour), Clairvoyant Med., 12 a.m. till 10 p.m. 22 Wyn.-sq.

MADAM C. CHALK, Electropathist, 125 Gorton-terrace, Redfern-st., Redfern.

SILVESTER BROS., The Strand, have a Special MINCEMEAT for stuffing your Christmas poultry. Don't forget to leave your order on Friday.

TWO GUINEA PORTRAIT FREE.

To introduce our Fine Work, if you will send us a photo. of yourself or any member of your family we will make you an exquisite TWO GUINEA PORTRAIT, free. The only return required will be that you have the picture neatly framed and show it to your friends as a sample of our work. Please write your name and address on back of photo., and send it at once to the
STAR PORTRAIT CO.,
190 Ryrie-street, Geelong, Victoria.

Horses and Vehicles.

E. M'CARTY and CO. have 150 Vehicles of every description to choose from, new and second-hand; also, Harness and Saddlery, new and second-hand. Come and see for yourselves. Our Stock one of the best in the city. Note our Address: 150 Castlereagh-st., near Market-st., and 210 Castler'gh-st. Coach factory near Bathurst-st.

KEAREY BROTHERS, CARRIAGE BUILDERS and IMPORTERS, have on SALE—Cutunder Sociables and Buggies, single and double seat; low Phaetons, jump seats and turnout seats, from £25; Surveyors' Waggons, Road Carts. 252 Pitt-street.

TO Squatters.—Our Backblock Sulky can be seen at Haining's, coachb., C'reagh-st. Newtown Carriage Co.

HARNESS, for pair-horse carriage, brass or silver mounted, of the best English make, price only £30, light and elegant, good style; also, Buggy and Cab Harness from £5 and upwards. Apply
A. BEVEGE, 38 Lyndhurst-street, Glebe; or 447 Kent-street.

LIGHT PHAETON, also cutunder Buggy, both nearly new, for SALE cheap, as owner is leaving for Europe; genuine chance. OATLEY and CAHILL, Auctioneers, 70 Elizabeth-street.

ENGLISH Dogcart (Mulliner's), Pony, and Harness SALE, nearly new, perf. qu't. 166 Clarence-st.

FIRST-CLASS Family SOCIABLE for Sale, a bargain. T. Flood, 371 Crown-st., S. H.

FIRST-CLASS BUGGIES, from £10; Road and Trotting Sulkies, cheap. 23 Comber-st., Paddington.

FOR SALE, real good Harness and Saddle MARE, reliable, £5. Darling Harbour Hotel, Harbour-st.

FOR SALE, good Horse, Sulky, and Harness, a bargain. C. J. Pittman, 178 Morehead-st., Redfern.

WANTED to Hire a good Horse for holidays, suit buggy or sociable. B. C., Camperdown P.O.

WANTED, at once, a small PONY for children, age no object as long as it is very quiet.
E. M'CARTY,
Castlereagh-street.

Businesses for Sale.

FROST and CO.—Hotels, suburban, 7 years' lease, 20 rooms, billiards, trade £50, £120 cash. 244 Pitt-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE, city, 7 perm. boarders, well furn., only £45. Chance seldom off. Frost and Co.

FRUIT, Confectionery, shop, 5 rooms, rent 25s, trade £19; stock, fittings, &c., £25. Frost and Co.

BUTCHERY, principal suburb, corner, doing large trade, low rent, only £45. Frost and Co., 244 Pitt-st.

SUBURBAN GROCERY STORE. One of the best of the kind round Sydney, nice premises and excellent cash connection. Established 8 years, and never been offered for sale previously. Full investigation and any reasonable trial. Price, £150.
GEO. THOMAS and CO., 5 Hunter-street.

GRAND little Business for £25; milk, bread, lollies, &c. Geo. Thomas and Co., 5 Hunter-st.

CHEMISTS.—Good Dispensing Business, doing £1100, splendid locality. Elliott Bros., O'Connell-st.

AN old-established Grocery and General Store to Let, grand position for stationery, &c., with large dwelling, good yard and cellar, double windows, low rent, cr. Albion and Selwyn sts., Padd. G. J. Wells, 1 Hunter-st.

FOR SALE, a high-class Hairdressing and Tobacco BUSINESS, in the "Block," and fashionable quarter of Hobart, near leading hotels, public offices, and heart of business, fitted in first-class style throughout, American chairs, shop well stocked; seller wishes to go home. Price £250. Write
J. M.,
G.P.O., Hobart, Tasmania.

SALEYARDS, Stock and Produce, &c. in full trade, Auction Sales twice a week, can be Leased for a long period on easy terms. Apply JOHN TAYLOR and CO., Auctioneers, Church-street, Parramatta.

A SURE FORTUNE.—HAIRDRESSING, Tobacconist, Fancy Goods, and Confectionery, in one of the best pastoral districts; stock about £500. Large profits. Principals only dealt with. Derby, Petersham P.O.

SNUG little Business Monopoly for Queensland, suit amateur photographer, £50. Prompt, Herald.

HAIRDRESSING Bus., nothing for goodwill, stock at cost. Haymarket Hairdressing Sal., Hay-st.

FOR Private SALE, at reasonable price on account of owner leaving for West Australia on the 24th, Grill Room and Refreshment BUSINESS, best part of city, near Post Office. 89 Park-street.

IVAN HENRY.—Hotel, Windsor, near fishing, boating, patronised by all cricket clubs, rent 30s, lease 6 years, large tourist resort, ingoing £200, trade £50 week. 119 King-street.

IVAN HENRY.—Country Hotel, South Coast, near sea and railway, lease 9 years, proof trade £80 and £90 week, owner selling account illhealth, sure fortune, furniture worth money. 119 King-street.

IVAN HENRY.—Hotel, city, lease 7 years, rent £2 10s, draws 3 hhds. week, cash £100. 119 King-st.

IVAN HENRY.—Hotel, Balmain, lease 10 years, draws 4 hhds. week, cash £300. 119 King-st.

IVAN HENRY.—Hotel, Glebe, secure this for a Xmas present, £100, bargain. 119 King-st.

IVAN HENRY.—Hotel, Glebe, long lease, low rent, nice little home, only £100. 119 King-st.

DAIRY, 11 acres ground, 40 cows, 2 carts going, well-stocked, trade £120 monthly, gets 6d quart, everything complete, this is a bargain to a man used to the business. See this at once. IVAN HENRY, 119 King-st.

MARSH and CO., 131 Elizabeth-st., offer Hotel, suit country couple, low price, easy terms. Call.

NEEDHAM and CO., 54 Elizbth.-st.—Boarding-house, Belmore Park, 9 rooms, 10 boarders, £130.

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, centre city, 22 rooms, low rent, well furnished throughout, 25 permanent boarders, 35 beds, £220, easy terms.
NEEDHAM and CO., 54 Elizabeth-street.

BOARDING-HOUSE, Hyde Park, 7 rms., rent 22s, 6 permanent boarders, £55. Needham and Co.

CONFECTIONERY and Fruit, main street, 7 rms., takings £15 wk., handsome fittings, £60. Needham.

TEA, Grill, and Refreshment Rooms, centre city, good connection, £40. Needham, 54 Elizabeth-st.

STATIONERY, Confec., and Tobacco, dble. shop, 8 rooms, £3 weekly, £35. Needham and Co.

DAIRY, good premises, rent 15s, trade 75 quarts daily, 12 cows, horse, cart, £110, tms. Needham and Co.

NEEDHAM and CO.—Produce, Wood and Coal Yard, takings £35 weekly, complete, £110, terms.

JOSEPH and CO., 106 King-st., offer compact Hotel, Geo.-st., newly done up, 2 bars, stabl., cash £200.

JOSEPH and CO. offer Hotel, Balmain, 10 years, low rent, near large works, suit widow, £260 cash.

JOSEPH and CO. offer Hotel, city, in midst of Government offices, beaut. furnish., low rent, £500 cash.

JOSEPH and CO. offer Hotel, Circular Quay, fine cor., suit seafaring man, must be sold to-day, l. 10 yrs.

JOSEPH and CO. offer Hotel, Paddington, 10 yrs.' lease, draws 6 hhds. w., cor., £800 ch. 106 King-st.

JOSEPH and CO. offer Hotel, near railway station, well-fur., ill-health cause selling, £460 ch. 106 King-st.

FANCY Goods and Stationery, same hands many years, everything at valuation. Joseph, 106 King-st.

OY..., Elt and Fish, takings £25 wkly., grand connection, same hands 12 years. Joseph, 106 King-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE, 10 rooms, well furnished, low rent, 11 boarders, 20s wkly., barg. Joseph and Co.

REFRESHMENT Business, best pos. city, takings £35 w., grandly fitt d, rare chance. Joseph, 106 King-st.

GENERAL Store, corner position, first-class trade, rent 20s, shop, 8 rooms, £70. Joseph and Co.

JOSEPH and CO.—Dressmaking and Millinery, same hands 10 years, books open inspection. 106 King-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—For SALE, a first-class City BUSINESS, good going concern, cheap. For particulars,
BAKER and ROUSE,
375 George-street.

FOR SALE, RESTAURANT, takings £40 per week, rent £2, good paying bus. Restaurant, Herald.

SHOPPEE, Hotel Broker, 211 Eliz-st., Hyde P'k.—Hotels, £150 cash and upwards, city, sub'bs. Inspect.

HOTEL for SALE, best position Circular Quay, trade £70 to £80 week, low rent; owner leaving colony; no brokers. Address
Quay, Herald Office.

WILLIAMS and CO., 120 King-st.—Milk Run for Sale, a small fortune for married couple.

WILLIAMS and CO.—The best selection of Confectionery and Fruit Businesses. 120 King-st.

FOR SALE, small Newspaper RUN in Woolloomooloo. Apply 229½ Castlereagh-st., city.

HAIRDRESSER, Stationery Bus., for Sale, cheap. Comp. Barber wanted badly. Agency, 398 Crown-st.

CASH Grocery, good connection, comfortable living to be made, low rent. 46 Belmore-st., Surry Hills.

Medical Chemicals, &c.

"CHRISTMAS GIFTS" for
YOUR AFFECTIONATE WIVES,
YOUR BELOVED SWEETHEARTS,
YOUR DEAR SISTERS,
YOUR BURLY BROTHERS.

A VARIED STOCK of CHOICE and USEFUL ARTICLES suitable for the above (and New Year Year), including finely-cut and gold and silver top Smelling Bottles and the best Perfumery from all the well-known makers in France, England, and America. Also Ladies' Toilet articles of every kind, from 10s to £3. Send us a remittance and the parcel-post will deliver the goods to your address to any part of the colony by return.
WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO.,
158, 160, 268 Pitt-street.

DO YOU REQUIRE A TRUSS?—When you visit Sydney for the holidays, take the opportunity of renewing your Truss. We have all kinds in stock, and a private room for fitting them. Circular Trusses, 3s 6d. Also Mock Main, Celluloid, Pierce's Magnetic, and a special Indiarubber Truss, impervious to wet, for infants.
WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 158, 160 Pitt-st.

WRINKLES and FURROWS in old age or on careworn faces and necks, speedily cured by Clayton's SKIN-TIGHTENER. Price 3s, by post.

WEAK MEN and WEAK WOMEN should take DAMIANA PILLS. They are the regenerators of the vital powers, and a perfect cure for nervous prostration from whatever cause. Two bottles in each case, 5s, by post.

TOOTHACHE and COLD IN THE GUMS CURED with Clayton and Co.'s Nervine. Price 1s, by post.

HAIR TONIC.—Dr. Erasmus Wilson's is the best for promoting the growth of the hair as well as strengthening it. See testimonials. Price, 1s bottle. ORIENTAL HAIR TONIC, 1s bottle.

AUSTRALIAN RELISH for Meats, Fish, Game, Gravies, Soups, Salads, &c. 1s bottle, of all storekeepers.

INFLUENZA, COLDS in the HEAD, &c., cured in a day or two with Nature's remedy, Dr. FERRIER'S CATARRH SNUFF. Price 1s, by post.

Clayton's Crimson Fluid, 1s; Chloride of Lime, in bottles, 1s; Jeyes's, 6d, 1s, and upwards; Mason's, 1s. Permanganate of Potash, 6d oz. (one teaspoonful makes one gallon of good disinfectant); all other disinfectants.

ASIATIC LINIMENT.—A certain cure for Lumbago, Sciatica, and all Rheumatic Troubles. Two Shillings per bottle.

Dr. HALL'S LUNG BALSAM is a safe and reliable curative for all coughs and bronchial troubles. It frequently cures consumption of the lungs in the "early stages." Price 4s.

CORNS CURED IN A FEW DAYS WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. Jones's Original Magic Corn Paint. Price 1s, by post.

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The Doctor says:—"Cough while you can." Because after taking his "LINCTUS" your cough will depart. It removes phlegm and wheezing, and allays irritation in the bronchial tubes, making the voice powerful. For children it is invaluable because it cures their coughs, and does not make them sleepy.

The genuine has the signature of the undersigned on the label, which is protected by the Supreme Courts of the Australian colonies.

The Price is ONE SHILLING, and it is sold by Druggists and Large Storekeepers.

WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO.,
158, 160, and 268 PITT-STREET,
Druggists (by diploma) to his Excellency and Lady Carrington.

A. SOYER'S (of the Reform Club and the Crimean Army) BAKING POWDER is the PUREST and BEST, and is the Cook's Best Friend.
Price, 6d.

THE DYSPEPTIC can now eat Hot Rolls and Scones for Breakfast if Soyer's Baking Powder is used in their Preparation. It renders Heavy Bread and Pastry an Impossibility.

Sole Proprietors:
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Sold by all Storekeepers in the colonies.

ITALIAN FRUIT POWDER, a delicate effervescing drink, slightly aperient, produced from the Citron and Lemon families, grown in the South of Italy. It is the acme of perfection, in comparison with the hitherto products of the "Salines" and "Fruit Salt" manufactures. Price, 2s per bottle. Wholesale and retail at
WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO.'S,
and all Chemists.

MYRRH TOOTH SOAP, a handsome tablet in a white metal box. Sent by post for seven penny stamps. WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO.,
Pitt-street, Sydney.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell. ELLIOTT BROS., Wholesale Agents, Pitt-st.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B41 PILLS is warranted to cure all ailments of the urinary organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional), gravel and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors. Sole proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER. Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to domestic animals. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for KEATING'S POWDERS. Sold (in tins) by all chemists.

ABRAHAM'S PILLS.

A Safe Medicine for Ladies. The reason is they are purely a vegetable composition of Dandelion and expressly suited to the constitution and requirements of women. This explains the great success and golden opinions which follow their use. Thousands say they save all trouble, effectually remove all impurities of the blood, beautify the complexion, no headaches, no pain, no flushing, no giddiness, no anxiety. They make work a pleasure, and existence a joy.

Superior to any other known remedy.

Prepared only by
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Sold everywhere.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Be comforted. Nothing is more distressing to a mother or well-disposed nurse than to see a child rendered feverish or restless by the slightest affections attending infancy. The ointment soothes and removes such cutaneous complaints. Sold at 78 New Oxford-street, London, and all druggists.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
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are universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in 20 minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in countless cases. Every Sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages they are invaluable. No female should be without them. There is not a medicine to be found equal to them for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For a weak stomach, impaired digestion, and all disorders of the liver they are like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the nervous and debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE the LARGEST SALE of any patent medicine in the world.

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BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

Prepared only, and sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England, in Boxes, 1s 1½d (containing 56 pills), and 2s 9d (treble quantity).

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

N.B.—Full directions are given with each box.

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BUY A PIANO!

What nicer
CHRISTMAS PRESENT
CHRISTMAS PRESENT
for an affectionate wife, a charming sister, or an old friend than a PIANO? Songs of love and hymns of joy will resound to the measure of the tuneful chords. It will be a lasting treasure, a monument of friendship and affection.

Come and test
ANTHONY HORDERN'S BRIDENSTEIN PIANO.
"SPOT CASH" PRICE TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS.

The musical marvel of the country—a well set up, thoroughly and perfectly constructed instrument at so low a price. An instrument that every musician should see, and everyone who loves music have. Then we have

LIPP AND SONS' PIANOS.

The genuine article, direct from the makers, offered by us for SPOT CASH at a price hitherto unheard of in these colonies.

FIFTY-THREE GUINEAS.

SOMETHING TO SIT UPON
SOMETHING TO SIT UPON
AT XMASTIME.

A WONDERFUL CHAIR.

THONETS' BEST AUSTRIAN CHAIRS,

No. 14, which as everyone knows, is a FULL-SIZE PARLOUR CHAIR,
4s 9d 4s 9d 4s 9d 4s 9d 4s 9d 4s 9d
FOUR AND NINE.

This is a price unheard of before in Australia.

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ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS,
PALACE EMPORIUM,
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GREAT ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE.

THIS DAY THIS DAY.

Our Showrooms are now completely packed with the largest selection of
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which must be cleared out within the next few days,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
to make room for an immense shipment now in Sydney ex s.s. Southern Cross.
A. HALL and COMPANY'S
stock now on view is the latest productions from our own London Manufactory,
artistic and reliable at economic prices.
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name is now a household word, and are the only house-furnishers in Sydney who import direct from own Manufactory in London.
A. HALL and COMPANY'S
previous Annual Stock-taking Sales have always been a gigantic success; but the one now taking place will eclipse all others, having to make room for several large shipments to arrive.

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No Reasonable Offer Refused.
Showrooms must be cleared out.
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Goods can remain until required, free.
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JOHN LAWLER AND SONS,
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Suites in all colours and materials. Prices begin at £7 10s. We upholster our own Suites, and can give the best value. Early English Suites of 9 Articles, in Tapestry and Plush, £10 10s.

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CHAIRS, 2000, for HIRE, from John Lawler and Sons, 608 George-st.

FURNITURE.—£5 worth, 10s down, 5s wk. Single Bedsteads 10s 6d, double Iron Bedsteads 14s. Forsberg.

FURNITURE.—£10 worth, £1 down, 7s weekly. Table 7s 6d, &c. Forsberg, 78 William-st.

FURNITURE.—£15 worth, £2 down, 10s weekly. Drawers 25s, Washstands 7s 6d, Crockery, Holloware.

FURNITURE.—£20 worth, £3 down, 10s week, no security required, no publicity. Open evenings till 9.

FURNITURE.—£50 worth, £7 down, 15s weekly. Large and varied stock kept. Forsberg, 78 William-st.

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FOR SALE, cheap, 2 fine Billiard TABLES. Saywell and Co., 420 George-st.

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TWENTY PER CENT. MORE IN QUANTITY

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CHRISTMAS TEA, excel. quality, mod. prices. James Linton, 96 Bathurst-st., bet. George and Pitt sts.

TANKS.—400 gallons, best London make. J. T. and J. Toohey, Standard Brewery, Elizabeth-st.

TANKS.—100, 200, and 400 gallons ships' iron Water TANKS, cheap. W. Robison, 85-87 Sussex-st.

YOUNGER COOKING STOVES and Fletcher's (of Warrington) Gas Stoves always in stock. G. FLETCHER and SON, Oxford-street. Price lists, testimonials, and cards of instruction forwarded on application.

GAS Stoves.—Raleigh's Paragon, with latest improvement, cooking to-day, 11 till 1. 201 Eliz.-st.

THE WOOL TRADE.

DECEMBER 21.

The fluctuations which have marked the course of the local market so far this season have been unimportant, and fairly uniform prices have been paid by buyers for that portion of the clip which has changed hands. Undoubtedly more briskness in the bidding has been witnessed in some weeks than in others, the tone of the market being regulated by the orders cabled through from Europe and America to buyers operating here, but on the whole prices have varied very little, and it is with much pleasure that we are able to record the fact that the closing sales of the year have been characterised by great spirit and animation. This augurs well for the auctions which will be held during January, and it is anticipated that, although such large quantities of wool have already been disposed of, there yet remains in the various stores and in the country sufficient wool to make the catalogues which will be placed before the trade early in the new year both representative and attractive. The offerings this week have been again heavy, amounting in all to 35,716 bales, and while the demand from the Continent and elsewhere has been of such strength as to absorb 30,992 bales of this quantity, the market cannot be said to show any material change as regards prices. For one thing the class of wool now being sent forward is not such as to assist in raising the average standard of values. The supply of little clips, unskirted and in heavy condition, has been extremely large of late, illustrating very clearly that small flocks are gradually taking the place of large ones over a wide area in the interior. There have of course been some exceptions; indeed, American buyers have on the whole had a busy week, the large offerings having included many wools suited to the requirements of this discriminating section of the trade, and for several of the choicest greasy clips from 8½d to 10d per lb. has been freely paid. Scoured wools have also elicited excellent competition, all descriptions meeting with a good inquiry, the lower grades at slightly enhanced prices. Washed fleece wools, on the contrary, which are coming forward in fair quantities, have again proved very difficult to deal with satisfactorily. Why some growers persist in following the practice of washing their flocks is hard to say; certainly the prices paid for washed fleeces during the past few years have not been such as to indicate that this class of wool is gaining in popularity among buyers. This year these qualities are duller than ever, owing to the depressed condition of trade in Yorkshire, for which centre they are chiefly bought. Crossbred wools continue to take a high position in the market, and lambs, which are scarce, also command full prices, especially superior parcels suitable for United States use.

A good deal of disappointment to growers is occasioned from time by the fact that buyers are unable, in every instance, to hold to the offers tendered at auction for wools some days after such offers have been made. It may be as well, therefore, to point out that the purchase of wool in these distant markets is conducted chiefly through the medium of the cable. Buyers in nearly all cases are instructed to advise their principals and clients daily by cable as to the amount of their purchases, and they cannot, of course, include in these telegraphic advices, which are despatched immediately after each day's sale, any lots which they are not certain of securing. Those growers who make a practice of raising the limits placed on their consignments a ½d or ¼d per lb. above the valuations furnished by their selling brokers have only themselves to blame, therefore, when such a course results in loss, as is only too frequently the case. Buyers cannot always adhere to their auction bids a day or two after a sale. Orders are rapidly filled at this season of the year, and in view of the fact that twice offering almost invariably results in loss growers who refuse to let the responsibility of realising their wools at satisfactory rates rest with those whom they pay to carry out the work should be fully prepared either to accept the approximate valuations arrived at by their agents or to ship their consignments.

The following table shows the number of bales of wool offered and sold in the Sydney market during the past week and since the commencement of the current wool year, on 1st July last, as compared with the turnover during a similar period in the preceding season:—

	Offered.	Sold.*
Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co., Limited, December 15	4375	3750
J. H. Geddes and Co., the P. F. A. Limited, December 15	4263	3327
Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Limited, December 19	5613	3509
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile A. Company, Limited, December 19	2686	2426
J. C. Young and Co., December 19	640	470
Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co., Limited, December 20	3421	2736
John Bridge and Co., December 20	5221	3708
F. L. Barker and Co., December 20	1281	1219
Winchcombe, Carson, and Co., December 21	2935	3250
Dalgety and Co., Limited, December 21	2650	2280
Hill, Clark, and Co., December 21	2741	2158
	35,716	30,993
Brought forward	224,414	200,321
Total since 1st July, 1892	260,130	231,314
Same period last season	193,846	139,282
Increase	66,284	92,032

* By auction and privately.

Latest advices from Melbourne report an active demand in that centre, where the bulk of the wool offering is being sold. Some easiness has lately been noticeable in prices for crossbred staple, biddings for which are rather irregular, but other descriptions are quoted firm. It is estimated that some 50,000 bales will be available for offering in Melbourne after Christmas, and, as soon as these quantities have been dealt with, it is expected that several of the buyers now operating in the southern market will finish their season in Sydney before departing for Europe.

The deep-sea exports of wool from Sydney and Newcastle since 1st July last, as compared with shipments at a corresponding period last season, are as follows:—

From Sydney.	Bales.		Bales.
Torridon, ship, Dec. 14	8,003	Mount Stewart, ship, Dec. 21	8,380
Romanoff, ship, Dec. 15	5,504		67,324
Erlangen (s.), Dec. 18	4,012	Brought forward	256,153
Herman Wedel Jarlsberg (s.), Dec. 18	3,406		323,477
Alberta (s.), Dec. 16	16,588	From Newcastle	29,746
Essen (s.), Dec. 17	9,253		
Ormuz (s.), Dec. 19	395	Total from N.S.W. since July 1, 1892	353,223
Nebo, ship, Dec. 19	4,849	Same period last season	299,247
Port Pirie (s.), Dec. 20	7,209	Increase	53,976

The manifests of one or two of the above-mentioned vessels are as yet not quite complete, but our figures may be accepted as approximately correct. It will be noted that shipments during the past week have been exceptionally heavy, and more than half that portion of the clip which finds an outlet at Sydney and Newcastle has now been despatched. Shipments from these two ports for the whole of the year ending 30th June, 1891, amounted to 626,912 bales, and if this quantity is to be reached this year upwards of 253,000 bales will have to be shipped during the next six months. That the shipping branch of the wool trade is keeping pace with the progress which is being made in the selling branch of the business is evidenced by the immense cargo of wool sent away by the s.s. Alberta. This vessel, which was loaded by Messrs. Balchin, Johnston, and Co., took no less than 16,588 bales, consisting of wools purchased for the Continent, and which will go direct to Antwerp and Hamburg. This is the largest quantity of wool ever taken from Sydney in one vessel, being larger than that despatched by the Arroyo, loaded by the same firm last season.

As anticipated in our last report, the fifth and concluding series of London sales for the current year closed with prices firm on the 16th instant. The improvement in prices established during the first 10 days was, unfortunately, not maintained throughout the series. Some ground has, however, been gained—medium and inferior scoured, medium and inferior greasy, crossbred and crossbred lambs being ½d to 1d per lb. higher than rates current at the close of the fourth series in October. Super scoured merino has moved up from 1d to 1½d per lb., while greasy merino, of medium and inferior qualities, is from par to ½d per lb. higher. The quotations of these latter descriptions are, of course, of most interest to growers in this colony, as the great bulk of the New South Wales clip is classed in the home market under these denominations. Some 212,000 bales were sold out of an available total of 220,000; thus about 8000 bales, an insignificant quantity when the total production is taken into account, have been held over for future disposal. Continental buyers again absorbed the lion's share of the offerings, taking 135,000, while 72,000 bales were bought for England and Scotland, and 5000 bales more or less for America. The total deliveries of Australasian and Cape wool during the past and preceding years may be approximately stated thus:—

	1892.	1891.
	Bales.	Bales.
Home consumption	771,000	802,000
Continental consumption	1,208,000	1,115,000
American consumption	112,000	95,000
	2,091,000	2,012,000

At the end of 1891, the quantity of wool held over in London amounted to 5000 bales, or 3000 bales less than has been carried forward this year, but the statistical position of the article at the present time is undoubtedly most encouraging, as from the foregoing figures it will be at once seen that consumption is treading closely upon the heels of production, enormous as the latter has been of late. The cheapness of the raw material has assisted in no small degree to stimulate consumption, manufacturers and merchants being now in a position to supply all wool goods at prices very little, if any, higher than those formerly obtained for mixed articles produced by the aid of cotton, shoddy, and other materials, which European manufacturers have learned to manipulate with so much dexterity.

In their circular dated 12th instant, Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co., Limited, Melbourne, furnish the following figures relating to the total export of wool from all colonies made up to latest dates obtainable:—

AUSTRALASIAN EXPORTS.

Colony.	Date.	1892.	1891.	Increase
		Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
New South Wales	Dec. 5	253,894	231,598	22,296
Victoria	Dec. 10	224,055	223,359	696
South Australia	Dec. 3	90,610	100,601	9,991*
Queensland	Dec. 6	124,518	102,242	22,276
New Zealand	Nov. 30	25,121	34,222	9,101*
Totals		718,198	692,022	26,176

* Decrease.

From this table, in which the increase in shipments at the date at which it was compiled amounted to 26,176 bales, it would seem extremely improbable that consumers of wool in Europe will be called upon next year to deal with any such augmentation in the Australasian supply as that with which they have been so frequently confronted of late years; and in view of the fact that the aggregate quantities which went into consumption in 1891 were some 320,000 bales in excess of the number of bales used up in 1890, and that the deliveries to the trade this year are about 80,000 bales in excess of the figures for 1891, some further movement in an upward direction should soon mark the course of prices, both for wool, tops, and noils. As we have already pointed out, the increase in production in these colonies has been so large and so steady for several years past, during which fair average seasons have been experienced, that an annual augmentation in the supply from Australasia is regarded by European consumers practically as a foregone conclusion; and when it becomes fully known on the other side of the world that production here for once is expected to be almost stationary, users as a body will no doubt see their way to operate with greater freedom than they have done for some time past.

The following sales recently effected of representative wools will serve as a true index to the course of the market during the past week:—

GREASY.

Mark.	District.	Description.	Bls.	Price.
				d.
WTT over Terrible Vale	Uralla	1st & 2nd comb.	93	10
Ditto	Ditto	Broken	18	8½
Ditto	Ditto	Pieces	11	7½
Ditto	Ditto	Bellies	11	6½
HR over Terrible Vale	Ditto	1st & 2nd comb.	17	10
WPF	Goulburn	1st & 2nd comb.	90	9½
Ditto	Ditto	1st clothing	12	9
Ditto	Ditto	clothing	6	9½
D McM	Cassilis	super comb.	23	9½
BBB	(Havilah) Mudgee	Combing	84	8½
Ditto	Ditto	Black	5	10½
Ditto	Ditto	Pieces	40	7½
RJ over Bogolong	Bookham	W	51	9
Ditto	Ditto	E	15	8
Ditto	Ditto	Pieces	19	7½
Ditto	Ditto	Bellies	10	6
Ditto	Ditto	1st lambs	4	8½
LB	Ditto	Combing	206	7½
Ditto	Ditto	Bellies	34	4½
GWL over Fern Hill	Tumut	H W & E	30	9
Ditto	Ditto	Pieces	11	7½
Forest Lodge over DD	Darling Downs	Crossbred	30	8½
FW over May...	Young	W	17	8
JN over Yerman	Coonabarabran	1st combing	47	7½
Ditto	Ditto	Broken	12	7½
WJ over Longreach	Marulan	H W & E	51	8½
AS over F	Forbes	H & E	57	8
D over New Englnd	New England	H W & E	30	8½
NJR over Warranary	Hillston	W	84	6½
JM over Curralong	Parkes	W & E	33	7½
WB over Durr	Tamworth	H W & E	66	7½
MM over Blakney	Gunning	Combing	58	7½
WHJ over Nangus	Gundagai	H & E	40	7½
MB over Glenavon	Burrowa	1st and 2nd H W & E	137	8½
KC	Yass	Combing	63	7½
F. Bros over Bendinine	Binalong	H W & E	134	9½
Ditto	Ditto	1st lambs	4	9
Ditto	Ditto	2nd lambs	22	8½
Ditto	Ditto	3rd lambs	15	5½
Morrice	Marulan	Crossbred	73	8½
WMS	Young	H W & E	80	8½
AJ over Derwent Park	Gunnedah	H W & E	79	8½
TRE	Orange	H W & E	96	8
Mount Adrah	Adelong	H W & E	40	8
Turkey Creek	Uralla	Combing	20	6
R in diamond	Barmedman	A A H & E	20	8
F over Hillgrove	Burrowa	W & E	31	8
K over Eden Valley	Parkes	H W & E	45	7½
Barnes	Rockley	W	38	7½
AXO	Yass	H W & E	63	7½
Ditto	Ditto	Pieces	19	6½
Coolringdon	Cooma	W & E	60	7½
Rosebrook	Ditto	W & E	60	7½
DB over W	Tamworth	A	61	7½
Ditto	Ditto	B	31	7½
Melrose Plains	Forbes	A H W & E	44	7½
RB over G	Mudgee	H W & E	49	7½
LM over N	Boggabri	H W & E	45	7½
AW & LM over Club	Bungendore	Combing	40	7
Ditto	Ditto	Clothing	27	6½
Ditto	Ditto	Pieces	17	6½
LFI over Goolhi	Coonabarabran	A combing	17	8½
Ditto	Ditto	B combing	10	8
Ditto	Ditto	A combing	17	8½
Ditto	Ditto	1st pieces	10	7
Heart in diamond	Gwydir	1st combing	38	8½
Ditto	Ditto	1st pieces	22	6½
HO over Bangaroo	Cowra	1st E	30	8
Mooreland	Moree	A E	27	8
Ditto	Ditto	B E	18	7
Ditto	Ditto	A lambs	11	7½
TB over Pinegrove	Grenfell	H	38	8
Ditto	Ditto	W & E	40	7½
MRA	Nevertire	1st H	90	7½
Ditto	Ditto	Fleece	43	6½
Ditto	Ditto	Fleece	28	6½
Woolway	Cooma	A H & E	32	7½
JF over Rockview	Grenfell	H	16	8½
G in diamond	Molong	W & E	50	7½
A. D. Badgery	Marulan	Fleece	89	7
J.F over Kentucky	Uralla	1st comb.	69	8½
Ditto	Ditto	Co. and broken	40	7½
Glenriddle	Barraba	H W & E	72	8½
JDH over Bogalara	Bowning	Fleece	61	7½
Ditto	Ditto	Pieces	87	7
CAN over New England	Armidale	Combing	38	8½
Ditto	Ditto	Fleece	27	7½
R A W over Cleakness	New England	Combing W	90	8½
Ditto	Ditto	Pieces	35	7
DC over Stangley	Guyra	Combing W & E	43	8½
WR over Macalister Farm	Queensland	H W & E	19	8½
TN over Queensland	Queensland	H W & E	33	7½
W over JS	Wandong	Combing	24	8½
IXK	Bathurst	Combing	93	7½
MUN	Macquarie	W and E	64	6½
G. H. Jenkins, Herbert Park	Armidale	H W & E	27	8
Ditto	Ditto	Black	4	9½
C and FB	Yass	H W and E	65	8
Ewd. Flood, Carabea	Macquarie	Broken	66	6½
Morbella	Ditto	1st combing E	75	6½
Ditto	Ditto	1st combing E and broken	87	6½
X	Bathurst	1st combing	58	8
Ditto	Ditto	1st clothing	67	7½
RD over Elong Elong	Dubbo	W	54	8
URU	Trangie	H W & E	700	6½
BXH	Tumut	H W & E	68	7½
FH over T	Ditto	H W & E	42	7½
AK	Bombala	H W & E	80	7½
Bunna Bunna	Moree	1st coming	68	7½
Ditto	Ditto	Broken	85	6½
L. Bros.	Parkes	W	98	7½
JJJ	Yass	H W & E	84	8½
L over JD	Binalong	H W & E	49	8½
Ditto	Ditto	pieces	15	7½
J. J. McPhee	Trunkey	H W & E	59	7½
TR over Springs	Gunning	combing	41	7½
TK over BLK over CRK	Bandaloo	H W & E	155	7½
H. Bros. over Ipswich	Grenfell	H W & E	56	7½
Bulho	Berrima	W	20	8
XYZ and Co.	Queanbeyan	H W & E	21	8½
Ross over Balaclava	Glen Innes	crossbred	39	7½
H Y S over Springfield	Burrowa	1st lambs	23	6
Ditto	Ditto	2nd ditto	8	5
FR over O	Nyngan	H & E	72	7
Ditto	Ditto	W	11	6½
AC over SR	Quirindi	H W & E	81	6½
RE over Moree	Moree	1st combing	86	7
S over RVY	Tamworth	combing	70	7½
Kendall over Abebbaldie	Armidale	Combing	73	6
Ditto	Ditto	1st pieces	80	7
SS over Mungery	Bogan	1st E & H	203	7½
J&D over OM	Cobar	Combing	108	7
MR	Rockley	Combing	29	6½
W7L	Goondiwindi	H	28	7
JH over H	Taralga	W	47	7
JC over Rice's Flat	Yass	H W & E	18	8½
HL over G	Nyngan	H & E	72	6½
CB over Clonleigh	Parkes	W	35	7½
M&Co. over Goorianawa	Barradine	Broken	104	6½
W in heart			108	7½
Ditto	Ditto	Pieces	23	6½
B over WW over Bando	L'pool Plains	Pieces	203	6
Ditto	Ditto	1st lambs	5	6½
Ditto	Ditto	2nd lambs	68	4½
Harvey Park	Ditto	1st comb	56	7½
Ditto	Ditto	Lambs	11	6½
WT over Cazoom	—	Combing	57	6
WC&Co. over Tareelari	Gwydir	Combing	68	8½
Ditto	Ditto	Combing	89	7½
Ditto	Ditto	1st pieces	41	7½
+ in diamond	Goulburn	H W & E	73	7½
JAB over Burra	Queanbeyan	H	48	8½
Ditto	Ditto	W & E	29	7½
Moonbie over T. Bros.	Forbes	W & E	76	7½

WASHED FLEECE.

Mark.	District.	Description.	Bls.	Price.
SS over Wheeo	Goulburn	H W & E	13	11
PO over Horse Gully	Cowra	Combing	14	10½
JH over Bigga	Goulburn	Combing	8	10½
B over b...	Cowra	Combing	11	10
RT over Wangoola	Ditto	Combing	8	9½
BWB over Binda	Goulburn	Combing	26	11
EK over Kildare	Queanbeyan	Combing	24	10½
J. M'Mahon	Goulburn	Combing	17	9½
HM over Wheeo	Ditto	Combing	24	9½
J. Goodfellow	Lyndhurst	Combing	19	9½
PT	Trunkey	Combing	9	10½
TC	Cowra	Combing	11	10½

SCOURED.

Mark.	District.	Description.	Bls.	Price.
IB over Coppymurumbill	Goondiwindi	1st com. E & W	105	13½
Ditto	Ditto	2nd combing	66	13½
TB over Woolerina	Goodooga	1st combing	19	13
Ditto	Ditto	1st clothing	31	12½
Ditto	Ditto	Stained pieces	17	8
Ditto	Ditto	Bellies	19	10½
Ditto	Ditto	Locks	35	7½
Talawalka	Bourke	A	18	14½
Ditto	Ditto	B	16	14
CWB over Royston	Queensland	E	13	14½
Ed. Flood over Carabea	Macquarie	Fleece	16	11½
Ditto	Ditto	1st pieces	38	9½
Ditto	Ditto	Stained pieces	12	6½
Ditto	Ditto	Bellies	64	8½
Ditto	Ditto	Locks	26	6
AFG over NSW	Biana	Locks	10	8½
JF over EMBY	Gilgandra	Bellies	16	9½
JRC over Dundee	New England	Comb. and clo.	7	16
We over Moonbucca	Young	Pieces	23	11½
Ditto	Ditto	Bellies	13	10½
Ditto	Ditto	Locks	12	7½
J&WT over F...	Forbes	1st combing	23	13

THE JEWISH COLONISATION ASSOCIATION IN ARGENTINA.

(From a Times Correspondent.)

The present administration of Baron Hirsch's Colonisation Association in Argentina has been attacked in various quarters. These attacks are believed to be inspired by discharged employees or colonists, or by interested individuals who have been thwarted in their attempts to use the association for the furtherance of their own ends. It is stated, for example, that the colonists are ground down under the heels of a military despotism. What are the real facts? When Colonel Goldsmid arrived in Argentina he found the colonies in a state of utter disorganisation. Disturbances, not only in the colonies, but even made by colonists in Buenos Ayres itself, were of common occurrence. The administrators appointed just before Colonel Goldsmid's arrival were Englishmen, all but one being unable to speak to the colonists except through an interpreter. Colonists were in the habit of coming up to Buenos Ayres of their own free will and living in hotels at the expense of the association. When attempts were made by the administrator of a colony to expel dangerous or immoral elements, the expelled were sent to Buenos Ayres, where, assisted by a section of their co-religionists, they created scandalous scenes in the office of the association, and frightened the administration into sending them to another colony, there to contaminate better-disposed colonists. The colonists were living in "galpons" (storehouses), galvanised iron sheds, or tents, all huddled together, a prey to intriguing demagogues and revolutionists. If work was done by them for the administration, extravagant rates were demanded or else the work was not done, and in many cases the work when done was of a very indifferent quality. With the exception of the old colonists of Palacios, about 40 families, the families who were working on their fields might have been counted on the fingers. In Mauricio nearly twice as many, and in Moiserville nearly thrice as many, families were huddled together than the land could possibly support.

The task presented to Colonel Goldsmid on arrival was—first, to re-establish order; secondly, to get the colonists out on to their fields after a careful reappropriation of the land, so that they might get to work on their own account as soon as the necessary animals and materials could be provided; and, thirdly, to gradually reorganise both the administration in the colonies and the colonists themselves. In order to re-establish order he had temporarily to strengthen the hands of the administrators, to forbid the colonists to come and live in the capital at the expense of the administration, and, finally, to send out of the country incorrigibly idle, vicious, or disturbing elements. In addition to the last-named there were a large number of families who, tired of the life of deferred hope they had been living, were too impatient to await the development of reforms, and a still larger number who saw with regret that their life of supported idleness was drawing to an end. These, at their own request, were sent to Europe or America, and it is out of their ranks, including the discharged employees, that the critics of the present administration are to be found.

The work of establishing the colonists on allotments was much hampered owing to the more than foolish contracts that had been entered into for the construction of unsuitable and ridiculously high-priced colonists' houses, supply of material, &c. In Mauricio the land had already been planned out so as to plant the colonists in batches of eight houses together. The arrangement was not a good one, but it had proceeded too far to render any radical alteration advisable. In the other colonies the colonists were placed either in "units" of four houses, each house at a corner of its own allotment, or in "groups"—that is to say, villages of from 25 to 50 houses. The general design of these houses was a "potrero" (cattle common) in the centre, 1000 mètres wide, the houses in each row being 125 mètres apart, each in its own garden allotment. The fields were distributed around the "group." Each system has its advantages and disadvantages. In the "unit" the colonist is on his own fields, but is in many cases far distant from a school or place of worship, whereas in a "group" it is easier to supervise and assist, but in some places the people are from one to two kilomètres from their fields. Experience will show which system is the more suitable for the Jewish colonists. The work of getting the people out on their land and of getting them housed has been pushed on vigorously, and will before long be completed. The houses, or "ranchos," as they are termed, are generally constructed of "barro"—a mixture of "paja" (straw) and mud twisted over a wire framework with wooden posts and with thatched roofs. Some walls are of turf, others of straw, and galvanised iron has been sometimes employed in roofing, but these will be required to be lined on account of the temperature. In a few cases sun-dried bricks are used for the walls. The ranchos vary from four mètres by five mètres to five by seven. They are intended as temporary buildings, though when well constructed they should last for years, the colonist as he makes money replacing them by permanent buildings, or improving and adding to them. As soon as the houses are completed the necessary bullocks and ploughs are issued to the colonists, many of whom have already set to work energetically, some of the ploughing being extremely creditable.

The organisation of the colonies must of necessity proceed slowly. A large proportion of the colonists which Colonel Goldsmid found in Argentina were not agriculturists, but traders, and the first thing necessary was to train them in a knowledge of their new profession. Controllers were gradually appointed to replace the administrators, all of whom were able to speak to the colonists without the aid of an interpreter. The large, useless, extravagant staff was gradually reduced, and is still in course of reduction. As a beginning towards self-government, a certain number of "units" are joined together, forming a "section." To each "section" and "group" there is a "capitas," or chief man, selected by the colonists, who receives a small salary, through whom the colonists approach the administration, and who will see that the orders issued as regards sanitation, cultivation, and the like, are attended to. Large colonies are divided into districts, with a practical man as inspector to each, who is responsible to the controller. The headquarter office is in Buenos Ayres. The staff of the director-general consists of an assistant director, a manager, and an inspector-general of colonies. The assistant inspector has assigned to him questions connected with constructions, stores, and sanitation. The manager, in addition to being chief of the office, deals with questions of finance and account, whereas the inspector-general's duties keep him generally employed away from headquarters. The headquarter staff is kept as low in numbers as possible, consistent with the amount of work to be done.

So far from the Hirsch scheme breaking down in Argentina, it is to-day in a far better position than it has hitherto been. Discontent and idleness are being gradually replaced by contentment and industry. Instead of complaints at being asked to work for an insufficient wage, the most common complaint now is that the number of oxen supplied are insufficient to enable the colonist to work all day. The above observations refer only to the present colonists in Argentina—colonists who were accepted without the slightest reference to their fitness.

OUR CLERGY AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Will you kindly find room in your valuable journal for the following brief remarks, viz.:—As Christmas this year falls on Sunday, and as it is therefore probable that an unusually large number of Divine worshippers will attend worship on that day, I respectfully suggest to the heads of all Churches that they issue circulars to all of their ministers, asking them to give half of all offertory offerings collected on that day to a fund for the relief of all who are suffering from want at Broken Hill. Said funds could be handed over to Mr. Creer for just distribution at the earliest possible date. I do not intend to enter into the merits or demerits of the late strike at Broken Hill. All will admit that want and suffering have followed the said strike, and that little children who could not possibly have been any party to that strike are suffering from its cause, and a just call can be made, as I suggest, in the cause of humanity for help to alleviate the existing distress. I trust that such an appeal would not be made in vain, and that the rich man's gift will fall by the side of the widow's mite. I am, &c.,

December 20. CHAS. DUNN.

"VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE."—Readers of the Echo will see that NEW FEATURES are being constantly introduced. Its columns contain letterpress to suit all classes and denominations of the community, no efforts being spared to render the Echo the MOST POPULAR, RELIABLE, and READABLE EVENING PAPER in New South Wales. The Echo, one penny.—[ADVT.]

MISS MARY ANDERSON, our beautiful cousin, is good enough to say of Pears' Soap: "I have used it for two years with the greatest satisfaction, for I find it the very best." Pears' Soap for toilet and nursery. Specially prepared for the delicate skin of ladies and children.—[ADVT.]

PROFESSOR FROUDE AT OXFORD.

Mr. J. A. Froude, the newly-elected Professor of Modern History, delivered his inaugural lecture in the theatre of the University Museum on the 27th October, says the *Times*. There was a very large attendance.

Mr. Froude, who was cordially received, said the Cardinals on the election of a new Pope chose occasionally the oldest member of the college in the hope of an early vacancy. The expectation was sometimes disappointed, and the most distinguished Pontificates had been those of men who at their elevation were supposed to have one foot in the grave. He had no such ambitious hope of a long tenure of his own humble office. He was, perhaps, the oldest, or nearly the oldest, member of the University in the room, and with him, at least, the *summa brevis of life spem vetat inchoare longam*. If they asked him why then he undertook it, he might say that he was tempted and fell. (Laughter.) He never, however, read of a Cardinal who refused a nomination to the Papacy because he was too advanced in years, or a lawyer who refused the Great Seal for such a reason, or a statesman who has not been willing to be Prime Minister. If these great offices were not deemed too heavy for an old man, a professorship of history might be accepted innocently by a person who had made history the study of his life. (Cheers.) His tenure might be long or brief, but, at any rate, it would not extend beyond the time when he found he could be no longer useful. Briefly, he was offered an opportunity of returning to his old University after a long absence; the temptation was too strong to be resisted. (Cheers.) It was his business now to justify, if he could, the choice which sent him there. He had come back to Oxford, but no more to the Oxford that he knew. He left an Oxford which was a centre of vigorous intellectual life, with a circle of remarkable men carrying on a great movement, and making their mark on the outer world. Doubtless there were others now, but his old friends were in their graves. Their work lived after them, but in forms which they did not expect. The floods which Keble watched from Bagley-wood washing round the town and churches of Oxford, but failing to reach them, had risen at last over the enchanted city. The revolution which was dreaded had come upon it. It still stood; it was full of animation and energy. But Keble and Newman were gone, and the system which produced such men was gone with them. New schools had sprung up and new modes of teaching. Greek and Latin had lost their old monopoly. Modern languages were studied, and modern history and modern philosophy and science. Athletics, which used to be a plaything, had become a serious pursuit, as if they were to have Olympian games again. The celibate seclusion of college life had gone, and ladies, the horror of the scholastics—(laughter)—had invaded the sacred precincts. Very few of his contemporaries now survived, and their grey hairs told them that they would soon follow, and that in the new birth and regeneration their own part could be but a brief one. For his own share, he was there to teach modern history, and he was reminded at the outset that this was changed, too; that there was no such thing as modern history, history was one and continuous from the beginning of things. He must humbly answer that he never doubted it. He never supposed that the human race was created fresh at the Christian era; he always knew that the modern world inherited languages, laws, and literature from antecedent ages, and that the action and thoughts of Jew, Greek, and Roman had helped to mould the minds of all that had come after them. Still, he thought the distinction was a harmless one. The old civilisation and the old creeds had worn out. With new religions, new races of men with new impulses and fresh types of character did virtually commence a complete new epoch. Scandinavians, Goths, Huns, Arabs had minds and ideas of their own. They were neither Jew nor Greek. He considered that without offence he might still regard the Northern Invasion as a period when old things were wound up, and a new order began. Yet, divide history as they would, the subject was still immense. The modern side of it embraced the fortunes of mankind for 1600 years. Event was piled on event over the whole area of the globe with no visible coherence or visible purpose. To examine it all in detail, to learn what those millions of millions of human creatures really did and what they were really like was obviously impossible—impossible from the extent of the subject, and more impossible from the nature of it, because the inquirer himself had no fixed period to stand upon. In his own youth, when Bishop Butler was an authority, they were taught that they lived under a providential dispensation of which they knew very little. The probable interpretation of their position was, however, that they were in a state of probation; that their life in this world was a school for the training of character with a view to some ulterior purpose. This purpose was not explained to them, but they had a rule of conduct in their conscience which experience in the long run uniformly sanctioned. Nations and individuals had the same responsibilities. Those who were frugal, pure, honest, and industrious were internally happy and outwardly prosperous. Those who followed pleasure, power, wealth, and luxury were brought to account one way or another and made to know that they had missed the road. Such an explanation of things had been too old-fashioned for modern speculation. For himself, he considered that it was still the most reasonable that had yet been offered. All depended on what human life meant. Let them assume any purpose which suited their inclination, they would easily find evidence for it. Voltaire's view of history had developed in England into a philosophical form, of which Mr. Buckle was the English prophet; he was a man of vast information, and his book was ingenious, for it fell in with the temper of the times. There were difficulties, however, and he himself could never completely believe in the theory, for science must have ascertained facts to go upon, and where was it to get them in the domain of history? They now heard less than they did of a science of history, and a less ambitious theory had taken its place—that the human race was in a state of progress which it was the pride and duty of history to record, progress never surer or more exhilarating than in this very age in which they lived. It was now seen clearly that each generation was necessarily wiser than the generation preceding, having inherited all that there was before and added its own acquisitions. Again, he could but say it might be so. Indisputably there was progress of a kind, but he was obliged to ask whither? Progress from what to what? Was it so certain that in things most essential they were so much wiser than those who went before them? He did not believe that the condition of the people in mediæval Europe was so miserable as was pretended. He did not believe that the distribution of the necessaries of life was as unequal as it was at present. Of liberty no doubt there was a great deal more now than there used to be. Good results might arise, but they would not take the form of attachment between employers and employed, for affection would hardly grow where interests were opposite. In his reading of English history there was once a warmer relation between high and low, when each class thought more of its duties than its interests, and religion, which was the same to all, was really believed in. Under such conditions inequality was natural and wholesome. When religion became opinion, dubious more or less, and divorced from conduct, while pleasures became more various and more attainable, the favoured classes fell away from the intention of their institution, monopolised the sweets of life, and left the bitter to the poor. The sum of it all was that human society was in a healthy condition when the wise ruled the ignorant—ruled with equal-handed authority over high and low, rich and poor. Like his predecessor, Dr. Freeman, he had a high respect for the method of study pursued in Oxford before the modern changes. For men who wished to improve themselves he believed it to have provided as good an education as was ever tried. Following that example, he suggested in the domain of history a study of the early English statutes and the rolls of Parliament, for he could say that in such contributions as he had made to the history of the sixteenth century the statute-book had been the backbone of his work. In conclusion, Professor Froude said if he was to be of any use in his present office he must follow his own lines. He could not at his age work in harness with the athlete of the new studies. All that he could do would be to interest students in aspects of their subjects which lay apart from the beaten roads. He could not teach a philosophy of history, because he had none of his own. Theories shifted from generation to generation, and one ceased to believe in any of them. He knew nothing of, and cared nothing for, what were called laws of development, evolution or devolution, extension of constitutional privileges from reign to reign, to end in no one knew what. He saw in history only a stage on which the drama of humanity was played from age to age. The problems which mankind had had to solve for themselves had been various and intricate, but none more intricate than those which rose with the religious convulsions of the sixteenth century. It was a time when the wisest and best were divided on the course which duty required of them, when opposite principles, each admirable, were forced into conflict, and saints and heroes were found in the opposing armies. The portraits of some of them he should endeavour to bring out indifferently, whether they were Protestant or Catholic. Priam and Hector were not less beautiful because they admired Achilles and Ulysses. To himself, the object of history was to discover and make visible illustrious men and pay them ungrudging honour. "The history of mankind," said Carlyle, "is the history of its great men. To find out these, clean the dirt from them, and place them on their proper pedestals, is the true function of the historian." He could not have a nobler one. (Cheers.)

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Having contributed very unwillingly to the above fund from its initiation in 1884, and in view of its present unsound state and the condition of the finances of the country, I have a suggestion to make that may find favour in the event of its being decided to return our subscriptions to the fund, together with 5 per cent. interest per annum. For myself personally I am willing, and indeed would be very glad, to receive my enforced subscriptions returned to me as aforesaid, and I should be glad to receive them in Government inscribed stock or in the shape of a land order. In order to safeguard a land order being used by any transferee, I should be glad to see a Repeal Act restricting the possession of the land order to the original grantee, or to a member of his family—*i.e.*, one of his children or his wife. One of the great wants of our country is to encourage the settlement of the people on the land, and I think my proposal would have a healthy tendency in that direction.

I am, &c., PUBLIC OFFICER.

ABORIGINAL MISSION IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Ten years ago a mission was started by the Society of Jesus for the purpose of civilising and Christianising the aborigines of the Northern Territory. This mission is now, after many vicissitudes, firmly established on the banks of the River Daly. Strange as it may seem, it is in the longed-for moment of success that grave doubts arise as to its future. Unless a large tract of country be set aside from which the white man and a fortiori the Chinaman will be rigorously excluded, the doom of this mission, as of all similar ones, is already pronounced. On the other hand, although we have every reason to be satisfied with the result of our work so far, it does not seem to us that this success is striking enough to overcome the prejudices of a hundred years, and to justify the demand which we hope these blacks will yet make upon the justice of Australia. Meanwhile we have the full confidence of the tribes about us. If generously helped, we shall easily form, or rather continue to form, them into civilised and self-supporting communities. But our means are very limited and our present progress necessarily slow. The object of this letter is to awaken public sympathy and to call the attention of the people of Australia to the existence of a claim which they seem to have entirely forgotten.

In the great conference of last year, when statesmen came together from the different colonies to mould the destinies of Australia, it was surely significant that not one word was spoken about the native races. This fair land of ours is marching on to greatness, and very often we hear it boasted that this greatness, whatever form it take, will be achieved without the loss of one drop of blood. I am afraid the future historian will tell another tale. Blood has been shed in the past; whether it be as freely shed in our back-blocks to-day, aggressively or by way of reprisal, it is not my province to determine. There is a bigger question. Australia as such, does not recognise the right of the black man to live. She marches onward, truly, but not perhaps, the fair maiden we paint her. The blackfellow sees blood on that noble forehead, callous cruelty in her heart; her heel is of iron, and his helpless countrymen beneath her feet. Against this charge we cannot plead even the poor excuse of America, where the white men had to deal with really formidable foes. We might well live and let live. But we are strong, and the blacks are weak; we have rifles, they but spears; we love British fairplay, and having got hold of this continent we must have every square foot of it. Little Tasmania is our model, and, I fear, will be, until the great papers of Australia will chronicle "with regret" the death of the last blackfellow.

I have said that Australia, as such, does not recognise the right of the black man to live. Of course, this statement will be challenged. Let me explain. Australia has never yet been generous enough to adopt the only course by which a remnant at least of an old race might be saved. She has constantly refused them a native territory. And, though it mean certain destruction to them, the blacks must everywhere yield to the advancing interests of the whites. They may have legal rights on leasehold as well as on Crown lands to game, timber and water, but they dare not maintain these rights against the white man and his cattle. Reserves in close contact with Europeans cannot save them. Indeed these reserves are more likely to become a curse to blacks alike and whites. They cannot be permanent, because the two races cannot co-exist on the same land. If our rulers admitted this truth, proved by the sad experience of 100 years, and then deliberately decreed the gradual extermination of the blacks, it would at least be honest. Impossible, half-hearted, or useless legislation, will not save us from the hard verdict of history.

Although a member of the Order that drew from barbarism those glorious reductions of Paraguay which even to Voltaire "appeared in some respects the triumph of humanity;" although that Order is prepared now as then to take up any similar work, and although on the Daly River we should only have the same difficulties to overcome which were met by the Jesuits in South America, I dare not at present hope that any one colony would grant to the blacks a native territory. Governments will naturally shrink from an undertaking which from the past history of kindred movements, as from the nature of the enterprise itself, would seem to carry with it the necessity of failure. But because a thing has not been done it in no way follows that it cannot be done. As for the inherent difficulties of the problem, many think they would vanish were Australia, I will not say magnanimous, but simply just. There is a feeling abroad, too, which might be worded thus, — It is in God's providence that the native races here, as elsewhere, must disappear before the British people. This, of course, I do not admit. The laws of nature, not God's Providence, require that in given circumstances an inferior race will disappear before a superior; but so do they require that death will follow starvation or be the consequence of poison. Putting aside this objection as unworthy of consideration, I am prepared to admit that want of success in the past, with the difficulties to be overcome in the present, will militate against any adequate measure of justice to the aborigines. Yet surely we may ask even now the sympathy of Australia and the help in the hard work which we have undertaken. We have seen enough to know that ultimate success is possible. But in these days things move quickly. Our pace, unless we be assisted to a much greater extent than heretofore, will be too slow for opposing influences. Of course our purpose is to prove to our legislators, as quickly as may be, and by the strong argument of success, that they would be justified in doing for a remnant of the blacks what has never yet been done. For well we know that sooner or later we must inevitably fail unless a Federated Australia be prepared to have in one barren corner of the continent her own Paraguay.

Of course I am not so arrogant as to suppose that only in our mission could the happy experience of the South American reductions be repeated. Others too labour, and have long laboured, among the blacks of Australia. Any expression, therefore, in this letter which would seem to ignore the claims of other missions, or the varied success which has attended them, will, I trust, be taken in the spirit in which it was written. Dealing with the general spirit which I believe must be the foundation of any hope of permanent success in these missions, I naturally throw my argument into concrete form by bringing forward the claims of that mission whose necessities have brought me for a time to the Southern colonies.

Neither do I for a moment forget that much has been granted to missionary enterprise by the different Governments of Australia. We are deeply grateful to the South Australian Government in particular for the very great kindness shown to our mission in the Northern Territory. As I have already said, the immediate object of this letter is to enlist public sympathy. With this in favour of the missionary, I feel sure our Governments would go further; without it, as I think, the kind assistance of the different Governments, as now and hitherto shown, may indeed enable this or that mission to prosper for a time, but it will not save a people. And yet this Australia of ours is wide enough. In the Southern colonies the native races will never more exist as such, but the doom of a whole people is not yet sealed. And perhaps among our public men some will be found who will admit that the interest as well as the honour of Australia may be promoted by a bold and generous policy towards the natives who remain. There are men amongst us—a minority I am glad to think—who would willingly see the Northern Territory covered with Indian or Chinese coolies. Has it never struck them that the black labour of the territory might be utilised? Not now, of course. Civilisation would have to obtain in the first instance. But it has long been something more than a dream to me that an Australia is possible, some at least of whose tropical regions might be cultivated by the ancient sons of the soil. There is land west of the Daly River very poor, as far as I have seen it, and presenting almost insuperable difficulties to white settlement. Here are the tribes who fall under our influence, and this influence will extend in exact proportion to our means. Here if the public sense of Australia would enable us to rise above what is only tinkering at civilisation, a fine people might be saved from the general wreck, and a wonderful language preserved to the philologist. We are only now getting into the ways of this strange tongue, and, to my mind, in the interests of science even, the people who have so carefully retained its ancient structure should be themselves saved from threatened extinction.

In fine, a born Australian myself, and the present leader of a forlorn hope, I ask of my countrymen, whether by birth or by adoption, such sympathy as will enable us at no very distant date to apply without presumption for that larger measure of justice which alone can insure success—a native territory. What, by the grace of God, was once effected in America can be brought about also in the little corner of Australia mentioned above. But the natives must long be treated as children, and protected by the secular arm. If not for them, the State must necessarily be against them. This also was proved in Paraguay, when, after a hundred years of happy prosperity, that flourishing commonwealth went down before the greed of the Portuguese and the terrible hate of Carvalho, Marquis of Pombal.

I am, &c.,
D. MACKILLOP, S.J.,
Superior of Northern Territory Mission.
Riverview, Sydney, December 21.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I would venture to suggest that when it is discovered that an attempt has been made to derail a train by placing obstacles on the line, the guard in charge of the train should be authorised to telegraph from the first stopping-place to the Chief Commissioner of Police, asking for the immediate despatch of black trackers to the scene of the misdeed. The person or persons who had committed the offence would certainly leave tracks which would be discernible to the trained aboriginal if he were only got promptly to the spot ere weather had effaced all marks, and in this way the miscreants might be traced and brought to justice. No effort should be spared to obviate the risk of such a catastrophe as was so fortunately escaped by a train lately on the Northern line.

I am, &c.,
ARGUS.

CADBURY'S COCOA.

The Editor of the Medical Annual, after a careful examination of CADBURY'S COCOA, pronounces it to be both a food and a beverage of the highest quality, and counsels the Medical Profession to remember, in recommending Cocoa, that the name of Cadbury on any packet is a guarantee of purity.—[ADVT.]

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. Alfred Austin's new poem, "Fortunatus, the Pessimist," was to be published by Messrs. Macmillan on 15th November. It is not, as has been erroneously stated, a pastoral poem, though the scenes in which the action is laid lend to it a certain pastoral character. But, as its name implies, its story and treatment reflect the moral and mental maladies known under the designation of pessimism. The author has been engaged on it during the last three years.

Mr. J. F. Hogan's forthcoming book is a study of the career of the late Robert Lowe, Lord Sherbrooke, dealing for the most part with his Australian activities, of which little is known in England, but by no means ignoring his subsequent English record. Mr. Hogan is understood to have collected some very interesting reminiscences from old colonists who were brought into contact with Lowe during his residence in Sydney from 1842 to 1850.

The Queen's appearance in the pages of the *Strand Magazine*, as editor of the article on the subject of the dolls of her childhood, is an interesting event. It will be followed (says the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Independent*) by another and even more directly personal contribution to the same magazine. Her Majesty, it is well known, has for some time been a student of Hindustanee. Her tutor is a native gentleman who has another interesting pupil in the head of the Mohammedan faith. According to his testimony, the Queen, in her facility for acquiring the language, far outstrips the Sultan. Her Majesty, though coming late in life to the study, takes keenly fresh interest in it, and delights in communicating with her Indian servants in their native language. Her contribution to the *Strand Magazine*, to appear in its Christmas number, will consist of a translation into Hindustanee of two letters. One was written some time ago by her Majesty to the Shah; the other is the letter addressed to the English people, penned shortly after the death of the Duke of Clarence—certainly the most charming of the many simple, unaffected messages the Queen has from time to time penned. Her Majesty's contribution to the September number of the *Strand Magazine* gave an impetus to the circulation of that magazine. Not less than 340,000 copies were sold. The weight of paper used was 110 tons.

That very occult society known in fashionable London as "The Souls" intends, the *Athenæum* says, to publish a paper, the name of which is not yet decided on, though there has been some talk of calling it the *Petticoat*. It will appear once in six weeks, and the first number will probably be ready by 1st January. The contents will be political, social, literary, and satirical, and very much "up to date." The contributors will be chiefly members of the society, but a few outsiders will be admitted. It will be written wholly by women. Miss Margot Tennant will be the editor. Among prominent "Souls" are Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Marchioness of Granby, Lady Rayleigh, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, &c.

The Duchess of Sutherland, who already is known as an authoress, is engaged on a novel dealing with English social life. She hopes (the *Bookman* says) to found a literary salon in London.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have during the last 12 months sold 67,000 volumes published at net prices; this number does not include the parts of the illustrated edition of Green's "Short History" or any books issued in paper covers.

Mr. Gilbert Parker's "Pierre," published by Methuen and Co., fully maintains (says the *European Mail*) the young Austral-Canadian's high reputation. All Australians will remember the same author's "Round the Compass in Australia," brought out by Hutchinson and Co. Mr. Gilbert Parker, by the way, left London for New York on 5th November. In the last number of the *Speaker* Mr. Parker has a short story, "Dibbs, R.N."

Mr. Walter Crane is preparing the pictures for an edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Wonder Book." In all, there will be 60 illustrations, 20 of which are full page, and some 40 head and tail pieces. All the illustrations will be printed in colours.

The *Leeds Mercury* retells a capital story by a distinguished lecturer on English literature, who had it from a member of the Wordsworth family, but which, it is believed, has not appeared in print. The great predecessor of Tennyson in the Laureateship, it is well known, was in the habit of walking about near Rydal repeating passages from the poems which he was composing at the time. This habit the cottagers called "going booing about," and not a few of them thought that it was a sign of something more than eccentricity. Amongst these latter was an old road-mender, "Jack," a regular guidmun, with whom everybody, gentle and simple, had a crack as they passed. A gentleman, as he rode by one day, pulled up, and asked the old stonebreaker if there was "anything fresh," to which he replied, "Nay, master, I think not; but they do say that old Wordsworth's off again; and if it's true, I really don't know how the business will have to be carried on; but I hear that Mrs. Wordsworth is a gaily knowledgable woman, so perhaps she will be able to manage it." Judged by the following extract from Mr. Myers's "Wordsworth," some readers may imagine that Jack was not far wrong:—"Mrs. Wordsworth's poetic appreciativeness, manifest to all who knew her, is attested by the poet's assertion that two of the best lines in the poem of 'The Daffodils,'

> They flash upon that inward eye
> Which is the bliss of solitude,

were of her composition."

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Poet Laureate competition has ended strangely. The result of the plebiscite, reckoning the percentage of votes, is:—Eric Mackay, 43.90; J. W. Gilbart-Smith, 30.30; A. C. Swinburne, 5.92; Sir E. Arnold, 3.91; Ashby Sterry, 3.78; Lewis Morris, 1.76; William Morris, 1.63. And then follow others in diminishing ratio.

With regard to Philip J. Bailey, Mr. Joseph Truman writes to a London contemporary:—"Dear Sir,—In many quarters much surprise has been expressed at the complete omission from the list of possible Laureates of the name of Philip James Bailey. I well remember that in the course of an evening I spent at Farringford many years ago Tennyson, after asking questions about Mr. Bailey (at that time a fellow-townsman of mine), recited in his singularly striking manner a passage from 'Festus,' saying that one line of it only Dante, beside Bailey, could have written. The following was the passage, and the line in italics was the one on which he pronounced such emphatic praise:—

> It was Death
> Said, as before, from air—Let us to God!
> And straight we rose, leaving behind the raw
> Worms and dead gods, all of us—soared and soared
> Right upwards, till the star I told thee of
> Looked like a moon—the moon became a sun:
> The sun—there came a hand between the sun and us,
> *And its five fingers made five nights in air.*

I cannot but think that the great poet who brought such glory to the function of the Laureate would have judged the author of 'Festus' a not unworthy successor."

The great French Dictionnaire de l'Académie—a kind of equivalent to the "Encyc. Brit."—has been (says a contemporary) the laughing-stock of France for some years past. It is only the Immortals, the scoffers say, who could manage to let so much time elapse before an edition is ready for the press. But the reason is not far to seek. The "Dictionary Commission consisted of six Academicians—to wit, Messrs. Renan, Marmier, Rousset, C. Doucet, Simon, and Boissier. The first three are dead, the next two in delicate health, and there is only poor M. Gaston Boissier to battle with the monster. And he is three-score years and nine. Now that M. Marmier is dead, M. Legouvé, who is 85, is the *doyen* of the French Academicians. But nearly all Immortals are old or elderly men, and Vicomte de Vogüé and M. Pierre Loti, though both are over 40, are quite the babies of the Academy. The following is a list of the ages of all the members:—M. Legouvé, 85; M. F. de Lesseps, 83; V. Duruy, 81; C. Doucet, 80; J. Simon, 78; J. Lemoine, 77; M. Rousse, 76; Leconte de Lisle, 74; Duc d'Aumale, 71; De Mazade, 71; Duc de Broglie, 71; J. Bertrand, 70; M. du Camp, 70; L. Pasteur, 70; Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, 69; G. Boissier, 69; A. Dumas, 68; E. Ollivier, 67; M. Mézières, 66; Léon Say, 66; De Freycinet, 64; Gréard, 64; Cherbuliez, 64; Taine, 64; Perraud, 64; Sardou, 61; Meilhac, 60; Pailleron, 58; Halévy, 58; E. Hervé, 57; Sully Prudhomme, 53; J. Claretie, 52; F. Coppée, 50; Lavisse, 50; Comte d'Haussonville, 48; Vicomte de Vogüé, 44; Pierre Loti, 43.

Mr. Morley Roberts, judging from "a chat" with him which Mr. Blathwayt contributes to the *Novel Review*, has had rather a "mixed" experience of life. He is Devonshire bred, was educated at Bedford and Owens College, worked two years in the Australian bush, came home before the mast as a common seaman, lived two months in a sailors' home at Hull, was a Civil writer in the War Office, went to Texas, worked his way over Western America and California, and landed in England with 8s 6d in his pocket. Then he took to literature, and the world seems to have gone very well with him since then.

SOUTH CLIFTON COLLIERY DISPUTE.

On the 2nd instant an application was made to the Clerk of Awards (Mr. Clegg) by the miners at work in the South Clifton Colliery to go to conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act, Mr. Francis Woodward, of Wollongong, and Mr. Archibald Campbell, also of Wollongong, being named as conciliators. The application was sent to Mr. William Wilson, mining manager of the South Clifton Colliery, with a request to take it into consideration and to notify the Clerk of Awards within 14 days of its receipt should the application be favourably received. The time referred to, which is the period fixed by regulation for sending in a reply to the application, expired on Monday last, and the following letter from the Clerk of Awards was despatched on Tuesday to Mr. George Henderson, who acted as manager-in-chief for the applicants:—"47 Phillip-street, 20th December, 1892. Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the application dated 30th November, lodged in my hands by you, on behalf of the applicants (the South Clifton coal-miners) on the 2nd December, was the same day forwarded by me to Mr. William Wilson, representing the South Clifton Colliery Company. Accompanying it were full information and all necessary papers in connection with the application. Receiving no acknowledgement of their receipt I again communicated with Mr. Wilson on the 7th December, but failing to receive any intimation from him of the course intended to be adopted by his employers, on the 14th instant I again wrote to this gentleman, and in the following terms: 'I have to inform you that the period of 14 days allowed by the regulations under the Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1892, within which you may reply to the application of the South Clifton miners, will terminate on Monday next.' Although I have addressed two communications to you, so far I have not had the honour of receiving any acknowledgement of their receipt. In explanation of this it may be possible that there is some misconception in your mind of the functions of this department, and the reason of your reticence may perhaps be ascribed to some fear that by accepting the means of conciliation offered under this Act you may prejudice the interests of the mineowners. There is, I venture to assure you, no ground for such an apprehension. The sole object of this department, the only reason of its existence, is to establish, so far as may be possible, mutual understanding and confidence between employer and employed. If without a conference between you and your employees you see fit to submit an offer to them, and they on their part are prepared to accept it, the essential object of the application made to me will have been attained, and if in making such an offer you desire to utilise this department so as to place it before the employees for their consideration, I need hardly say that the services of its officers are at your disposal. In conclusion, may I trust you will do me the honour of acknowledging the receipt of this communication.' The full period of 14 days given by the regulations having now expired, I have to inform you that Mr. Wilson, whom you represented to me to be authorised to act on behalf of the employers, has not seen fit to consider your application to go to conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act. I am, however, informed that the action you have taken has, indirectly, led to an offer being made to you on behalf of the colliery proprietors. That offer, I understand, you have determined to accept. In conclusion, I wish to express my sense of the good faith with which the applicants have fulfilled their promise to remain at work upon the mine pending these negotiations, and also to thank you personally for the courtesy you have shown this department of the Government service in its communication with you. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, T. B. CLEGG, Clerk of Awards. Mr. George Henderson, secretary A.M.A., Illawarra branch, Woonona."

The agreement referred to in the letter is dated the 15th instant, the parties to it—namely, the company and the miners—by their respective representatives, agreeing that it shall remain in force until the 31st day of December, 1893. Its terms are as follow:—1. All places at 4ft. 6in. and upwards to be paid a uniform price on a fortnightly average height of the seam. 2. When the average thickness of the seam is 5ft. and over, the rate of payment shall be 2s 4d per ton. 3. When the average height of the seam is 4ft. 6in. and under 5ft. the rate of payment shall be 2s 6d per ton. 4. All places under 4ft. 6in. not to be included in average height or the thickness of the seam, but shall be paid for at the following rates:—For coal 4ft. and under 4ft. 6in., 2s 8d per ton; for coal 3ft. 6in. and under 4ft., 3s 10d per ton; for coal 3ft. and under 3ft. 6in., 4s 6d per ton. 5. The above prices are for screened coal only, and the space between the bars of the weigh-screen not to exceed three-quarters of an inch. Driving headings:—6. 6ft. wide, 3s per yard, 6d extra if double-shifted; 9ft. wide, 2s 6d per yard, 6d extra if double-shifted; 12ft. wide, 2s per yard, 6d extra if double-shifted. 7. Small coal shall be paid for at the rate of 6d per skip. 8. 4s for breaking away bords 4 yards wide. 9. All places to be balloted for four times a year, or every three months. 10. The check-weighman shall be supplied with the fortnightly height of each working place.

BALMAIN CABLE TRAMWAY.

AN IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING.

A special meeting of the Balmain Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening to deal with Mr. Maxwell Bury's offer to construct and maintain a cable tramway. Alderman Wise moved,—"That all the words after the word 'park' in clause 1 of the agreement be omitted." He contended that, as the Government steam tram ended at Gladstone Park, any further extension of the tram to the waters at the foot of the Darling-street wharf would have to commence at that point. Alderman John Clubb seconded the motion, which was carried, and the clause as amended was made to read, "That the said contractor shall in a workmanlike manner, and within the period hereinafter mentioned, lay down and construct, in accordance with the plans and specifications referred to, a cable tramway along Darling-street, Balmain, within the said borough, to commence at the Darling-street wharf and terminate at Gladstone Park." On the motion of Alderman Wise, seconded by Alderman John Clubb, clause 17 was made to read, "That at the expiration of the concession, or any renewal thereof, the council may grant the contractor a further concession for any term not exceeding 10 years (but such original concession and renewals, or further concessions, should not exceed in the whole 35 years from the date of the opening of the tramway for traffic) at the rent of £300 per annum, subject to the same option of purchase by the borough council or Government. An important discussion then ensued as to the amount of fares, it being urged by most of the speakers that the section should not be charged for more than 2d. The clause was ultimately amended to provide that two 1d sections should comprise the line, and that the charges for the conveyance of goods should be mutually agreed upon between the contractor and the borough council. The other clauses of the agreement were, after some discussion and slight amendments, agreed to. The Mayor promised to interview Mr. Pigott again, to see that all the clauses were carefully looked through. Mr. Maxwell Bury was introduced by the Mayor, and the clauses as amended were submitted, and he was asked whether they met with his approval. There were some suggestions which, he said, he would like to have considered. It was then resolved that the Mayor and Aldermen George Clubb, M'Donald, and Easton be appointed as a sub-committee to confer with Mr. Bury as to his proposed suggestions, and have them embodied in the agreement, so that the council might finally pass the agreement. The Mayor thanked Mr. Bury for his attendance, and the meeting closed.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

Having reference to the proposal to establish an Australasian Stock Institute in this colony, to be maintained at the expense of the several colonies, we notice in the *Veterinary Journal* for November an article by Dr. George Fleming, F.R.C.V.S., one of the leading veterinary authorities in England, in which he refers to a proposal to establish a similar institution in that country.

Dr. Fleming says:—It is proposed to found in this country an establishment similar to the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and others in nearly every country on the Continent. Appeals have been made for assistance to the wealthy, to corporations—lay and scientific—and especially to medical bodies, societies, and practitioners. Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., F.R.S., is the chairman of council; Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P., F.R.S., is hon. treasurer; and Dr. Ruffer, M.A., 19 Iddesleigh Mansions, Westminster, London, is hon. secretary. The veterinary profession is represented on the council by Dr. Fleming, C.B. The following appeal has been made to the veterinary profession:—"The establishment of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine must greatly tend to the promotion of veterinary medicine and benefit the veterinary profession. At present there is no institution in the United Kingdom specially devoted to preventive medicine, and veterinary surgeons have seriously suffered from this omission. Nearly all recent discoveries and investigations in pathology have been made in similar institutions on the Continent. I might adduce as an example the discovery of mallein by Helman, in the Imperial Institute of Experimental Medicine of St. Petersburg. The Institute Pasteur has also been of great service; and even now, when a veterinary surgeon in this country is desirous of employing mallein or the different vaccines used to inoculate animals in order to protect them from such diseases as anthrax, black quarter, and swine-plague; or in order to ascertain whether they are affected with disorders such as glanders and tuberculosis, he must apply to one of the Continental establishments for a supply of the material. Such a state of affairs is very discreditable to the United Kingdom, which should really be in advance of every other country in this respect, and I feel confident that the veterinary profession will do all in its power to remove such a slur from the reputation of medicine in our land."

A RARE APPETITE.—When depressed, unable to eat with relish, try Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic.
NERVE WORRY.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron dispels all nerve trouble. Must be Pepper's Quinine.
TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives new life, health, strength, and energy. Insist on Pepper's great English Tonic.—[ADVT.]

LAW REPORT.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

In Bankruptcy.—(Before the Registrar, Mr. ARTHUR HENRY.)

CERTIFICATE APPLICATION.

Re William Kirchner. This was an application for a certificate of discharge. Mr. Stimson appeared for the bankrupt, and undertook to pay whatever balance was found to be due to Mr. Kelly. Certificate to issue.

EXAMINATION UNDER SECTION 30.

Re George Field. This was an examination under section 30. Mr. Russell appeared for the official assignee. Several witnesses were called and examined in reference to an interest which the bankrupt had under his father's will. The examination was closed.

SEQUESTRATION ORDER.

Thomas Gibson, of Timonee, bush labourer. Mr. A. Morris, official assignee.

CREDITORS' PETITION.

James Ewan, of Penrith, v. Paul Gore Ormsby, of Cowra, station manager. Petition to be heard on December 29.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

No. 1 Court.—(Before his Honor Mr. Acting District Court Judge COFFEY.)

SYSTRUM V. CLARKE.

Martin Systrum, of the Glebe, sued Charles Clarke, of Sydney, for the recovery of £13 1s 5d, commission and work done and materials supplied. Verdict for the plaintiff for £3 10s.

REDMOND V. LONGFORD.

W. B. Redmond, of Devonshire-street, Sydney, sued R. Longford, of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, for the recovery of £12 17s 4d, for goods sold and delivered. Plaintiff was nonsuited.

CURRAN V. FARMER.

In this case Charles Curran sued Frederick Farmer for the recovery of damages for alleged unlawful seizure and conversion, and the plaintiff claimed £200. The case for the plaintiff was that the defendant broke and entered the plaintiff's house at Balmain, and took the plaintiff's household furniture and converted it to his own use. Plaintiff was nonsuited.

No. 2 Court.—(Before his Honor Mr. District Court Judge DOCKER.)

BRYANT V. JAMES.

In this case Sydney Herbert Bryant, by Robert James Bryant, his next friend, sued Frederick James, of Rockdale, for the recovery of damages for alleged injuries, and the plaintiff claimed £50. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant kept a fierce and mischievous dog, which attacked and bit the plaintiff. Plaintiff accepted a nonsuit.

GREENTREE AND ANOTHER V. DWYER.

This was an action brought by Greentree Brothers and Hickey, of Ultimo, against Frank J. Dwyer, of Redfern, for the recovery of £40, balance of cost of building a spring-lorry. Verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

WILESMITH V. PARKER.

Robert Wilesmith, of Waterloo, sued Joseph Parker, of Ingleburn, for the recovery of damages for breach of contract, and the plaintiff claimed £100. The plaintiff let certain premises to the defendant for five years on certain conditions as to keeping the place in repair and leaving it in repair. The defendant did not comply with the contract, and the premises became less valuable. Verdict for the plaintiff for 40s, without costs.

TAYLOR V. COSTA.

E. A. Taylor sued Giacomo Costa, of Elizabeth-street, for the recovery of £10 2s 6d, amount of a dishonoured promissory note and interest. Plaintiff was nonsuited.

LAW NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22.

Term List.—At 10 a.m., for judgment: Potter v. Ribsdale, The Lode Hill Tin-mining Limited Company and the appeal of David Kerr Inglis.

In Equity.—Before the Deputy Registrar: At 10 a.m.: Watson v. Elgar, to settle minutes of decree. At 11.30 a.m.: Godfrey v. Ostermeyer Dear and Co., to settle minutes of order. At 11 a.m.: Chard v. Australian Hemp and Fibre Company, Limited, to settle minutes of order. At 11.30 a.m.: Busby v. New South Wales Refrigerating Company, to settle minutes of order. At 12 noon: Roth v. Orr, to settle minutes of order. At 12.30 p.m.: Same v. same, to settle minutes of order.

Probate Jurisdiction.—Before the Registrar, at 11 a.m.: To proceed in accounts in the following estates:—Andrew Carlon, Robert Patterson, James Walsh, Alex. Fitzgerald, Walter Van Nest.

Before the Registrar in Bankruptcy.—Hearing of creditors' petitions: City Bank v. J. Haynes; Re Dodwell v. M. H. J. Abbott; Ten Mey v. Michael MacManus, Matthew Saunders and another v. Ned Bentley.

Before the Chief Clerk in Bankruptcy.—At 11.30: Re Jas. Lees, taxation.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Wednesday, the 21st day of December, A.D. 1892. The Court will sit as of the Fourth Term on Thursday, the twenty-second day of December instant, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to deliver judgment in the following cases:—Potter v. Ribsdale, the Lode Hill Tin-mining Company, Limited, and the appeal of David Kerr Inglis. Fred. M. Darley, C.J., W. C. Windeyer, J., J. Geo. Long Innes, J., M. H. Stephen, J.

DISTRICT COURT.—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22.

(Before his Honor Judge Coffey.)

Lawes v. Bardsley, Farrell v. Gilder, Buckley v. Stanford, Patterson v. Fels, Williamson v. Wermark, Oakley v. Hodson, Pooley v. Robson, Cohen v. Jones, Gray v. Killen, Armstrong v. Slocombe, Municipal District of Rockdale v. Adamson, Hardcock v. Griffiths, Farmers' and Dairymen's Milk Company v. Ingram, Mountain v. Conlon.

Ca. Sa.—Mont de Piété v. Lonzan, O'Brien v. same.

Garnishee.—Parker v. Gwyn.

For Costs.—Dunlop v. Thrower.

POLICE.

Captain Arthur Money Fisher, S.M., presided in the charge division, and Mr. Cornelius Delohery, S.M., presided in the summons division of the Central Police Court yesterday. Frank Yates, 43, a butcher, was fined £2, or the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, for having been drunk and disorderly in Grose-street, and £3, in default one month's imprisonment, for having used indecent language. On a third charge of having assaulted Edward Gould by striking him with his fist, the accused was sentenced to a term of three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Thomas Cooper was charged with having, in company, stolen the sum of £4 10s from the person of Mary Hurst. The evidence was that on the afternoon of the 9th instant the accused was with two others on the Redfern railway station, and the three were concerned in picking the pocket of the prosecutrix, and she was robbed of her purse, containing £4 10s. The accused was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Notice of appeal was given, and the bonds were fixed at the accused in £200 with two sureties in £100 each. Norah Caswell, 22, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment under the provisions of the Vagrant Act, and was remanded until Friday on a charge of theft. Emily Wilson, 28, was fined £2, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and £3, in default two months' imprisonment, for having used indecent language. Kate Moore, 27, was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment for having assaulted Edward Cragg; and Emma Campbell, 42, for an assault upon James Wallace, was fined £1, with the alternative of imprisonment for 21 days. On charges of vagrancy, Margaret Sinclair, 29, Rebecca White, 33, Emily Payne, 46, and Lilly Tin Kum, 25, were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Susan Windsor, alias Thomas, 24, was ordered to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour for having stolen a pocket-book containing £18 and three receipts, the property of Joseph Bycroft. Roland Burns, 30, was fined £3, with £2 12s 6d costs, in default four months' imprisonment, for having assaulted Peter Kelly; and for having assaulted Edward Kelly an additional fine of £3, with £2 12s 6d costs, was imposed. Arthur Williams, 26, was, on a charge of being a suspected person found frequenting Hyde Park with intent to commit a felony, sentenced to a term of imprisonment for three months, with hard labour. James Jarvis, 26, a coloured man, was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for three months for having stolen from the schooner Muna, lying at Pyrmont, three pairs of trousers, two cotton shirts, three cotton singlets, and a pair of boots, valued at £2 10s, the property of Oliver Andersen. In the Summons Division, John Hart, John Dootson, and Henry Newman were proceeded against by George Webber, inspector to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for having cruelly ill-treated horses by working them whilst in an unfit state. The two firstnamed were each fined £2, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment, and the lastnamed was fined £1, in default seven days' imprisonment.

Mr. Brooks, D.S.M., presided at the Water Police Court. John Summers, aged 18, printer, and Wm. Turner, aged 20, bootmaker, pleaded guilty to having stolen a quantity of Christmas bush from Mr. Daniel Cooper's estate at Belle Vue. The accused stated that the ground was unfenced, and they did not think they were doing any harm in taking the bush. One of the employees on the estate said that notices were posted all over the place cautioning persons against this offence. The damage done to trees by the accused amounted to about 20s. Much injury resulted to the property by the actions of such persons as Summers and Turner. The magistrate ordered the accused to pay 20s compensation, and in addition a fine of 10s each, in default to go to gaol for 21 days. Christopher Smith, 22, bricklayer, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having, in company with others, assaulted a man named James Donnelly at Rushcutter Bay about three months ago. Samuel Ireland, aged 27, was charged with vagrancy. The evidence of the police showed that the accused was known to them for the past 13 years, during the whole of which time he had done no honest work. Since the year 1881 he had been 12 times convicted of various offences, and had been four times in prison for thefts. When out of gaol he associated with persons of bad character, and was the leader of a gang of larrikins. A sentence of six months' imprisonment was imposed. John Clark was charged with having assaulted Frank Dijohn, a pieman, living at Alexandria. The prosecutor stated that the accused met him in a street, the name of which he did not know, and knocked him down and kicked him. He never saw the defendant before, and did not give him any provocation. A fine of 40s, in default 21 days' imprisonment, was imposed. Adolph Slanige, seaman, for wilful disobedience of orders on board his ship, the Gulf of Genoa, was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment. A like sentence was imposed in the case of Oscar Olsen, convicted of being absent from the same vessel without leave.

Before Mr. Giles, D.S.M., in the Newtown Police Court, Alfred John Williams, 27, labourer, was fined £3, or two months' imprisonment, for having assaulted Constable Everingham. Edward Bryant, 60, labourer, for having no visible means of support, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour. George Charles Bishop, 31, labourer, and Charles Davis, 32, carpenter, were sentenced to be imprisoned until the rising of the Court for having represented that they were collecting subscriptions on behalf of the unemployed. Joseph Feggan, 21, porter, was charged with having embezzled 14s 6d, £1 12s 2d, and £1 12s 7d, the moneys of the New South Wales Railway Commissioners. On the application of Mr. Cromwell, who appeared for the accused, he was remanded until Wednesday next, bail being allowed, self in £80 and one surety in £80.

Mr. Smithers, D.S.M., presided at the sittings of the Balmain Police Court. Charles Gleeson and Patrick Chapman, charged with riotous behaviour in Lawson-street, were fined 20s or seven days. Charles Cherry was charged with assaulting Robert Roberts. A fine of £3, with the option of 21 days' imprisonment, was inflicted.

Messrs. F. M. Edwards, P.M., and R. Harper, J.P., disposed of the business at the Parramatta Police Court. Nellie Price and Annie Meldrum were charged with stealing two sovereigns, the property of John Wilson. Mr. Richardson contended that no jury would convict his clients on the evidence of Wilson, who had, according to his own sworn testimony, deliberately laid a trap out of revenge to try and criminate Mrs. Price. Annie Meldrum was then discharged, and Nellie Price was committed to take her trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Parramatta on the 3rd February, 1893. Bail was allowed, defendant's husband in £80, and two sureties in £40 each.

THE DISCOVERIES OF INFANTS' REMAINS.

INQUEST ON A GEORGE-STREET BODY.

A VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

The inquest into the cause of the death of the child described as "D," one of the five bodies found in the yard of the house at 109 George-street, Redfern, on November 9, and which was in June last occupied by the Makins, was resumed by the City Coroner (Mr. J. C. Woore, J.P.) yesterday morning.

John and Sarah Makin, and their daughters, Blanche and Florence, were present on suspicion of being concerned in the death of the child, and Mr. Mark A. Williamson watched the proceedings on their behalf.

Jane King, a widow, residing with Mrs. Patrick, stated that about one week after Amber Murray's child was taken from Mrs. Patrick's house, Makin and his daughter Blanche called at the place. The girl was carrying a baby, but she could not recognise it as Amber Murray's infant, it was so altered, and the face was covered with sores. Makin said the child had been very ill, and he had taken it to a doctor. She expressed her surprise at the great alteration in the baby, but, as she knew Makin had adopted Miss Murray's baby, it never struck her that it might be another infant. At that time Makin said he had moved to Hurstville, but he gave no more definite address. Although he promised to bring the child in again, so far as witness was aware he did not do so.

To Mr. Williamson: Witness said she never told Miss Murray she had any doubt as to the child being hers.

Clarice Makin said that she was living with her parents at 109 George-street about a fortnight before they removed to Burren-street, Macdonaldtown, on June 22, and noticed that there were six babies in the house. They were all alive when her parents left the house. Some of them were boys, but she could not say how many. She saw Amber Murray at her father's house, and heard them talk about Makin adopting the woman's baby. She heard the former say the child would be in good hands, and that he would let the mother see it every week. He also said he was going to move, and when he was settled down Miss Murray could call and see the child. Amber Murray's baby made the sixth in the house. It was brought home by her father and sister. She heard her father say that one of the children taken to Burren-street was Miss Murray's child. On the morning of the day before they moved she saw her mother feeding Amber Murray's child, but could not remember seeing it after that. A few days before they left George-street two babies were brought to the house on the same day. Amber Murray's child looked well the last time she saw it, and there were no sores or marks on its face. She only resided at Burren-street from the Friday night, when they went into the house, until the following Wednesday. All the six children were in Burren-street on the Saturday and until she went to service.

By a juror: Witness said she thought Miss Todd's baby was taken to 109 George-street on the same day as Miss Murray's. She saw Miss Todd's child at Burren-street.

To Mr. Williamson: Witness said she did not look into the faces of the children while living at Burren-street, and would not swear that Miss Murray's child was not amongst them, but she never saw it.

Daisy Makin, a child of 10 years of age, and another daughter of the older suspected persons, also said that six babies were taken from George-street, Redfern, to Burren-street, Macdonaldtown, but she did not know whose children they were.

Jacob C. Fischer, the landlord of the house 109 George-street, swore that when he called there on the 27th June in the morning the Makins had left.

This witness's son also said the house at 109 George-street was empty on the 27th June.

The Coroner proceeded to examine Senior-constable Joyce as to whether he heard Makin swear that he left 109 George-street on 20th June—

Mr. Williamson objected to any evidence of the sort, as Makin's depositions were taken.

The Coroner overruled the objection, and Joyce said he heard both Makin and his wife swear that they left the house on the evening of 27th June.

The medical evidence did not show the cause of death, the body having in parts been converted into adipocere. While examining the body Dr. Milford found on the left side under the arm an opening extending transversely through the skin and muscles. There was a further opening through the pleura about an inch long, and the tissues of the lungs immediately underneath were of a dark red colour. He attributed the opening in the chest wall and pleura to decomposition.

W. M. Hamlet, the Government analyst, said he had examined the contents of the stomach of body "D," but could find no trace of poison.

Shortly after noon, while Clarice Makin was giving evidence, Mrs. Makin frequently exclaimed "God bless her," and finally went into what appeared a faint; and shortly before 4 o'clock, while Dr. Milford was being examined, Blanche, without any warning, went into a dead faint. While she was in a semi-unconscious condition the parents looked on indifferently, but Florence Makin appeared to be concerned as to the condition of her sister.

Amber Murray, who was again recalled, said that the hair which was adhering to the scalp of infant "D" when disinterred was the same colour as her child's hair.

This concluded the evidence.

The coroner said that there was no evidence as to the cause of the death of the child "C," and nothing to identify it beyond the fact that the hair was brown, and it was sworn that Agnes Ward's child had hair of a similar colour. As to the "D" body, the evidence was conclusive that the hair was similar to that on the head of Amber Murray's child, and the clothing found on the remains was positively identified as having been handed over with the child. In this case, either, there was no evidence as to the cause of death, but there was the gravest suspicion against the Makins. There was no evidence that Amber Murray's child had been taken to Macdonaldtown, but it was for the jury to say whether they had anything before them to say that the persons in custody had caused the death of either child.

Mr. Williamson asked his Honor to direct the jury that there was no evidence to show that Amber Murray's child was not taken to Macdonaldtown.

The Coroner said he would say nothing more. The jury retired at a quarter to 5 o'clock, and at five minutes to 6 o'clock returned into court.

The foreman said that the jury could not determine on the cause of death in case "C," and returned an open verdict. As to case "D" they found a verdict of wilful murder against John and Sarah Makin. The jury also desired to record their appreciation of the services of constables Joyce and Brown in these cases, and think that some recognition of their services should be made by the department.

The Coroner: Can you give any reason for your verdict?

The Foreman: The jury declined to give any reason.

The Coroner: Do you find "C" Agnes Ward's child?

The Foreman: No; we simply find an open verdict.

The Coroner: Did you identify body "D?"

The Foreman: Yes, as Amber Murray's child.

The Coroner: Did you find how the child was murdered?

The Foreman: Either by starvation or neglect.

Several Jurymen: No.

The Foreman: If your Worship insists on the reasons we will retire again.

The Coroner: I only wish to know how you wish your verdict recorded.

A Juryman: We are satisfied that the child "D" was Amber Murray's—there is no doubt about that; and we came to the conclusion that it came to its death by some foul means on or about the 28th June last.

The CORONER: Do you all agree with that.

Jurymen: Yes your Worship.

The Coroner then formally committed John Makin and Sarah Makin for trial at the next sitting of the Criminal Court, to be held at Darlinghurst.

The verdict of the jury did not seem to make any impression on Makin, but his wife sobbed bitterly, and when the parents were being removed from the court the girls Blanche and Florence took an affectionate farewell of the mother. They embraced her several times, crying in the meantime, and when the police told her the cab was waiting to convey her to Darlinghurst, she frequently cried out "Amber Murray's child was taken to Macdonaldtown." As she was stepping into the vehicle she exclaimed hysterically "Wilful murder, the liars." Makin at the same time was escorted into another cab, but he contented himself with making a disgusting remark and giving a half smile and scowl to the bystanders.

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SPEECH DAYS.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the St. Andrew's Cathedral Choir School was made by the Very Rev. the Primate Dr. Saumarez Smith) in the chapter-house yesterday afternoon. The Primate presided.

The Rev. S. S. Tovey, who recently examined the pupils at the school, read his report. He stated that progress of a most satisfactory nature had been made by the lads, and that there was a sound moral tone pervading the whole school.

The Rev. E. A. GULLIVER, acting head master, said that the year just closed had been one of great difficulty—almost of crisis—having been characterised by a state of uncertainty and instability. During the past year there had been no less than three head masters over the school. A school was most sensitive, and would not stand rough handling without shrinking. The choir school had shrunk, and the number of boys on the roll was only 40. There had, however, been no loss in the tone of the school; but when scholars left, their places were not filled again. Although no remarkable results had been achieved at public examinations, yet the work of the school had been solid and simple. He acknowledged the debt both of gratitude and obligation which he owed to the other masters of the school, for their assistance, and their care of the boys placed in their charge. He would draw attention to the fact that the present schoolroom, although large enough, was most inconvenient. There was no playground, and there were absolutely no conveniences or appliances by which science could be taught. He then asked the Primate to distribute the prizes.

At the conclusion of the presentation,

The PRIMATE said that he would impress upon the audience the desirableness of on-looking and on-reaching in the sense of improving the school in spite of all difficulties. The means of improving it would depend on the amount of interest taken in it, and in sustaining the funds necessary for such a school. He was in hopes that early in the new year they would hear something about a new Precentor. He then spoke to the boys concerning the books presented to them, and gave them advice to guide them in the future. They could not all get prizes, he said, but there was a great deal of satisfaction in doing one's best, even if no prize were gained. He hoped that they would all be able to go on in the right way. "The path of the righteous is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." He congratulated all those who had gained prizes, and he heartily wished "God-speed" to the choir school. (Applause.)

The proceedings terminated with the Benediction.

The prize list is as follows:—

Class I.—Scripture: Quinlin, 1; Ward (primus), 2. Form prizes: Greville, 1; Lacey, 2. Good conduct: Winstanley.

Class II.—Scripture: Lance, 1; Garnsey and Amery (primus), eq., 2. Form prizes: Lance, 1; Woolgate, 2; Poole, 3. Good conduct: Mawson and Lance (disqualified, as he had won other prizes), eq.

Class III.—Scripture: Oates, 1; Amery (secundus), 2. Form prizes: Sherrington, 1; G. Harris, 2. Good conduct: Oates. Writing: Ward (tertius).

Regularity of attendance and good conduct in choir: Wall, 1; Amery (primus), 2; Harris (primus), 3; Harris (secundus), 4.

Special prizes given by Mr. E. Deas-Thomson: Morris, 1; Way, 2; Sherrington, 3.

Class II.—Prize for history, given by Mr. Robertson: Lance.

Class III.—Prize for general improvement, given by Mr. Hancock: Calder.

Proficiency in singing: Amery (primus).

Swimming championship: Eastaway. Ex-students' swimming handicap: Hancock.

MOORE COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LIVERPOOL.

The prizes in connection with the above school were distributed on Tuesday by the Dean of Sydney. There was a good attendance.

The head master, in his speech, said:—On the whole I am perfectly satisfied with the progress we have made; for a school founded three years ago our record is exceedingly good. It seems to me that one of the chief remedies for the want and misery of the time is to be found in the more plentiful cultivation of the soil. Nature is capable of supplying us with a thousand-fold more food than at present; but as long as people think it impossible for an educated gentleman to hoe beans and dig potatoes, so long will there be this mad exodus from country to town, so long will there be millions at the point of starvation. I honour the farmer, the gardener, and the prince of the golden fleece, and I am glad when I see a boy whose love of country is strong enough to keep him from the more showy, but less useful, professions which thrive chiefly upon the defects of our social structure. But let the country boy remember that education is just as necessary for him as for the boy who aspires to those occupations in town that society rates so very highly. I suppose that every teacher whose sole object is not to make money, or who is not a part of the Government machinery for turning out model citizens, has at times felt keenly the wide difference between his own views and that of the great mass of the public on matters relating to the education of children. And, unfortunately, the art and science of education are subjects which every talker at the street corner claims the right not merely of discussing, but of moulding to his particular will and fancy. And yet—and I wish to speak with all kindliness—how many fathers and mothers are there who really understand how to train the child they have brought into the world? Between indifference and neglect on the one hand, and pampering, caprice, and silly family egotism on the other, the young hopeful becomes very hopeless indeed. The love of a father and mother is noble; but if it is exclusive, egotistic, wayward, it becomes the most anti-social of feelings, and a millstone round the neck of the child. I need hardly say that the average ideals of education seems to me a disgrace to an age which is always crying out its wisdom on the housetops. We have discovered wonderful applications of steam and electricity, we can even bottle up our own conversation for the delectation of our grandchildren, but we have left unsolved the problems under which the whole world is groaning, and we are not likely, with our much-praised system of education, to train up men who will be better fitted to solve these problems than we are. The reason of this seems to me to be our perverse and dogged determination to keep on in the old ruts, to be satisfied with a form of "culture" that stultifies the reason, cripples the imagination, and stifles the nobler sympathies. In obedience to public demands we pile into a boy's mind facts which he cannot understand because so little time can be spared for his education; we feed him to repletion with a lumber of knowledge often irreconcilable and often valueless because insufficiently digested. As an illustration of what I have been saying, I should like to make a few remarks on the action of the Junior examination, which more and more is becoming the goal of the average parent's ambition for his son. In doing this I wish to refrain from needless abuse of a system which has done good in the past, and most of all do I wish to refrain from abuse of the University which, as far as I know, has done a great work in elevating the standard of education of New South Wales. That to pass the Junior is considered the be-all and end-all of education, is not the fault of the University, but of an easily satisfied public, that is apt to think more of buying carriages and other luxuries than of providing a decent education for its sons and daughters. 1. The first point I would like to notice is this: The Junior allows a boy a great deal of credit for an insignificant amount of real knowledge and mental training. To pass in geography, English history, and arithmetic, for example, is a very easy matter. The boy who does so gets his certificate just as well as the other who passed in six subjects, some of which necessitated not only considerable knowledge, but good mental power. Anyone, of course, really acquainted with the matter will make a wide distinction between two such passes, but I am convinced that a majority do not make any such distinction, and refuse to admit that there is any better training in the one case than in the other. 2. In the second place, the great variety of subjects which may be taken up allows a boy opportunities of selection by no means good for his own mental development. He quickly finds out the easy subjects, those which experience shows he may pass in with least trouble or brain work. His father is easily won over to the son's view of the question, and the teacher receives instructions to leave out certain subjects, generally those which the master thinks most necessary for the boy in question. If the teacher declines to do this the boy either leaves or submits grudgingly to do work he does not like. In any case any rational scheme of work is rendered impossible. 3. The examination is at the best only a rough test of knowledge and intelligence, for every experienced examiner has to admit that often his results are entirely delusive. He would be bold indeed who should say that his marking of a three hours' paper affords an efficient test even of a boy's scholarship, knowledge of facts, and reasoning ability. I suppose every schoolmaster has been staggered by the eccentricity of the results in no small number of cases. This, of course, is one of the evils attending all examinations, and forms no conclusive argument against their usefulness. But this point leads me to my last comment. The University does not claim that its examinations are any more than tests of knowledge, intelligence, and capacity of elementary reasoning, but the logic of the people has gone a step further; the examinations are considered conclusive tests of education; and those schools are considered best which secure the highest number of passes. For my own part this statement is about as absurd as if one should say that the best school was that which had the best cricketers, footballers, and gymnasts. Boys prefer the latter kind of school if, of course, there is plentiful "prog," as they call it; and I confess the boys' argument appeals more strongly to me than the other. The physical athlete is probably of as much value to his country as the merely intellectual athlete. Alone neither is worth much. Now the public examinations cannot do much more than test roughly elementary knowledge of certain prescribed subjects, the study of which represents so much intelligence and memory; but they fail utterly as tests of a boy's character, which is exactly what the State should be most interested in. The Australian boy and his parent are too apt to assume that a University certificate, however limited, means a complete mental training and also a complete outfit for the work of life. Hence a boy at 15 or 16, even earlier, when all his powers are immature or flaccid, when he does not know enough to see how insignificant his knowledge is, enters an office with an assurance and swagger which give promise of nothing so much as a contemptible manhood. What are the qualities of such a manhood? Egotism and selfishness, determination to get elbow room no matter at what cost to the feelings and rights of others, and what I must ask your permission to call "cock certainty" in action and thought, an assurance and confidence that true culture, wide knowledge, can never inspire. Noble qualities, justice, tolerance, the altruistic virtues, love, gentleness, and sympathy—all these being left to take care of themselves, tend to give place to rougher and more selfish qualities. My argument, then, is that examinations tend to degrade the popular conception of education. As far as I can see, the mischief has already been done. All but a select few are satisfied with any training the object of which is to pass an examination. If any isolated teacher is not satisfied, if he demands a higher standard of life in his boys, if he thinks as much of curbing their selfishness and refining their tastes as of teaching them to write a Latin prose, he is laughed at as a theorist, which, being interpreted, means one who endeavours to give bread when the public demands a stone. The higher training is not wanted—it is an unsaleable commodity. The broad culture of all human faculties, the patient education of the reasoning power of the will and the emotions—all things that require much time and patience—practically treated as valueless as a poet's dream. Why is this? Why should the cultivation of all excellence, the passionate reverence for truth and sincerity of thought, the breaking down of our monstrous egotism, our false pride and vanity, and inherited greediness—why should all this be thought utopian? Why should it be useless to crave time and space to teach a boy that life should be noble, strenuous, joyous, full of all kindliness and forbearance? I do not know, unless it be that nobleness of life is not a characteristic of an age of keen buying and selling, hard competition, and greed. What is wanted by such an age is practical shrewdness, cunning in business, and a nature not over sensitive or scrupulous, and which does not shrink from mean artifice and poisoned weapons. Yet there are signs that this kind of thing is doomed to perish. The man who satisfies the mass now will in the future be regarded as a barbarian, even as a criminal. The man of the future will value knowledge only in so far as it tends to form a noble, generous, kindly race of men, to whom the love of other men is a natural instinct, whose education will aim at gentleness, courtesy, refinement of feeling and taste, courage to express all conviction, and that sweet reasonableness which ignorant or badly-trained people can never possess. Now, if we want a higher type of man in the near future, our schools must stand out against low ideals, must strive persistently for a higher order of culture and moral training, and most of all must they strive against the meanly utilitarian theory of education. Our teaching must free itself from the trammels of low ideals. It is not merely a question of examinations, of the usefulness of this subject or that. Our object must be to bring out dormant powers, to weed out if possible inherited bad tendencies, to create positive qualities of a better kind; to utilise all the forces of a boy's nature, so as to form a strong, compact, self-controlled manhood, strenuous but sensitive to truth and to all beautiful things. And this can only be done when people recognise that there is much more in education than teaching or learning Greek, or Latin, or mathematics, sufficient to pass an elementary examination. The ideal State and the ideal parent will pay much less attention to mere intellectual adroitness, and far more to that nobler culture which teaches a man the duty of clear and fearless thinking, the duty of ever striving after nobler things, the duty of increasing not the rapacious instincts that still survive in us, but the generous sentiments that make for what is right and beautiful. The State of the future will demand of a boy who is entering life not so much what examinations he has passed, but rather whether he has trained his body wisely, whether he has subdued his purely egotistic passions, whether he is capable of true reasoning, whether he can accurately observe and appreciate facts, whether he is truthful, sincere, modest; in a word, whether his character is worth anything at all.

The Dean after distributing the prizes delivered a short address, in which he commented on the folly of an education directed solely to the passing of examinations. Success in many cases depended on the technical skill of the teacher, on his intimate acquaintance with examinations and the tastes of examiners. The following is the prize list:—

Latin: Upper fifth, Johnston; lower fifth, Sutter; fourth, Musgrave.

French: Upper fifth, Lee; lower fifth, Sutter; fourth, Musgrave.

Latin and French: Upper fifth, Lee and Johnston equal (prize presented by the Primate); third, Hirst, 1, Mackenzie, 2 (?); second, Throsby (?).

English: Division A, Moore; division B, Hirst.

Mathematics: Division A, Lee, 1; Forster, 2. Division B, Furcher. Division C, Bosley.

Science: Pechy (Hon. E. Knox's prize).

Scripture history: Division A, Forster (the Dean's prize); division B, Hirst, 1, Bosley (E.) Throsby (J.), 2 (equal).

ST. GEORGE'S COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

A special general meeting of the subscribers to the St. George's Cottage Hospital was held on Tuesday night at the Kogarah School of Arts. Mr. J. H. Carruthers, M.L.A., president, occupied the chair, and there were also present Mr. Charles Bull, Mayor of Hurstville, and several aldermen of Kogarah and the adjoining municipalities. Some discussion took place over the representation of societies that took part in the recent Sunday demonstration. Mr. Levy moved,—"That such societies be allowed the representation of two subscribers each." Mr. Goode seconded the resolution.

Mr. CHAS. BULL, vice-president, said that he was satisfied that £45 out of the £48 was subscribed by the public. He saw no analogy between the case of the societies and Mr. P. Moore, of the Moorefield racecourse, who had donated £150. Mr. Moore's donation was the result of a day's racing at the Moorefield racecourse for which he offered prizes.

Alderman SPROULE (Hurstville) thought that the acceptance of such a resolution as that proposed would probably prejudice the hospital's claims for Government endowment.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. P. J. Lacey was voted to the chair.

Mr. J. H. CARRUTHERS then said that it was impossible to get over an Act of Parliament, and if the meeting passed such a resolution it would be open to any person to go to the Supreme Court and upset the elections. He advised that the motion be not put to the meeting, but that the representation be granted according to the facts of the case. The motion was then withdrawn.

The next business was the consideration of the purchase of a site on which to erect the building. The sites committee recommended the purchase of a site adjoining the Roman Catholic church at Kogarah, and fronting the Rocky Point-road (about 3½ acres in area). This recommendation was adopted, and the solicitor to the institution instructed to pay a deposit thereon, and have the transfer of the land completed. After this had been done, it was discovered that the land did not adjoin the Roman Catholic church and had very little frontage to Rocky Point-road, and it was alleged that a mistake had occurred which meant the loss to the institution of about half an acre of the best land. At the conclusion of the reading of the correspondence,

Alderman SPROULE said that it was clear to him that the institution had got the land that it was entitled to, and that the correspondence had placed a different complexion on the matter. He moved,—"That the transfer be accepted for 3 acres 1 rood 10½ perches." Mr. Levy seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN said that the land that had been tendered for was next to the Roman Catholic chapel, while the land that had been purchased did not adjoin the Roman Catholic chapel, but was at the rear of the Roman Catholic cemetery. It was for the meeting to say whether proceedings should be taken. Probably they would not be justified in taking such action, no matter how much they might be in the right.

The motion was adopted.

A resolution that the solicitor be instructed to withdraw the *caveat* lodged against half an acre of land supposed to have been omitted from the transfer was carried, and the meeting then closed.

THE HAYMARKET PERMANENT L., B., AND I. COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Haymarket Permanent Land, Building, and Investment Company, Limited, was held last evening in the company's offices, No. 750 George-street, Haymarket. The chairman of directors, Mr. James T. Tillock, presided. The whole of the members of the board were present, and the attendance of shareholders numbered about 20.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that, in past years, it had been customary to take the report as read; but he thought that it would be well to adopt a different course this year, as the report contained mention of some important matters which he would like to put clearly before them. He then read the report, and afterwards said that, in his opinion, the document was a matter of congratulation to both shareholders and directors. The bank overdraft, which had amounted to upwards of £30,000, had been liquidated, and there was now a balance to the credit of the company. Provision had been made to meet the sum of £27,000 which was withdrawable by the depositors during the coming year, but he did not apprehend that the whole of that amount would be taken out, though it would be available if the depositors wanted it. He would also point to the fact that every share in the company that had been sold during the year had been disposed of at its actual value. Notwithstanding that the year had been one of gloom and depression, cheering signs of returning prosperity were apparent. During the year sales of property had been effected to the extent of upwards of £11,000, in which prices had on the whole been well maintained, and new money had lately been received on deposit to the extent of £4000. The net profit for the year had exceeded £1400. Although the amount, with the balance brought forward, was sufficient to pay a dividend, the directors deemed it wise not to announce one, but the shareholders should bear in mind that the business was theirs, and that the money was in the business. No doubt, before long, a dividend would be paid. Meanwhile the expenses had been curtailed. He would point out, however, that the officers, from the manager downward, possessed the utmost confidence of the directors. He would have liked to have seen a larger attendance of shareholders, but, of course, their non-attendance was an indication of confidence. Building societies had done good work in the past, and must continue to exist, despite what had happened in some cases. They were a good investment for both depositors and shareholders. He moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet. (Applause.)

Mr. G. H. LOVETT, in seconding the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said he, too, thought it very wise of the directors not to declare a dividend at the present time.

The motion was put, and carried unanimously.

Messrs. George Wells, J.P., and H. J. Triggs were re-elected to seats on the board without opposition; and Messrs. C. L. Ramsay and Thomas Pratt were re-elected auditors, also unopposed.

A vote of thanks to the directors and officers for their services during the past year was carried by acclamation.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasions, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline." From all chemists and druggists, in tubes.—[ADVT.]

MEETINGS.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works met yesterday, when there were present: Messrs. Garrard, M.L.A. (in the chair), Humphery, Davies, W. H. Suttor, Hoskins, Trickett, Ms.L.C., M'Court, Neild, Ewing, O'Sullivan, Wall, Dawson, and Collins, Ms.L.A.

WATER SUPPLY FOR TAMWORTH.

The committee proceeded to consider in private their report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed water supply for Tamworth.

The report, having been amended in several clauses, was adopted, and the chairman was authorised to sign the document and present it to the Legislative Assembly.

The committee then adjourned until 1.45 p.m. on the following day.

TRANSIT COMMISSION.

The weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Transit Commissioners was held at the offices, Phillip-street, yesterday morning. The Mayor (Alderman W. P. Manning) presided, and there were also present—Hon. J. D. Young, M.L.C., Mr. J. Eve, M.L.A., Mr. E. Fosbery (Inspector-General of Police), and Mr. A. Edward (Registrar and Chief Inspector). The principal business was the further consideration of an application by Mr. E. P. Dawbarn for permission to ply a line of one-horse omnibuses to carry eight or 10 persons from the Circular Quay to the Redfern Railway Station at 1d. fares. A letter was received from the City Council, to which body the application had been referred for an expression of opinion, stating that the question had been considered at a meeting of that body, and that a resolution,—"That this Council has no objection to the application," was negatived. Letters in favour of the application being granted were received from the following councils:—Macdonaldtown, Rockdale, Kogarah, Ashfield, Prospect and Sherwood, Granville, and Enfield. Another communication was received from the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company objecting to the granting of the application, and withdrawing the statement made in the previous letter that the omnibuses were to be run to advertise Messrs. Anthony Hordern and Sons. The applicant attended the meeting, and a number of questions were put to him by members of the board. In reply to several questions as to the number of trips he intended to make daily, the number of omnibuses he intended to ply, the carrying capacity, the time-table, &c., he said that he did not know, and that he had not considered any of the details, as he thought there was ample time to do so after the application had been granted. The Mayor said that he wished to know, before he said anything in reference to the application, whether the applicant would be willing, if the license were granted, to extend the routes to the various suburbs in penny sections, and to this query the applicant said that he was not prepared to reply definitely. Regarding a stand for the vehicles, Mr. Dawbarn said that he did not know where he proposed the stand should be, as he had never given it a thought. In reply to Mr. Young he said that he was not going to find the outlay, and that he intended to float the concern into a syndicate or a company. Mr. Young said that he considered it to be nothing less than a bit of piracy, and he would not ask any further questions. Several other questions regarding the details of the working of the proposed line were put to the applicant by Mr. Fosbery and the Mayor, but he was unable to give the board any information, and said that his intention was, if the license were granted, to allow practical men who had been in the trade for years to go into details. Mr. Eve said that he had come there as the representative of the municipal councils and of the people to move that the applicant should be permitted to ply a line of two-horse omnibuses, and he was very sorry that Mr. Dawbarn was totally unable to give them the slightest information. The Mayor remarked that it was very unbusiness-like on the part of the applicant to make a serious proposal for revolutionising the traffic in the city without going into details. After further discussion it was resolved to postpone the further consideration of the application until the next meeting, on the understanding that the applicant would in the meantime supply the commissioners with full information regarding the proposal.

THE NURSES' HOME.

The tenth annual meeting of subscribers to the Nurses' Home was held at the Home, Phillip-street, yesterday, at noon—Sir Alfred Stephen presiding. There were also present—Lady Martin, Mrs. H. Mort, Mrs. Walter Hill, Mrs. Airey, Mrs. George Hill, Mrs. Villeneuve Smith, Miss E. S. Mort, Mrs. Cargill, Mrs. Edward Knox, Mrs. P. Close, Miss Deas-Thomson, Mrs. Badlie, and a number of nurses.

The annual report, which was taken as read, stated that it was with regret that the committee had to state that the decrease in the contributions referred to in the last report had continued, the subscriptions having been but £76 14s, and the earnings of the nurses also showed a diminution; the total being £1450 17s, against £1669 11s in 1891 and £1945 8s in 1890—a large proportion of the nurses being unemployed during the greater part of the year. Under these circumstances, the committee had not thought it prudent to renew for a long term the lease of the house, which had just expired, but had secured the right to occupy the house for three years at a reduced rent, the right being reserved to them to terminate the lease at the end of the current year, if such action should unfortunately be found necessary. With a very trifling increase in the amount of the subscriptions the Home could, however, be maintained, and the committee trusted that an institution like that, which had done so much good, would not be permitted to fail to the ground for want of support. The committee had again to express their satisfaction with the performance of Miss Pinkerton of the duties of matron, and generally with the zeal and efficiency shown by the staff of nurses. Ten of those who were residents of the Home 12 months since had resigned, and eight new nurses had joined the staff during the present year. The staff of nurses now numbered 17. The funds provided for bringing nurses from England having become exhausted, the committee had decided not to engage any more in England at present. The committee had again to express their obligation to Dr. Dowdel, Dr. O'Neill, Dr. Knaggs, Dr. Wailey, and the Tamworth Hospital authorities, for their gratuitous attendance on the nurses belonging to the Home. In regard to the district nursing fund, the committee had pleasure in stating that larger subscriptions had been received for this fund during the past year than were available in 1891, and though they had not felt justified in employing another nurse, they had been able to repay to the Home the sum due for the board of the nurse for 18 months, this being £67 10s. During the year Nurse Proctor had visited 230 cases, and had thus been able to effect much good.

The CHAIRMAN said he had to thank them very much indeed for asking him to come there and hear what they had done during the past year. He wished he could say that their success had been equal to what it ought to be, for he regarded that as one of the most important and most valuable of all their institutions, and especially of those which were directed to relieve the sufferings of the afflicted and the poor. He believed firmly that if the objects of the society were more fully known, and the good that had resulted from it in so many instances were brought before the public, it would receive much more support than it did at present. Owing to the circumstances of the colony, people were not so well able to give as they were a few years ago, and under such circumstances it was difficult to decide to which of the many institutions to confine their gifts, but he ventured to say that in view of the objects of the society, the good it had accomplished, and the blessings it had conferred on the poor in sickness and distress, some share of the gifts should be devoted to the Nurses' Home. Let them consider what the objects of the society really were. The care and devotion of a well-trained nurse were even more important in cases of sickness than the services of a doctor. The rich could easily command such services, but to the poor skilled nursing was almost impossible without the assistance of some such institution as that. The society provided a home for trained nurses, and there were always to be had there nurses well trained and possessing all the qualities which Lady Jersey, speaking at the opening of the Nurses' Home at Prince Alfred Hospital, had pointed out to be essential. The subscription to the Home had fallen off. He was glad to see that in another branch of the society's work—namely, the gratuitous visiting of the sick poor—that subscriptions had increased. He commended the work of the society most heartily to the support of the public, and hoped that a knowledge of its benefits might be carried into every home.

On the motion of Lady Martin, seconded by Mrs. George Harris, the report was adopted.

The office-bearers were re-elected.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Association of New South Wales was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the association, 118 Pitt-street. The president, Mr. W. G. Bradley, occupied the chair, and about 40 members were present.

The hon. treasurer, Mr. R. Bennetts, read the annual report of the committee. It stated that the committee regretted that, owing to the commercial depression now existing and affecting so many institutions, they could not report that progress which they had anticipated. The numbers now on the roll were as follows:—Full, 132; club, 114; total, 246. This was a slight falling off from last year; but had all new members proposed completed their membership the number of members would have been far greater than in any previous year. The balance-sheet showed the actual cash receipts to be £885 19s 6d, and the expenditure £942 18s 2d, thus showing a loss of £57 18s 8d. This, together with £44 8s, amount of interest due on loan and debentures, made a total loss on the year's transactions of over £100. But this sum would have been much lessened had many old members paid their subscriptions before the expiration of the financial year. A considerable number of these had since been paid. It was pleasing for the committee to report the steady increase of the relief fund account. The amount now stood at £1646 10s. The committee strongly urged the reduction of the loan from this fund to general account, and also the redeeming of debentures held by trustees of the relief fund. The present liability under debenture account was £295; the original sum borrowed was £440. This had been reduced through redemption and by several holders donating their debentures, value £145, to the funds of the association. A movement to federate the whole of the Commercial Travellers' Associations in Australasia had been initiated, and so far had been successful. It was believed there were not any real difficulties in the way of bringing the matter to a successful issue. To further the object a conference was held in Melbourne last November, attended by representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, and the result of their deliberations was the drafting of a series of resolutions for submission to the various associations, which it was hoped might prove a basis acceptable to the various colonies. For a long time it had been felt that the association should be incorporated, and the committee had taken the necessary steps to complete the same. There had been two resignations from the committee, viz., Messrs. Nesbitt and Lock, and the vacancies had been filled up by the election of Messrs. Morgan and Fernandez. The committee, finding the utmost difficulty in securing the services of a gentleman to act as honorary secretary, had appointed Mr. F. W. S. Smith paid secretary, and he had been in office since January. Commenting on the balance-sheet, which was taken as read, the treasurer said that under the heading of cash account for 1892 the club receipts were £279 19s, as against £225 for 1891. The actual deficit on paper for the year was £102. That was made up of about £50 loss on the year's transactions and about £50 due as interest to the relief fund. Subscriptions had since been received which would reduce the deficit to £80, and there was a sum of £35 to be refunded from the relief fund, which would make the actual deficit only £45. As there had been an additional expenditure of £157, he thought they would agree with him that the past year had been fairly successful, but if they were to have a permanent secretary, and were to pay their way and reduce the large sums borrowed from the relief fund, they must have additional income.

Mr. F. W. HILL proposed the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Mr. G. BROWNE seconded the motion.

Mr. J. H. FLOCKARD moved as an amendment,—"That the report be adopted, but that the balance-sheet be sent back for revision, and that the £512 loan from the relief fund be wiped out."

The CHAIRMAN said he thought the amendment would be out of order.

After some discussion about the advisability of having borrowed £512 from the relief fund, the amendment was withdrawn, and the report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted.

Mr. FLOCKARD moved—"That a statement of assets and liabilities of the association be prepared, taking the furniture at its market value, and putting the position of the association fairly before members."

Mr. GEORGE NESBITT seconded the motion *pro forma*.

Mr. R. L. CUNNINGHAM moved as an amendment,—"That until the principal of £512 is paid back to the relief fund, the trustees shall forego interest on the loan and debentures." That would relieve them to the extent of about £42 a year.

Mr. Otto Hausmann seconded the amendment, and it was carried.

Mr. T. ROWLANDS moved,—"That Mr. David Storey be elected president of the association for 1893." (Cheers.) There was no man better able and better fitted by his enthusiasm and ability to aid the progress of the association than his friend Mr. Storey. (Cheers.)

Mr. HAUSMANN seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously, amidst cheers.

Mr. STOREY briefly returned thanks, and said he considered it a very great honour indeed to be unanimously elected president of the Commercial Travellers' Association of New South Wales. (Cheers.)

Messrs. W. G. Bradley, James Inglis, M.L.A., T. R. Rowlands, and Otto Hausmann were, after a ballot, declared elected as vice presidents for 1893. Mr. Richard Bennetts was re-elected treasurer, and Messrs. George Nesbitt and J. Flockard were elected auditors.

The following gentlemen were elected as a committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. M. J. Green, G. Brown, R. L. Cunningham, W. E. Tilburn, G. H. Adams, H. T. Morgan, A. Brook, J. T. Coy, J. H. Stanton, J. B. Young, J. Radley, A. Jones, F. Thomas, W. J. Douglas, C. W. Grahham, and J. Edwards.

On the motion of Mr. Storey a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bradley for the eminent services he had rendered to the association during his year of office was carried by acclamation. Votes of thanks were also passed to the treasurer and other office-bearers for the past year.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE FUND.

The monthly meeting of the council of the Queen's Jubilee Fund was held on the 9th instant, at the Town Hall. Present—Lady Manning (presiding), Lady Martin, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Forbes Angus, Mrs. Cargill, Mrs. G. J. Cohen, Mrs. J. R. Fairfax, Mrs. G. Harris, Mrs. T. J. Houghton, Mrs. Eric Mackay, Mrs. B. F. Marks, Miss E. J. Mort, Miss Parkes, Mrs. Scot Skirving, Mrs. J. R. Talbot, and Miss M. Martin. The honorary treasurers reported that 24 applicants had been assisted at the last meeting to the extent of £73, and the balance available amounted to £71 16s 4d. The sub-committee presented a report dealing with 40 applications; to 21 of the applicants the council voted relief amounting to £66; 17 cases were considered ineligible, and two were postponed.

TOWN HALL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the executive of the citizens' and Parliamentary committee for the relief of the destitute unemployed was held in the Town Hall yesterday. Present—Mr. Alderman George Sanders (in the chair), Messrs. Sharp, M.L.A., Sidney, Synnott, and Spruson, J.P. A cheque for £25 was received from the Parliamentary committee through Messrs. E. W. O'Sullivan, Thomas Bavister, and James S. M'Gowen, Ms.L.A. This was distributed as follows:—To the Charity Organisation Society and Society of St. Vincent de Paul, £7 10s each; to the Sydney City Mission and Salvation Army, £5 each. The number of families relieved by each of these societies was rather less than usual.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children met at the board-room, Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company, on Tuesday afternoon. There were present—Mrs. M. Harris, Mrs. R. J. Reed, Mr. G. Ferguson, Mrs. Vandeleur Kelly, Mrs. W. H. Simpson, Mrs. F. L. Barker, Mrs. W. E. Wilson, and Mrs. G. E. Ardill (hon. director). Mrs. Barker handed in a sum of £4 4s, collected on behalf of the funds. The subcommittee, appointed to make inquiry into the facilities at present afforded for the reception of infants for care upon payment by the mothers of a weekly sum, submitted their report, which disclosed the fact that there is a deplorable lack of proper provision for such cases, and that in consequence baby-farming and child desertion are so prevalent. They recommended that immediate steps be taken to establish a home to meet the want felt. After considerable discussion it was decided that, in view of the urgency of the case, the director be empowered to secure premises on a short lease, and appeal for funds for furnishing the same, with a view to opening a temporary home. It was further resolved to invite representatives of all existing institutions dealing with infants, and all others known to be interested, to attend a conference to endeavour to secure united action in the interest of the preservation of child-life, by the establishment of a large home or several small homes for the reception of infants apart from their mothers, the mothers to pay a stated sum weekly for the maintenance of the children. The director reported the successful working of the crêche, or day nursery, and spoke of the need for the opening of suburban crêches. Several applications for the admission of infants for constant care were referred to the reception committee.

On Tuesday evening the monthly meeting of the local branch of the Australian Home Reading Union, Elizabethan Literature Circle, was held at the residence of Mr. G. Thomas, Bray-street, North Sydney, Mr. C. O. Burge, leader of the circle, presiding. A paper by Mr. Frewen Thompson, M.A., on "Spenser's Faerie Queene," was read, and an animated discussion followed.

The third annual meeting of Court St. George, No. 7729, A.O.F., was held on Tuesday, 20th December, in the Town Hall, Rockdale, when the following members, who were duly elected for the ensuing six months, were installed by the District Treasurer as follows:—C.R., Mr. W. Lawrie; Sub-chief Ranger, Mr. S. Gissing; S.W., Mr. J. T. Walker; J.W., Mr. A. H. Organ; S.B., Mr. J. Forrest; J.B., Mr. H. Bastin; the secretary and treasurer, Bros. F. Fischer and B. Smith, being re-elected to the positions now held by them. The visitors present were Mr. T. J. Thompson, D.T., and Mr. S. Farrell, P.D.C.R., Court Robin Hood. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the visiting officers for their attendance and was duly responded to by the District Treasurer.

BOILING-DOWN AT ROCKDALE.

The case brought by the Borough Council of Rockdale against Henry Macnamara, a carcase butcher, for having carried on an offensive trade so as to be a nuisance, was concluded before Mr. Cornelius Delohery, S.M., in the Summons Division of the Central Police Court, yesterday afternoon, after a sitting extending over three days. Mr. Gannon, sen., appeared for the complainant council, and Mr. T. M. Williamson appeared for the defence. It will be remembered that when the case was first called on the magistrate consented to visit the slaughter-house and boiling-down so that he might be in a position to judge whether the establishment was a nuisance to the residents. On the second day of hearing Mr. Delohery asked whether the attorneys were willing to accept his verdict, and thereby save the time of taking a considerable amount of evidence. To this proposal Mr. Gannon readily consented, but Mr. Williamson refused, and notified his intention of calling a number of residents to prove that the establishment was not a nuisance as represented. For the past two or three days the Court has consequently been sitting nearly all day, and a very large number of witnesses for the defence have been examined and cross-examined. At the conclusion of the case yesterday, the magistrate said that he considered that the place was a nuisance, and he fined the defendant £5, with £31 15s 6d professional costs, and £19 2s witnesses' expenses, levy and distress.

THE BEST COCOA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA is the best and purest Cocoa. Specially recommended by Physicians to Invalids, Brain Workers, and Children. It is made instantly by simply adding boiling water or milk. Exhausted strength is rapidly recruited by this most delicious beverage. Sold everywhere.—[ADVT.]

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest, and cheapest. Lockyer's Sulphur, the great English Restorer, keeps off ravages of time. Causes hair to grow. Large bottles. Everywhere.—[ADVT.]

MRS. HARVEY, SANDRINGHAM RECTORY, NORFOLK, wife of a chaplain to the Queen, writes:—"I have derived much benefit from DR. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE, and testify to its success." Treatise free from Elliott Bros., Limited, Sydney, and medicine from all chemists.—[ADVT.]

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PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

THE CASE OF THE HOODS.

Mr. BOWKER said he desired to give notice for 18th January that he should move,—"That there are certain circumstances in the case of the Hoods, lately convicted of manslaughter in this colony, which show that their conviction was a mistake, and that in the opinion of this House their immediate release would be a simple act of justice." He desired also to ask how it was that certain papers in the case had not been laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. R. E. O'CONNOR said that he did not understand the question, and that notice of it had better be given.

ADJOURNMENT.

Sir J. SALOMONS moved that this House do now adjourn. He moved the adjournment until the next day in consequence of certain action pending in another branch of the Legislature. ("No.")

Mr. DAVIES objected to an adjournment until the next day.

Mr. DANGAR said that the House could not go on with any business next day even if what was pending in the other House was decided, and it was certain that it would not be decided then.

Sir J. SALOMONS said that it would not be consistent with the practice of the Council to adjourn whilst the other House was sitting. If he did not move the adjournment until next day he would have to move it for next Wednesday. The state of public business might require the Council to meet not only next day, but on other days immediately; but if they met the next day he would then move an adjournment over the holidays.

The motion was agreed to, and the House then adjourned until the usual hour the following day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

SIMPSON'S RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. NEILD brought up the report of the select committee on Simpson's Railway Bill.

It was ordered that the document be printed, and the second reading of the bill was fixed for the following day.

THE MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE.

Mr. REID, who was received with cheers, moved,—"1. That this House, having considered the exposition of the financial affairs of the country, as made by the Colonial Treasurer, and, having in view the nature of his financial proposals for the year 1893, is of opinion that the continuance of the present Ministers in office is fraught with serious dangers to the public welfare. 2. That the foregoing resolution be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor." He said, that since he had the honour of leading the Opposition it had been his duty to propose motions affecting the existence of the present Government upon two former occasions. Upon the first of these he brought forward a motion of censure very shortly after the Government took office, and he supposed no one, either in the House or the country, would deny that the issue raised then was a legitimate one for an Opposition to bring in. The Ministry at that time had something which resembled a policy, and the Opposition was bound to join issue with them when they brought forward a protective policy. The Government upon the occasion in question undoubtedly received credit to a certain extent for having formulated a policy which was of considerable importance to the people of this country, and they also had a great advantage in so far that they were able to batten up their policy by a statement of affairs which seemed to show that further taxation of some kind was absolutely necessary. On the second occasion, he (Mr. Reid) brought forward a motion of censure he thought that he was also justified in taking the opinion of the House upon the conduct of the Government. Perhaps the case was not so clear as it was previously, but still he felt justified in what he did seeing the course the Ministry had taken in prolonging the recess and the action of the Premier in absenting himself from the country when his attendance was urgently required in the colony in preparing measures for the House and generally carrying on the business of the country. About this time he (Mr. Reid) stated that the Government was bound to land the House and the country in a difficulty before the Christmas holidays, and the prediction he had thus ventured to make had been amply verified. The course he took upon that occasion had, he thought, been fully justified by the result. Another action of his which aroused very serious indignation on the Treasury benches was that when the Appropriation Act was before the House on its second reading he took the somewhat unusual course, but which was abundantly justified by the circumstances of the case, of pointing out to the House the condition of the finances of the country and the matter of the growing deficiency and the difficulties which lay in the future. He thought it was his duty to point out this then, and he could not forget the speech of the Attorney-General in reply attacking him for making such predictions. The Treasurer was present at the time, but did not complain of the predictions or the criticisms. What did they hear Mr. See say, however, in his financial statement? He said that it must be evident that there was a deficiency before the Appropriation Act was passed. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman candidly admitted that, and he (Mr. Reid) must give him credit now as he had done before for the very considerable amount of candour he had exhibited when laying the financial affairs of the colony before the country the other night. It was now clear and admitted that before the Appropriation Act was passed there was a deficiency in the accounts of 1892. That threw a very serious responsibility upon the Government. (Cheers.) They knew what was going on—they knew that the country was in danger of being landed in the mire, and yet they did nothing. No Government had had supporters who stood more loyally or more steadfastly by them in order that the protectionist policy should have a chance given to it for the first time, and the Ministry therefore owed a great responsibility to their followers. How did they discharge this debt to the men who had stuck to them through thick and thin most loyally? It was the duty of the Government to their followers, to say nothing of their duty to the country, to have manfully faced their difficulties at the very earliest opportunity. (Hear, hear.) As was well known, the House met on the 30th August, when the Premier was absent. What programme was then laid down for the course of business? First of all, the House was asked to deal with the Electoral Bill, and then with federation. Now he admitted that the latter was a subject which it was desirable to bring forward at the earliest possible opportunity, but in the light of events as they have revealed themselves, he said that the Government, knowing more or less of the true financial situation of the country, should not have calmly proposed that the gigantic question of federation, involving as it did the consideration of the draft bill with all its details, should be taken first. The Ministry knew that federation was an enormous task which was bound to consume a very considerable amount of the time of Parliament. In spite of the great importance of the question, the Government would have been studying the interests of the people of the country if they had asked the House to help them to put the finances of the country straight first. Great and urgent as was the question of federation, no one could pretend that it could not wait for a little while, more especially when they considered the position the subject was in in the other colonies. It was hard to imagine that men having in view the difficulties of the country could calmly plan out the course of proceedings which the Government embodied in their policy. One hon. member was reported to have burst into a fine frenzy of indignation at the idea of a motion of censure being moved at this time, as it would deprive 30 or 40 men of the pleasure of eating their Christmas dinners comfortably, but it was to be remembered that this matter was one of vital importance to many struggling workers all over the colony, because it was necessary for the well-being of the colony that there should be a Government which would honestly and manfully deal with the difficulties of the situation. Of course, if the hon. gentlemen occupying the Ministerial benches were to be tried by the standard of ordinary politicians, they could easily become historical and state that other occupants of office had done the same as they had; but it was not to be forgotten in this connection that the members of this Ministry came into office as being above the level of ordinary humanity. In the face of their promises and their statements they could not shield themselves behind the delinquencies of their predecessors. The Ministers, one and all, took office apparently with an earnest desire to uphold the financial credit of the country and to reform the crooked ways of their predecessors. They spoke much of the necessity for a new departure in financial affairs, and must be judged by their own promises and speeches, and not by the faults of their predecessors. When attention was drawn to the inconvenient time at which this motion was brought forward he again said the fault was entirely the fault of those responsible for conducting the business of the House, who were responsible for the proper and orderly conduct of the business of the House, who were the only members who had the power to carry out what they thought right—the members of the Government. And they had deliberately chosen to allow the House and themselves to drift to 14th December before the financial statement was made. Surely they must have known of anything in the financial statement which would bring about a crisis. They alone were responsible for it. He threw back on the hon. gentleman and his supporters the responsibility for any inconvenience that might arise. There was another exclamation of dismay from the hon. the Minister for Mines. He said, was it likely that the House would imperil a certain number of measures to which he referred? He had looked at the business paper to see where these measures were. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He took up the business paper for to-day, and where did they think was the one measure which the Minister for Mines had so much at heart—the Mining on Private Property Bill? It was No. 21 on the Government programme.

Sir GEORGE DIBBS: What difference would it make if it was No. 42?

Mr. REID: He quite admitted that the hon. member could reply to him that it did not matter at all whether it was No. 21 or No. 42. That was quite right. The Government could to-morrow take the bill up and place it at the top of the list; they could do that, but his complaint against them was that they did not do it. (Hear, hear.) These hon. gentlemen wished to enjoy political glory on cheap terms. The hon. gentlemen must think they were addressing a number of gentlemen who were quite satisfied when they said they could do a certain thing. The Government had been 12 months in office, and they had not had the sort of opposition which they gave to previous Governments; they had been 12 months in office, and the time had come to try their sincerity. He did not wish to try them on their promises, because they were unrivalled in promises. He said to his hon. friend at the head of the Government, with every respect, that the Medical Bill was a proper measure to be introduced into this House. When the Government had made two or three attempts to pass that bill through they had given the Mining on Private Property Bill the cold shoulder. They had not done their duty to the country and their supporters, because their supporters had to bear the responsibility of the acts of the Government. When they came to a motion of censure the country expected the supporters of the Government to try the Government honestly and fairly. With reference to the Coal Mines Regulation Bill, this was another measure that the Minister for Mines was perfectly delirious about the other day. This was the bill that made the political existence of this Government. There was no conceivable chance of the Government coming into office but for the accident of this bill. When they considered that that bill affected the safety of thousands of their fellow-citizens, and affected the lives of thousands of their fellow-colonists working in the mines, he said again the conduct of the Government with reference to that bill was deserving of severe censure.

Mr. CRICK said he wished to take the ruling of the Speaker on a point of order. Under a general motion of censure the whole conduct of the Government could be discussed; but the hon. member had not chosen to frame his motion in such terms. The hon. member had chosen himself to restrict this motion to finance, and even though a vote of censure affected the fate of a Government, the hon. member could not go outside the terms of his own motion. On a motion affecting the expenditure of £1000 on account of the head of the Government, which would affect the fate of the Ministry and bring about its defeat, an hon. member could not speak on the Coal Mines Regulation Bill, or the Mining on Private Property Bill, or any other bill. If the hon. member had said that the Government did not possess the confidence of the House, he would have been in order. The hon. member must be kept within the terms of his motion.

Mr. TOOHEY said that the hon. member was in order. Finance covered all the business of the Government, and the Treasurer, in making his financial statement, had a right to refer to the amount of expenditure under certain bills and the necessity for providing the revenue for carrying out certain measures.

Mr. REID said if he were going to open any discussion on the position of these measures he thought there would be a great deal in the point of the hon. member, but he intended to deal very briefly with the measures on this ground. It might not perhaps be known to the Speaker, but it was known to hon. members that the financial proposals were vitally bound up in the Local Government Bill. The foundation of the financial proposals of the Government were made to rest on the ability of the Government to carry that bill through in a certain period. He wanted to test whether the Government were sincere in regard to this gigantic measure by showing what they were doing in regard to smaller bills. In the next place, the question of the coal mines was one which was involved in the financial proposals of the Government. Their financial proposals included the Estimates of next year, but he had no intention of going into a detail examination of these matters. This argument might well be used in regard to the consequence of a vote going against the Government. The Government might argue that serious inconvenience would arise, inasmuch as there were a large number of measures on the business paper exposed to some danger, and then it might be argued that judging from the past performances of the Government that consideration should not have much weight.

Mr. SPEAKER said he thought the hon. member for West Macquarie was generally right. If the question before the House was that the present Administration did not possess the confidence of the House and the country, as was proposed in September last, then certainly the hon. member would be in order in giving every possible reason for removing them, but as the hon. member for West Macquarie had pointed out, the hon. member, Mr. Reid, had chosen to frame his notice of motion in his own way, and the House was asked to condemn the Government because of their financial proposals for the year 1893. He thought the hon. member ought not except slightly to refer to these matters.

Mr. REID said that since the hon. member had proved right in his contention, he must thank him for allowing him (Mr. Reid) to say nearly all he had to say outside the finances. The next matter to which he wished to refer was this: When the Ministry met the House on the 30th August they were absolutely aware that there would be a deficiency in the revenue for 1892. As the Colonial Treasurer had said, it would be evident that there would be a deficiency before the Appropriation Act was passed.

Mr. SEE: That is the additional estimates.

Mr. REID: Yes, thank you; which were passed in March. (Laughter.) Coming down to a period of four or five months after that, what did they find on looking at the Governor's speech, and one would think that when the Governor knew our finances—as he should have done through his advisers—were drifting into confusion, it was a public duty to let the House and the country know what was in store for them. More than that, long before December they should have taken the House into their confidence. There had been talk of policies, and he would tell the House what ought to be the policy of every honest straightforward Government. At the end of every month a statement should be communicated to the press and the public showing absolutely the state of the finances for that month—(hear, hear)—and in such a form as everyone would understand. That certainly would be a part of any policy with which he had anything to do. He would drive to the four corners of heaven that accursed policy of secrecy in connection with public finances. Considering that this was one of the soundest colonies on the face of the earth, one could afford to adopt a straightforward policy; and once the system was established, the public would be as wise as the Colonial Treasurer as to the fluctuations of revenue and expenditure; and if Ministers were found doing what these gentlemen had done—going about month after month touring the country and promising all sorts of public works, knowing there were no funds to carry them out—even hon. members on the Treasury benches could hardly stand idly by and allow it. In the country, whatever the verdict of the House, the Government would suffer for it. What was the financial part of the Governor's speech? The Governor said through his advisers practically that the deficit of that iniquitous Parkes Government was being wiped out, and that a new band of financial reformers had taken the reins of Government, and would set all things right. Here was another thing: There were to be no supplementary estimates. He called the additional estimates supplementary. The Government had over £400,000 of supplementary estimates on an enormous total of ordinary expenditure, and that was precisely the deficiency that the country was now landed with, despite an additional amount received in new taxation of £900,000. Now he came to another matter. He supposed the Government would not like the House to understand that it was the brilliant inspiration of a few days' growth to make the Local Government Bill serve the purpose for which it was now being used. In all the circumstances they should have introduced it at an earlier period, for the most insane admirers of the Government would admit that it could not be brought into operation for six or nine months at the earliest. Would it be urged that the bill was not ready? According to the Governor's speech it was under consideration, and had been carefully prepared, ready for presentation.

Sir GEORGE DIBBS: Hear, hear.

Mr. REID: Thank you. So that on the Governor's speech, corroborated by the Premier's cheer, that carefully prepared measure was in existence on the 30th August. Now he wanted to know, since the finances were to depend on the bill, how it was that this bill, on which the Government staked the financial condition of the country, was not brought on before the Medical Bill? (Cheers.)

Mr. CRICK: How long did your motion of censure take?

Mr. REID: All the more necessity for hurrying the Local Government Bill through. The bill was so carefully prepared that it had the year 1891 printed as the first year of the rates. It was bad enough to live on promises, but this Government lived on the programme of their predecessors. As a matter of fact, every bill introduced since they came into office had been framed for them. Let them see whether, at the time the bill was laid on the table of the House the Ministry had conceived the brilliant idea of evading the finances by means of the Local Government Bill. It would be seen that there were 308,000 square miles of country under the new bill to be cut up into shires and districts by surveyors and boundary commissioners, and after that large territory had been mapped out, and boundaries erected, only then could municipalities begin the still more gigantic task of valuing every holding all over those 308,000 square miles. Who could predict that the Local Government Bill would become law? Even under the most favourable circumstances the bill could not become law for some months to come; there was not a man in that House who could honestly say the bill would come into operation within a year. But, referring to the bill, the Colonial Secretary had said, on behalf of his Government, "We intend the reign of self-reliance to begin in 1893." That was to say that long before the people could derive any benefit from the bill, they would be required to pay for the anticipated benefit. Such taxation meant putting the hand of the Government into the pockets of the taxpayers, or, politically speaking, false pretences. The Government, however, appeared to be rich in afterthoughts. The Treasurer in his financial statement never said a word about a special financial session next year. (Cheers.) In his deliberate and official statement the Treasurer in effect said his Government left the country in the quagmire they had created, and the Government really expected its supporters to cheer the announcement. But since then the Government had evidently found that its supporters required something more than that. (Cheers.) Now he came to the vital point of the Local Government Bill as it affected the ratepayers. There was not a line in the bill to compel ratepayers to pay retrospectively. On the contrary, the whole construction of the bill pointed to this, that the ratepayers would not be required to pay except in the ordinary course of municipal government for services rendered. What, then, were they to think of a clause dealing with the important matter of endowments and the transmission of accounts to the Treasurer which was framed as clause 156 was framed? The clause read thus:—"On or before the 31st day of December, in the year 1891"—there was proof in a vital clause of the ignorant and reckless way in which the cast-off bills of the Parkes Government had been taken up—"and on or before the same day in each subsequent year during which the endowment hereinafter provided shall be payable, the council of every municipality shall cause to be prepared and transmitted to the Colonial Treasurer a detailed account, signed by the Mayor or president, and verified by the solemn declaration of the council clerk, of all sums of money actually raised therein as general rates (being the rates referred to in subsection 1 of section 155) during the year ending on the 31st day of December then last past. Provided that where such municipality has been in existence more than three years before such date, such account shall be for the last three years prior to such date. Upon receipt of such account it shall be lawful for the Governor, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, by warrant under his hand addressed to the Colonial Treasurer, to direct him to pay from the consolidated revenue to the treasurer of the municipality the endowment hereinafter provided." Thus not one penny could go to a municipality until the shires had been mapped out, until values had been assessed, until rates had been struck, and until accounts had been made out. The accounts were only made out at the end of the year, and so not a single account could be made out until the end of 1893, even if the bill were passed through all its stages to-morrow. There was a remarkable thing about these accounts. Application was made in the ordinary course to the Government Printer for a copy of the Estimates for next year, and the copy that was issued bore date December 6, but over the figure "6" had been stamped the figures "14." The copy was shown him and, his curiosity having been aroused, he compared the 6th December copy with the Estimates as submitted to the House, and he found the totals to tally. Evidently there had not been any revision of the Estimates between the two dates. Then what use had the Government made of the week's delay? (Cheers.) Was that week spent in revising the revenue? (Cheers.) Now he came to the railways. The Railway Commissioners undoubtedly deserved every credit for their management of our railways. They estimated the revenue for next year at £3,150,000, but in ways and means the revenue was estimated at an advance on that amount of £65,000. Would his hon. friend the Treasurer tell him right out that the increase had nothing to do with Murray River tolls?

Mr. SEE: I have answered Mr. Pulsford.

Mr. REID: He had not seen a letter from the hon. gentleman. He had seen a statement by one of the Railway Commissioners, and that Commissioner had certainly not written an indignant letter denying it. The Chief Commissioner did not say that the £65,000 had nothing to do with the Murray River tolls. However, he accepted the Treasurer's statement. He hoped that the estimates of revenue for this year as framed by the Treasurer would come out as Mr. See expected; but he was afraid they would not. He did not know whether hon. members had noticed the movements of trade during the last year. Our imports up to 10th December of this year were short of those of the same period of the previous year by £3,700,000. Well, as they all knew, those imports had an important bearing upon our Customs duties. There was a very ominous decline in our imports. The Treasurer had done very well in that respect, but he might have done better. He had no hesitation in saying that any honest straightforward attempt to reduce the gigantic expenditure of this country would be worthy of credit and respect. So far as his hon. friends had endeavoured to do that, there was no man in this country ought to say a single word in dispraise of them.

Mr. CANN: Did not the hon. member vote against retrenchment?

Mr. REID: Yes, when I had a proposition before me to starve a horse in the Domain. (Laughter.) Whilst we were revelling in morocco-bound estimates, that piece of exalted patriotism was a little bit too much for me. It was absolutely impossible to have any honest retrenchment on the Estimates of the Government in this House. He was a very strong supporter of a reduction by £30,000 or £40,000, but he thought £50,000 was too much without having a proper board of inquiry. The experience they had had showed that to be so. Now with reference to the prospects of next year: no one would wish for party purposes to disparage the prospects of the coming year. But they must look at the state of things prevailing in this country and all over the world, and doing so it was absurd to expect anything like a boom in the revenue of next year. (Cheers.) Looking at the Estimates, and taking the proposals of the Government, he wanted to see what they really came to. Now, there were the estimates of expenditure for 1893, and they were told that the present Ministry would for all time stand on a pedestal because of its marvellous execution upon the estimates of the different departments. A graphic picture was drawn of the hundreds of thousands which had been lopped off the Estimates, and the House and the country were asked to applaud them for their praiseworthy purposes. Well, he would see where the retrenchment came in. If hon. members looked at the first page of the Estimates—remembering that the expenditure for the present year was, including the Supplementary Estimates, £10,801,900—they would see that the expenditure proposed for next year was £9,858,000, making a decrease of £943,000. Now, did that not, as his hon. friend had said, look like a magnificent achievement? It was a magnificent achievement, but the magnificence of the achievement altogether depended upon the way it was done. Hitherto this colony had been living upon the boom rates—on the rates which were adopted when the colony in common with other colonies was in a state of remarkable prosperity. Our estimates had grown enormously, and they grew very much because the wealth and the prosperity of the country grew. That wealth and prosperity reached its height in 1888. But now the times were getting bad, and everyone in regard to his private affairs was retrenching, and retrenching severely. Yet our Estimates in many important respects went on under the same system as if this was the most prosperous country under the sun. Our establishments could not be more magnificent, our rates of expenditure could not be more profuse. Now they would see where the reduction of £943,000 came in. When they looked at the figures they found a number of increases on the Estimates. It was a marvellous thing, considering the wonderful achievement of those Ministers, that nearly all the Ministerial estimates showed an increase. Even the little department of the Attorney-General showed an increase, the most of which was due to the creation of the Trades Disputes and Conciliation Department. Now let them look at the increase in the Treasurer's Department. There was an increase of £52,000.

Mr. SEE: Interest!

Mr. REID: Thank you; and have you put down the interest for your new funded stock? Have you made any provision for interest on the new funded stock?

Mr. SEE: Some of it.

Mr. REID: Talking about the Treasurer, there is a widespread suspicion that the hon. gentleman has been making a number of appointments. He was sure that it was "not so," and he was sure that the gaol at Grafton was "absolutely required." He was told that the people had a splendid edifice there, and yet a grand new one was being erected near the old one. Now, on the railways there was an increase of £37,000. Nothing could be said of that. On the Attorney-General's estimates there was an increase of £3000, on those of the Minister for Justice an increase of £5000, and on those of the Postmaster-General an increase of £20,000. So that in reference to four Ministers' departments there was absolutely no reduction whatever. Now, the Colonial Secretary, whose expenditure for the present year was £1,130,000, had been able to strike off £50,000.

Sir GEORGE DIBBS: What are the figures?

Mr. REID: I am only speaking of the figures on these estimates. I do not suppose they are right. (Laughter.) Now let them see how the Colonial Secretary effected that reduction of £50,000. They had a number of unfortunate poor sick people who were the object of charitable allowances. The vote for this year was £86,000, but his hon. friend had reduced it by £38,000. Then there was a special grant to municipalities of £60,000. That was gone. Then there was £20,000 "aid to agricultural societies." That was not altogether gone, but the Minister for Mines had taken charge of it, and half the amount was blocked by the way because the Minister for Mines put it down at £10,000 instead of £20,000. Well, there were three "splendid" items which did not affect anyone, which had been dealt with to effect a saving of £50,000. He had taken £108,000 off the poor, sick charities, the municipalities, and the agricultural societies. Now there was another £10,000 gone. That was on an ordnance vote which had been transferred from the Department of the Colonial Secretary to the Treasurer, and had been reduced from £52,000 to £42,000. Now they came to the Minister for Lands—that Trojan who had done wonders. Was it not sickening to see a newspaper paragraph regarding the Minister for Lands "putting the finishing touches upon his amending Land Bill"? Did not hon. gentlemen know that there was not a single bill in the charge of the present Government that seemed to promise a little difficulty which they had the pluck to bring forward? (Hear, hear.) The Minister for Lands had done wonders in his department. His decrease was about £52,000. Whilst £38,000 had been voted last year in connection with the rabbit plague, the Minister had now taken £15,000 of his savings from the rabbit vote. Towards the erection of rabbit-proof fences and destruction of rabbits on Crown lands, &c., £25,000 had been voted last year, exclusive of £13,000 for the railway fence; but this year the Minister only proposed a vote of £10,000. The hon. gentleman had also effected another saving. There was an annual vote for improving and maintaining parks all through New South Wales. (Hear, hear.) They all knew that in Sydney they had magnificent gardens and a domain, and a very extensive staff to keep them in the most beautiful order. He had no doubt thousands of pounds were spent in that way. In 1892 £15,000 had been voted for the whole of New South Wales for the improvement and general maintenance of public parks. This year that vote was wiped out. Even the cemeteries vote of £2000 was abolished. The vote of £10,000 for the acquisition of parks in country towns was also knocked out. The wonderful thing was, that while there were those enormous reductions on those particular votes which all affected the country districts, the vast Civil Service establishments were untouched. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) That was a curious thing, because the present was a country Ministry. The members of the Land Court were now voted for under an Act of Parliament, thus saving another £4000 on the Estimates. Thus putting together the £15,000 saved on rabbits, £2000 on cemeteries, £25,000 on parks, and the £4000 on the Land Court, there was £46,000 out of the £50,000 of the wonderful retrenchment of the Ministry for Lands. He came now to the Secretary for Mines. He had done very well considering the size of his department. Last year £45,000 had been voted for prospecting and for rewards for the discovery of new goldfields. The Minister had now knocked £25,000 off that. He had also knocked off £10,000 from agricultural schools. He now came to the Department of the Minister for Public Works. It was here evidently that the greatest achievement of all lay, for the Minister for Works had reduced his estimate by £1,025,000. In the schedules which were laid on the table in connection with these estimates of public works there was a very large vote, under the head of harbours and rivers navigation, for a multitude of public works along the coasts of the colony. The vote for 1892 had been £111,000. The Government had made a great reduction there, for they had reduced the vote to £45,000. As hon. members knew, there were a large number of these votes which were standing votes, and the first three items in that long schedule would take the whole of that £45,000. (Hear, hear.) The whole of the rest of the expenditure in connection with the other river works of the colony was effaced. Did any hon. member believe when these first three items would take £45,000 that the whole of the harbour and river works could be carried on for £45,000? The vote for public works and buildings the Government had reduced from £167,000 to £45,000. There were three standing items there which would more than exceed the vote proposed. Not a penny was to be voted for repairs and furniture for post and telegraph offices. Not a penny was provided for institutions for the insane, and not a penny for police stations and quarters. The whole of the large schedule was cut into in that way, and the Government in saying that they were only going to spend £45,000 on the public works of the colony next year, made a statement which was absolutely misleading, and which could not possibly be true, and which could not possibly be carried out. (Hear, hear.) He now came to the most remarkable of the financial exploits of the present Government. He saw in the estimates of the Secretary for Public Works that during the present year of 1892 no less than £894,000 was voted in respect of the public roads and bridges of the colony. There might be some of that expenditure which it might be possible and proper to reduce. A large amount of public money must necessarily be voted for these roads and bridges. It was all very well for those who lived in Sydney, and had railways, tramways, and other conveniences, to talk about the roads and bridges members of the House; but to a number of settlers in the country with a creek in front of their homesteads, and no way of getting over the creek except with a bridge, the making of that bridge was to them a matter of more importance than the whole of the British Constitution. He did not care on which side of the House members sat. There was not a man in the House who could look on the act of the Government in removing that £894,000, except in a very serious light. It was very easy to take this amount off; but if the service was to be effaced there was not a single service which could not just as well be wiped out. The whole of the Estimates, in fact, could be wiped out, and the Government could come down and say they were going to spend nothing during 1893. There was a sum of £600,000 on the Estimates of Ways and Means; but that £600,000 did not figure in the Estimates. Why was it not put on the Estimates for the year. It only appeared in Ways and Means. The Government had not put that £600,000 in any shape in which the House could legislate for it and carry it. The Government on the strength of the Local Government Bill also knocked off a number of other amounts from the Estimates. There was a sum for municipal endowment and special appropriation; a sum for special grants to help municipalities; and they had also knocked off the item for parks and reserves. These sums made up a total of £1,026,000. Then if this £600,000 were a substantial item, there was a reduction on these items of £426,000. This sum was knocked off public works which were of great value to the people of this country. There was room for discussion as to whether the Government were not right in knocking off these items. He did not know what had actuated them in making these reductions. What he did know was that they were reductions which would greatly affect the struggling centres of New South Wales. Men who held plural offices and drew £2000 or £3000 under different heads of the public service were not touched. He could not understand this seeking to retrench in the country districts, and yet allowing Civil servants who were drawing £1000 or £1200 a year for one situation to hold another billet worth £500 a year. The Government had not put its hand on the great evil of the country—an overgrown Civil Service Department. They had struck items from £100,000 to £500,000 off the country; but they had left this overgrown incubus of a Civil Service, whilst they had swept off the vote for roads and bridges.

Mr. HUTCHISON: We can deal with the salaries on the Estimates.

Mr. CRICK: You voted against the reductions last year.

Mr. REID: And the retrenchment party lost sight of the advances to the public prosecutors last year until he drew attention to them himself. It was idle to attempt to cut down these Estimates when once they came before the House. When they had done it they would only have saved £200 or £300. The only radical system of revision was one that must go on at the hands of the Government, and be secured by their going through all the expenditure of the country. It was only by those means that true reform could be gained. His hon. friends opposite were never tired of saying that when he (Mr. Reid) was a Minister he was one of the most extravagant Ministers that had ever held office, and no doubt they would say it again.

Sir GEORGE DIBBS: I will say it presently. (Laughter.)

Mr. REID said that under the Public Instruction Act of 1880 it was decided that State aid to denominational schools should cease on 31st December, 1882. The result was that the department had to make large provision for new schools, to provide for the accommodation that was lost, because under the system of endowment the denominational schools were really national schools. He came into office on the 5th or 6th of January, 1883, when the new system was three days old. Mr. Copeland was good enough in his (Mr. Reid's) interests to ask certain questions of the Minister, which he afterwards had laid on the table as a return showing the liabilities incurred by his predecessor, and for which he had to find the money when he went into office. When he (Mr. Reid) went into the department he found that all over the country most expensive brick schools had been erected for 20 or 30 scholars, with teachers' residences attached. School settlement was most precarious. A couple of miles made all the difference to the children, but that had not apparently been borne in mind. However, the return that Mr. Copeland called for showed that, whilst during 1882 his predecessor had ordered plans for 135 schools, to cost £183,000, he ordered during the following year—the only year he was in the department—256 schools—twice as many—which were to cost £83,000. (Cheers.) So he ordered twice the number of schools for less than half the expenditure. (Hear, hear.) The cost per head for the accommodation of the scholars in the schools that his predecessor had ordered was £10 8s; under the plans he accepted the cost was only £5 7s per head. It was well known in the department that he called all the inspectors in the colony together and submitted the tenders to them to see if a reduction could not be effected, and the results were most beneficial to the country. One instance he might mention was given in another return. His predecessor had decided on a school in Macquarie-street South, the new building for which was to cost £10,000 and accommodate 830 children. He submitted that proposal to the inspectors, and instead of accepting the plans as proposed he ordered a wooden building at a cost of £900.

An HON. MEMBER: A disgrace to the city.

Mr. REID: It saved the country £10,000.

Mr. SUTTOR: Will you allow me to interject?

Mr. REID said that the hon. member was a gentleman who was always interjecting, but never spoke. (Laughter.) He admitted that his hon. friend, having the advantage of the assistance of the officers of the department, having the advantage of a Cabinet consultation, might be able to vindicate to the House that a number of the reductions they proposed were proper reductions, but he would like to point out that the largest reductions they proposed were not on the Estimates. He said that the estimate of the Government which knocked a million off the roads and bridges and public works was founded on a transparent juggle, on a pretence which was without foundation, and one which would not be accepted by the people of New South Wales. During 1893 they proposed to take £560,000 off public works; but that was an attempt to impose on the country. They would, however, only impose on those who wished to shut their eyes. Every man knew that the basis on which those enormous reductions were based was utterly false, and, if he might use the expression in a political sense, were on a financially dishonest basis. The £600,000 on roads and bridges was not in a single estimate, nor in a single bill, excepting the Local Government Bill, and then the money was only provided after the ratepayers had taxed themselves. The only effect was to make the Treasurer seem £600,000 better off than he really was. Then look how suddenly the amounts increased under their hands. When Sir George Dibbs moved the second reading of the Local Government Bill, he put the amount down at £500,000; but a week afterwards it had increased by £100,000, and there was not the least doubt that the Government had used the Local Government Bill to help themselves. But even if it were carried the country would in 1893 be in a worse position than it was at the present time. The Treasurer and the Government told them that the deficiency was created in 1891. There was no doubt that since they had had a deficiency in this country it had done more to blight prosperity and progress than anything else could have done. The Government certainly had a deficiency when they began their year's administration, but any deficiency shrivelled up when compared with the deficiency of over £2,000,000 which arose in 1885 while Sir George Dibbs was in office. It was true that that deficiency arose principally from the stoppage of the sale of Crown lands, an undoubtedly great reform; but having abolished the sale of Crown lands, a Treasurer should have taken that into account and not have counted on receiving revenue from that source. He ought to have made provision for it. But he did not do so, and in December, 1885, he came down to the House and, being then Colonial Treasurer, announced an enormous deficiency. He said, after having made this statement, that there was no necessity for taxation—he said the same thing now. (Sir GEORGE DIBBS: "Hear, hear.") The old sinner was just the same as ever. (Laughter.) He said with respect to the deficit of 1885 that it would be got rid of by fair working of the public service, by economy, and by the issue of Treasury bills at intervals of three years, and added, "Let those who follow us attempt taxation." It was not the Colonial Treasurer who was speaking the other night, it was their old friend of 1885, who, after announcing a terrible deficit, said there was no necessity for taxation, and added, "Let those who follow us attempt taxation." After making this statement, by which he showed himself unworthy of the House and the country, Sir George Dibbs (then Mr. Dibbs) disappeared from the Treasury. He (Mr. Reid) did not know if he received an adverse vote or not—he seemed simply to fade away. The Ministry who succeeded did away with the enormous deficit, and in 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890 things apparently went on well. The deficiencies first came up in 1891, and he thought in this regard that Mr. See acted very unfairly towards Mr. M'Millan in piling on to that year, 1891, the items with respect to the Centennial Park and Crown rents. The fair thing to do with these sums would be to put them on the years 1888 and 1889, when they were spent, and not to put them on the year 1891, when the money was not expended—the money was not spent then, and had nothing to do with that period. It should be debited to the proper period or not put down at all. Mr. See admitted that in 1892 he received, or was about to receive, £10,600,000, and that there was a deficiency on the 12 months of £382,000. The Colonial Treasurer had said something about the mistakes of his predecessors; but here there was an error of £770,000, because a surplus of over £390,000 had been calculated upon, whereas there was the deficiency he had already mentioned. He (Mr. Reid) believed that the mistake made by the Colonial Treasurer was unparalleled in the history of colonial finance. What confidence could be placed in a gentleman holding such a position who knew the condition of the country and yet who made such a tremendous error in his calculations? By the end of 1893 he would have received £180,000 more in taxation than any other Colonial Treasurer ever obtained, and yet in spite of this, in spite of the enormous burden of fresh taxation, not a single penny of the deficit of 1891 had been paid off. He (Mr. Reid) was afraid that the year 1893 would see the largest deficit yet announced, and this too in spite of the enormous additional pressure in the shape of taxation which had been put upon the people. There was an item in the Estimates upon which much reliance was placed, but which he said was a palpable pretence, and upon which not a single business man in the city of Sydney would advance a shilling. The item he referred to was that with respect to the £600,000 which it was stated it was estimated would go to pay endowments to boroughs and other municipal bodies during the year under the District Government Bill. The whole thing was pure moonshine, inasmuch as the local bodies could not be brought into existence, the rates struck, the rates collected, and the returns sent in, all of which operations were necessary before the endowment was received before the 12 months had expired. The thing was perfectly clear, and could not impose upon a single human being except he wished to be imposed upon. After showing the fearful state the finances of the colony had been brought to, the Ministry did not give them the least idea of any proposal to grapple with the difficulty. (Mr. A. HUTCHISON: "What do you propose?") The men who were paid to have a policy, the men who had no right to the benches they occupied except they had a policy, had none, and why then should some one who had no responsibility be asked for one? Sir George Dibbs, when leader of the Opposition in June, 1891, went before the electors of the country as the head of a party and said that he had no policy. But he (Mr. Reid) would not be influenced by such an example, as he considered that a man, whether the leader of the Opposition or not, should say what he meant. He (Mr. Reid) did not care how many votes he lost he would before he sat down plainly tell them his idea was of what should be done. (Hear, hear.) Sir George Dibbs, however, adopted a different course; he seemed to cling to the old idea of endeavouring to speak and say nothing about what he meant, so that he could say anything he liked afterwards. The present Premier when he was before the country upon the last occasion said he would state at once that he had no policy to disclose, just as he said in 1885 that he had no taxation to propose. He further said that, like Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone, he would tender his advice when he was called upon to do so. He was before them that evening for the purpose of criticising the actions of the Government. There was another little remark which he thought would fit the case of the Government—"A few days ago, towards the end of May, Parliament was invited to meet. They all went there with a burning interest to know what the Government intended to do. They on the Opposition who had challenged them with their several broken pledges expected them in their dying hours to make a strong effort to redeem those broken pledges." That was just the same in this instance. "The Governor, at the opening of Parliament, read a magnificent string of promises." This Government did the same. "They had put before them, with only five or six possible months to discuss them, every conceivable question, each of which would take at least from three or four months of the time of Parliament to deal with." That exactly described the position of his hon. friend. Might he suggest to his hon. friends that if this motion was carried against them they could save any great loss of time and inconvenience to the country by simply leaving their offices. They could simply leave office and allow the new Ministry to take their places. (Laughter.) Hon. members must be children if they thought it was not the business of an Opposition, when one Ministry was cashiered to take their place. He wanted to show his hon. friends, who were overcome with the disagreeable prospect before them, that they need not plunge the Government into confusion. The new Government could take their places, and during the holidays be re-elected and come back to the House and pass the two bills now before them without any trouble. He thought they were coming to a more important point. He observed his hon. friend the Colonial Secretary had used weapons he did not think he should use, when a vote of censure was before them. If the Ministry could not stand on their own merits without throwing out threats or bribes to Parliament, they did not deserve to hold office at all. What could Ministers think of members of Parliament when his hon. friend—of course this would be denied now, but it had not been denied before—Sir George Dibbs was questioned about the probability of a dissolution, and he said—"You may take my word for it there would be a dissolution if the motion is carried, and members who assist in passing the motion may as well bear that in mind." There could have been no more insulting remark made. What did it mean? that members, in discharging as well as they could their honest duty to the country, were to think of themselves. He had also seen paragraphs to this effect, that the hon. gentleman had in his pocket the promise of a dissolution. The hon. member knew well there was not the slightest particle of truth in that statement. He knew well that he had no more authority to believe that he could get a dissolution if he asked for it than anyone in that House. That was well known, and he knew and everybody knew it. If these gentlemen had a policy they might talk about a dissolution. They could go to the country then with their proposals. They had a proposal in December last, when they proposed a so-called protective policy. If they had been defeated then they would have been entitled to go to the country, and they would have been able to ask the people of the country to pronounce judgment on a decided issue. How could they ask the people to pronounce judgment on no policy? They had taken £900,000 more out of the pockets of the people and doubled the deficit. The Ministry stood self-condemned before the country. These hon. gentlemen drifted on, and at last they had to face the House and the country, at the last moment, when they could not sneak out of it. They had then to come to the House and reveal the terrible mess they had made of the public credit and public finances, and they proposed no remedy. This was all they could do: They could drag local government in the mire and make it unpalatable throughout the length and breadth of the land by mixing it up with their own financial difficulties. He had this conviction of the politically fraudulent way in which they were trying to carry on the finances of the country, that there were others who might have something to say whether there should be a dissolution or not. There was behind him in that House a great party just as much responsible to the people as those on the other side were. If the hon. gentlemen opposite thought this juggle of figures in a Ways and Means statement could deceive the country and blindfold them, and throw the country into confusion, they might find they were mistaken. He could say this, since his hon. friend had changed; since his hon. friends had become protectionist; since his hon. friend had led people to believe that when the country was in distress, industries were languishing, when people were looking for employment, when, as his hon. friends thought, there was a sure and certain remedy for this false prediction, why did they not bring in proper protection? They had not the courage to bring in a proper system of protection when the opportunity offered. In the Governor's Speech, the Government announced that they would bring forward a tariff to remove the inequalities. What became of that? These gentlemen had had a second opportunity, and they had not carried out their policy. He had been asked for a policy. He would give one—(hear, hear)—and it would be one that hon. members, if they had a shred of democracy in them, or respect for the struggling classes of the country, must approve of. (Cheers.) It was not formulated for the first time either; on many occasions previously he had advocated this course. In one word, what he conceived to be the most flagrant offence of this Ministry was that a country like this, in spite of a policy and wealth in thousands and tens of thousands of pounds all in the hands of a few, the burden of taxation fell upon the workers—(cheers)—and another £900,000 had been put upon them. (Cheers.) He considered that the Ministry had lost a great opportunity, and he would feel nothing to be more likely to cover him with honour and distinction than a resolute endeavour to place his hand on the strong and wealthy interests, and make them pay their fair share to the public revenue. (Cheers.) He put against the policy of creating deficits, and confessing deficits, a policy of placing some of the public burdens upon shoulders able to bear them.

Mr. HUTCHISON: Define it.

Mr. REID said he considered that he was taking a more manly course than his hon. friend the Colonial Treasurer had ever taken, if one looked at all the roads and bridges and harbour works he had knocked off, and it was time that the whole of the Government establishments were looked into thoroughly, and that extravagance of every kind should be put down. (Hear, hear.) The members of the Government had created a situation which it would require a strong man to face in all its gigantic difficulty. He put against the policy of his hon. friend, in this state of distress and difficulty, when all the industries were languishing—against this policy of doing nothing—the statement that any Government that was worthy to hold the position must take the departments from top to bottom and institute a system of rigid economy everywhere; and, more than that, they must send the taxgatherer more and more from the homes of the poor, and more and more face to face with those who possessed fortune and wealth. (Cheers, and cries of "Where is the policy?").

Sir GEORGE DIBBS said he had listened during his Parliamentary term, extending over a period of 20 years, to many speeches in moving motions of censure, but he believed he could only say he never listened to a poorer than that just delivered. In this connection he had always admired the pluck and courage of the ex-Premier—(hear, hear)—but they had just sat and listened to the dreariest and weariest possible attacks ever made against a government. (Laughter.) That he should have been driven into a dreary recital of the figures of Mr. Pulsford was an insult to the whole House. There were men in the House who could and would deal with financial matters, but to place a budget speech into the hands of the leader of the Opposition, and ask the House to believe four-fifths of his figures, was to ask them to understand Greek. He was not going to try and follow him through the maze of figures; they reminded him of the late Mr. Butler, who used to say, "Put them down on paper and I will read them." The hon. member had had a speech prepared by a gentleman outside the House, which had been retailed inch by inch and yard by yard, and he would ask whether one conclusion could be drawn from the speech. Whenever there was anything good that had been done by any Government of which he and his hon. friend had been members, that gentleman always tried to participate in the virtue of it. He (Mr. Reid) was not usually unfair, but when he was a member of the Stuart Administration, and the auction sales were stopped, he (Sir George Dibbs) was Treasurer, and had to bear the brunt of the transaction ever since. He had, too, never had much assistance from his hon. friend. Never on one single occasion had the leader of the Opposition stood up in the House to defend that action. The hon. member used to walk into the chamber about 2 o'clock in the morning when any important debate was in progress, and he was not in any sense the reformer that he would lead the House to believe. The hon. the leader of the Opposition had posed as a great reformer, and had dwelt upon schemes of economy which he would apply to the Education Department were opportunity given to him. What did the records of the past teach them concerning Mr. Reid as an economist? The hon. gentleman was for 12 months Minister for Public Instruction in a Government in which he (Sir George Dibbs) held office as Treasurer, and during that period Mr. Reid rendered the greatest possible assistance in creating the deficit of which he had spoken that evening. (Cheers.)

Mr. REID: I left office many months before you created the deficit.

Sir GEORGE DIBBS: He had in his hands a document showing the average cost per child to the Education Department on the year's enrolment. He would take the year 1882, when the present Minister for Public Instruction (Mr. Suttor) held office. In that year the average cost per child was £3 14s 3½d. In 1884, when Mr. Reid administered the Education Department, the average cost rose to £5 5s 4½d. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. REID: I left office in February, 1884.

Sir GEORGE DIBBS: The figures he referred to covered the period from 3rd January, 1883, to 31st December, 1883. Well, in 1882 the average cost on the proportionate enrolment was £4 11s 8½d; but in 1883, during Mr. Reid's economical management, the cost was £6 6s 2½d, and this was higher than it had ever been before or since. Again, in 1882, the average cost per child on the average attendance of children was £6 16s, as against £9 5s during Mr. Reid's administration. He charged Mr. Reid with having been most extravagant in his administration of the Education Department. But the most important figures were to come. In 1882, during Mr. Suttor's administration of the Education Department, the sum total of expenditure was £615,000, whereas in 1883, under Mr. Reid's administration, the sum total was £821,000, or over £200,000 in excess of the expenditure under the Minister whom Mr. Reid had that evening condemned. During the next 10 years the school attendance had increased fully 40 per cent., and yet the expenditure to-day did not approach anything like the total it reached under Mr. Reid's administration. So much then for the hon. member's talents for economical management. The hon. member had dwelt upon the need of retrenchment in the Civil Service, but was it not a fact that when the salaries of Civil servants were last voted Mr. Reid gave his vote against proposed reductions? (Cheers.) The hon. member had endeavoured to pander to every section of the House—(cheers)—as he had endeavoured to pander to every class in the community; and against this style of thing he (Sir George Dibbs) desired to enter a protest. When an hon. member, occupying a responsible position, challenged the position of the Government, he was in duty bound to formulate a distinct policy. What did Sir Alexander Stuart do when he challenged the position of the Parkes-Robertson Government on the Land Bill? Sir Alexander Stuart said, "I challenge the position of this Government, and I do it upon these lines—if the House supports this motion of censure I will bring down a land policy," and he indicated the lines of his policy. (Cheers.) But what kind of policy had Mr. Reid indicated in his speech? Had he told them anything of what he intended to do? Mr. Reid had been a sort of hero and champion of freetrade all his life. In that he had been consistent. When Mr. Reid turned round to put himself in line with Mr. M'Millan and Sir Henry Parkes on the federation question he doubtless acted on conviction, and he (Sir George Dibbs) did not blame Mr. Reid if he was sincere. He, however, doubted Mr. Reid's sincerity. First of all Mr. Reid offered the lamest of excuses for turning, and then, having declared himself an advocate of federation, he made a speech in that House in which he cut the Convention Bill to tatters. The conspiracy was too transparent. They were to be brought in line and they were to attack the Government for the third time in one year. They then and there made up their minds to attack the Government after the delivery of the financial statement. If the Government brought in a scheme for further protective taxation they were to be attacked, and if they brought in no policy of increased taxation they were to be attacked. There was bound to be a deficit. They knew that by the returns, and they said that "Under any circumstances we will attack the Government." When he found those two people coming together on the bogus cry of the election of Grover Cleveland he said, "Look out, these gentlemen have a storm in view. This game of recantation is for political purposes and has only one object in view, to endeavour to seize the Treasury benches from their present occupants." The hon. gentleman told them there should be a land tax. (Ministerial supporters: "He did not do that, he dodged it.") He had been about to give the hon. member credit for trying to catch a certain vote in the House. The hon. member had been a pronounced freetrader all his life, and had condemned every action of the present Government in putting protective duties on. But he would ask the leader of the Opposition, does he intend to take these duties off? He called for a reply.

Mr. REID: We will get you out first.

Sir GEORGE DIBBS: I will ask will he be true to the freetrade party and true to his life convictions, and will he at the first meeting of Parliament do what he asked Grover Cleveland to do—will he remove the protective tariff now on the statute book of the colony? I challenge the hon. member for a straight-out answer. Is he prepared to answer that question straight out like a man at once? The hon. member could not answer that question. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend knew that another question would follow: Are you prepared to go a step further—are you prepared to carry out the policy of your life—are you prepared to take from the bogus freetrade tariff the duties on sugar, kerosene, candles, and a host of other things? Does he stand here in the interests of freetrade or in his own personal interest? (Mr. BARTON: "He is a dummy freetrader.") They had heard a lot about "political sham and imposture." He asked if Mr. Reid was not prepared to stand before the House and before the country as a political sham and impostor, was he prepared to carry out the policy of his life? The object of the motion, backed up by the freetrade party—by a mixture of parties—was not to restore freetrade to this country. The motion, he was satisfied, never came from the brain of Mr. Reid. It savoured too much of motions he had seen from the old war-horse. There was in it something neat which committed the party to nothing.

Sir HENRY PARKES: I have been told that the hon. member for Burrowa wrote it. (Laughter.)

Sir GEORGE DIBBS: I assert that the hon. member will not stand up to the table of this House and say he did not write it. It is a very able document—too able for the leader of the Opposition. That is why I give the credit of writing it to the hon. member for St. Leonards. Now, he had been credited with a genius for creating deficits. But he thought he had a genius for admitting them and for explaining the deficits created by past Governments. The Parkes Government retired on an amendment on the Coal Mines Bill. There was no necessity for the Parkes Government to retire on that bill. The Government could have re-committed the bill. If they had done so they would have found more support than they bargained for. The Coal Mines Bill might have been law to-day but for the cowardly action of the Parkes Government in retiring. That bill could have been law last year, and the Parkes Government might have been in office to-day but for its genius for creating deficits. The hon. member for St. Leonards knew very well that it was not the Coal Mines Bill that caused the Parkes Government to retire, but the deficit growing up behind them, stalking like a headsman. They had proved to this House incontestably, so far as they knew of the conduct of the Parkes Government when the last financial statement was made, that they left a deficit of £550,000. They had since discovered that there was £89,000 more to be added to that deficit. The Parkes Government realised that there was a large deficit, but had not the courage to attempt any other form of taxation. They ran away, leaving to their successors a deficit of their own creating of nearly £800,000. Sir Henry Parkes had run away from the battle, and had left to the present Government the odium of his deficit of £771,000. And, strange to say, the papers were all declaring that that was the deficit of the present Government. The present deficit was on paper, for the money was not yet spent, and would not be spent till the coming year. (Hear, hear.) That was why there was no need for fresh taxation. A vote made in the House remained available for expenditure for two years, and in all probability at the end of this year there would be not only £1,100,000, but probably a million and a half of the votes of last year unspent. That was why there was no need for the Government to rush at that particular stage for fresh taxation. (Hear, hear.) He would like to say a few words on the figures in the printed speech of the Treasurer, and put them in a more convenient position to be understood. The Treasurer had told the committee last week that he had estimated that he would have had on the 1st December, 1891, a possible surplus of £358,000. The hon. member had wiped out the whole surplus, and proved that there was a deficit of £158,000. The House when the Tariff Bill was in committee knocked off £85,000, and the Treasurer had had to bring in special appropriations which included the sum of over £200,000 for interest on the public debt that had been incurred by the Parkes Government. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The estimated surplus of the Treasurer of £358,000 had been changed to a deficit of £158,000, not by the act of the Treasurer, but of the late Government and the ex-Minister of Public Works. Now the year was over, with all its trials and troubles and the wave of depression all over the world, and during that year they had had a labour strike which had cost the country hundreds of thousands of pounds, and had cost the Government itself in actual cash £100,000. There had also been a shrinking in the receipts on all articles subject to taxation. They had had further to provide for the unemployed and the expenses of the Labour Bureau, and food for the starving multitudes, and Parliament would endorse every line of what the Government had done in that respect. The leader of the Opposition, with all his rabid ideas of rigid economy, would have spent three times the amount, and would have justified it. As the result of all these things instead of a deficit of £158,000 the country had been led into a possible and estimated deficit of £388,000. For the Treasurer to be out in his estimate a paltry 2 per cent. was a matter too ridiculous to be worthy of notice. If the Government was really guilty of gross extravagance then they should be hurled from their seats, but he asked the House whether the leader of the Opposition had sustained one single charge of extravagance against the Government. ("No.") He challenged the hon. member or anyone in that House to say that a single appointment had been made in the public service beyond that required by promotion and the necessary public work of the colony. (Hear, hear.) He challenged the hon. member to name one single case where the Government had abused its position by making a single unnecessary appointment to the Civil Service. He intended to point out to the House the real question before them. It was not a question of whether the leader of the Opposition was to rule, but whether Sir Henry Parkes should rule. He would remind hon. members of the case of pussy and the chestnuts. The chestnuts were on the Government benches, and the cat whose paw the monkey was using to pull the chestnuts out of the fire was the leader of the Opposition. (Laughter.) He was sorry that Mr. Reid had no policy to submit to the House. The Government had been accused by the hon. member of reckless extravagance, and yet one hour of his speech was occupied by condemnation of the Government on the very roads and bridges questions which had destroyed the public life of the colony. The only remedy for that was to go, as the Government proposed to do, to that very seat of corruption in the public life. A remedy for which the country had been crying for over 20 years, and one which Sir Henry Parkes had promised as often as he had fingers on his hand, was the Local Government Bill. Mr. Reid, who was a member of the Stuart Government, knew that in 1884 they brought down an amended Land Bill, and it was part of their programme that a Local Government Bill should be introduced to prevent the wasteful public expenditure.

Mr. REID: Did they ever bring down a Local Government Bill?

Sir GEORGE DIBBS: Has the hon. member forgotten?

Mr. REID: I left you very early.

Sir GEORGE DIBBS: You were kicked out. There was no leave about it. In 1884 he was Treasurer and he found that the stoppage of the auction sales stopped a prolific source of revenue which had to be made up from some source, and so he brought down a measure—before Mr. Reid left the Government—to provide a scheme of direct taxation to make the rich pay their fair share.

Mr. WISE: Why don't you do it now?

Sir GEORGE DIBBS said that he wanted to explain that when the auction sales were abolished they proposed to bring in a local government bill to compel the people to exercise some self-reliance. In 1884, when he was Treasurer, he came down with a scheme of direct taxation. He proposed a land and property tax, so that the rich should be compelled to pay their quota to the taxation of the country. The House refused to accept his taxation proposals. In 1886 the Jennings Government brought in a land and income tax, and that House and the other House threw both those measures out; and Mr. Reid was not in his place to support the Government—he neither spoke nor voted in favour of the measures. (Government cheers.)

Mr. REID: It was all humbug. You only wanted the Customs duties. The House laughed them out.

Sir GEORGE DIBBS said the hon. member was then courting the wealthy and propertied classes. At the present time he was trying to secure the votes of another class, so he advocated direct taxation. The hon. member was a member of the same Government as he was, but his seat was challenged on a technical point by Mr. Taylor, and he resigned his seat for East Sydney. When he sought re-election the feeling against direct taxation was so strong that although he had always headed the poll before then, he was defeated by Mr. Sydney Burdekin. He was made the victim, and fell into the pit that had been dug for him by the propertied and wealthy classes.

Mr. REID: You went on your way rejoicing.

Sir GEORGE DIBBS said that Mr. Reid had now turned his coat, and come round to the democratic party. He (Sir George Dibbs) said that he had had to bear the whole burden of the abuse for causing the deficit. When he brought forward the financial statement in 1885 he told the House that there was a deficit of £1,052,000. Some members appeared to be delighted, because they said that direct taxation would have to come, but, at the same time, they voted against the proposals. As a matter of fact, for the previous eight or ten years there had been an enormous revenue from the auction sales of land; but, as Mr. James Watson, the Treasurer of the Parkes-Robertson Ministry, pointed out, that was not altogether a good thing. The land sales were—in 1875 £1,684,000, in 1876 £2,411,000, in 1877 £2,841,000, in 1878 £1,900,000, in 1879 £1,215,000, in 1881 £1,177,000, in 1882 £1,900,000. Any country could exist under freetrade with a revenue from that source coming in; but as Mr. Watson pointed out, those large surpluses were not an unmixed good, nor was it as desirable as some people imagined, as it increased the public expenditure; if such large balances were unappropriated, there were calls upon the Government for every conceivable service, and it was hard to resist many of them. Those were the views of a gentleman who had the benefit of the large surpluses caused by the land sales, and they were well worth considering. The enormous surpluses were not brought about by striking at the Civil Service. That was never thought of in those days, but at present it was a popular cry—a mob cry—and the hon. member had taken it up. Still it would be well to remind the House that Mr. Reid had been a member of the House for 12 years, but he had never raised his voice or lifted his hand to reduce the expenditure by one single penny. He now, however, came forward under circumstances unparalleled in the history of the colony, and because the Treasurer had made a 2½ per cent. error, moved a motion of censure on the most flimsy grounds at this season, when peace and charity were expected to prevail everywhere. The hon. gentleman knew perfectly well when there was a deficiency of £1,052,000 at the end of 1885 that the then Government had saved the public lands to the extent of over 5,000,000 acres. There was one man in the freetrade party, the Treasurer to the late Parkes Government, who had the manliness to stand out and spoil the machinations of those who worked with him. The words of this gentleman were confirmation strong as holy writ of his (Sir George Dibbs') statements of where the deficits came from. He referred to Mr. M'Millan, the member for East Sydney, who, when Treasurer, said that the origin of the deficit was the inability of the then leader of the Opposition to obtain direct taxation, and his failure to create sufficient economy in the public service, probably owing to circumstances over which he had no control. Undoubtedly the primary cause of the deficiency was the stoppage of the land sales, and as his hon. friend said, if they had not the money they had the land. With such testimony as this from such a gentleman as Mr. M'Millan he (Sir George Dibbs) did not care for the criticisms of others. (Mr. REID: "What is your policy?") The whole thing was a sham, and was got up by the dummy of Sir Henry Parkes. The member for St. Leonards was using the leader of the Opposition as the cat to obtain the chestnuts out of the fire. The policy of the Government was the policy of 1886. (Opposition laughter.) Hon. gentlemen might laugh, but they might rest satisfied that although there was a deficit when the Jennings Government was in power, yet millions of acres of land had been saved by their policy. When in 1885 it was proposed to cover the deficit by Treasury bills the now great leader of the retrenchment party said that they were flying kites in the sight of heaven, but a couple of years afterwards he veered around and supported the very same proposals. The leader of the Opposition said some time ago that he would not allow a single penny of indirect taxation until there was a system of local self-government. How truly consistent he was. (Mr. REID: "I am exactly the same now as then.") He said he would pin Sir Henry Parkes down to local self-government, and except he brought a bill on that matter up he would oppose him. But when the present Government introduced the measure they were met with systematic obstruction from the first. (Cries of "No, no.") He had no doubt that this obstruction would go on until the Local Government Bill became law. Could inconsistency go further? The hon. gentleman had wasted 14 nights of Parliament in a discussion as to whether the present Ministry was fit and capable of governing the country.

An HON. MEMBER: And quite right too.

Sir GEO. DIBBS: He who brought forward a motion of censure which was not successful was guilty of a political crime.

An HON. MEMBER: How often did you do so?

Sir GEO. DIBBS said that had nothing to do with the matter. (Loud laughter.) Was this a proper time to bring forward a motion of censure when great measures of legislation which were part of the policy of the Government were either almost passed or well under weigh. The one man one vote bill was within easy reach, and federation was within a reasonable distance, and the Mining on Private Property Bill and the Coalmines Regulation Bill—

Mr. SPEAKER said he had called the hon. member (Mr. Reid) to order for referring to these matters.

Sir GEORGE DIBBS said he had only gone as far as the hon. member did, and he intended to stop there. (Laughter.) The Land Bill must be passed before the 1st July, and must become the law of the land or a grievous injury would be done to the people of the country and to the country itself. These were measures of sufficient urgent importance to invite the attention of hon. members who were honestly disposed to legislate. He was perfectly certain of this—that the country, whether freetraders or protectionists, would proclaim for the continuance of the present Government in office.

Mr. REID said that when Sir Patrick Jennings proposed Customs duties and direct taxation he opposed the Customs duties, and supported the direct taxation.

Mr. M'MILLAN said he thought it would be allowed by the most bitter political opponent he had that during the whole period of his short career in Parliament he had never considered the finances of this country with the view of a partisan. He had always tried to raise this question above party feeling, knowing that upon the finances of the country, no matter what Government was in power, depended the happiness and prosperity of the people. He thought it was well for them at the opening of this debate to see exactly the position they occupied, and it would be well to define the exact issue. The question before that House was not a question of public policy with regard to legislation; it was a question of the management of the finances, the administration of the finances of this Government during the last 12 months. The question before the House and the country was this: Were these gentlemen, in the light of that experience, fit to govern this country any longer? (Cheers.) And it might fairly be said in reply, Were those gentlemen in opposition fit to take their places? (Hear, hear.) There was one remarkable circumstance connected with the present Government which he supposed never appeared in any previous part of our present history. In 1887, early in that year what was known as the Dibbs Government retired from office, and it was a very curious coincidence that at the present time they had four or five of the Rip Van Winkle's of that Administration in the present Government. They had the hon. member at the head of the Government; there was the Minister for Mines, the Minister for Education, and the Minister for Works, and they had the gentleman who was in the position of occupying the chair. While he did not require to go into ancient history, there was a very fair case of contention between the previous Dibbs Government and the late freetrade Government of this country. He proposed to deal with the first two years' administration of the Parkes Government—he would go on then to the question of loan expenditure of this country during 1891, and he would, after having dealt with the loans expenditure, refer to the expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue in 1891 and 1892. There was one fact he thought the Premier would not deny; that making allowances for debits and credits of all characters during 1889 and 1890, this country lived within its income, and only during one year in the terms of the Parkes-Burns administration did that ever occur since 1883. But let them consider the position of that Government when they took office, the Government of which he was the Treasurer. They did not carry over every possible liability of the past when they took office, but took over nearly £300,000 of the previous Government and made it their own. In the first instance, they took over the balance of £37,000, they then took over £88,000 connected with the rabbit subsidy for previous years; they took over £160,000 refund to squatters, and £10,000 previous vote for the Custom-house, so that they started that year with a debit balance from previous years of £300,000, and, in spite of that £300,000, they lived within their income, and carried on economically the expenses of the country. Furthermore, he would challenge the difference in estimates—between the expenditure as it was estimated and the expenditure as it actually occurred; between the revenue estimated and the revenue as it actually occurred—and he would challenge the Government and all its predecessors to show that in the history of this country there were ever more careful estimates made out. At the end of 1890 they had to their credit £210,000, which they could have carried forward to contingencies, but they did nothing of the kind. They gave £150,000 to roads and bridges, and £56,000 as an extra vote to municipalities, reducing their surplus to a few thousands of pounds. The fact remained that whatever might be the charges of extravagance and mismanagement against Governments they did not refer to the first two years of their Administration. He wanted to state this question. When the Parkes Government retired from office, they retired because they refused to carry on the business of the country upon certain conditions, and he was bound to say that there were many hon. gentlemen present who regretted very much that they forced the retirement. There was no quarrel between them; it was simply a question of who should conduct the ordinary business of the country. Who raised the fiscal issue and the financial administration of the late Government? It was the gentlemen opposite, who, not satisfied with coming into office by a fluke, determined to bespatter the previous financial administration in order to glorify themselves, and make it appear that protection was necessary. (Cheers.) They found what they called a deficiency of £580,000, and from that he excluded £200,000 connected with the Centennial Park. (Hear, hear.) It was a curious thing in all this discussion that the Government never had the honesty to admit that the Auditor-General had condemned their statement on this particular question. (Hear, hear.) Here was the curious part of this business: The account was taken credit for before his administration, but, obeying the Auditor-General, he kept it as a separate account. Curiously enough the Colonial Treasurer had debited him with the whole amount, and further went back to the disingenuous way of dealing with the accounts, and put to his credit for land revenue £125,000 when he must have known that those lands could never have been sold. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SEE: Because of the State House.

Mr. M'MILLAN: The hon. member knew that this did not stand in the way.

Mr. SEE: You took credit for this £200,000, and distributed the money.

Mr. M'MILLAN: When the Parkes Government went out of office, these gentlemen came in, and after doubling the Supplementary Estimates, mopping up everything in the Department they could find, and bringing in expenditure for 1891 that he said, upon his honour, had no right to be there, and by giving themselves a clean sheet of £300,000, all they could find under these circumstances was a deficiency of £380,000. For that deficiency, which was a mere fleabite to old historical deficits, they wanted to alter the whole fiscal policy of the country. He would like to point out also that these gentlemen had increased the £380,000 to about £580,000 in the last Ways and Means, and they were going to bring in a surplus of about £380,000! The curious part of it was that the Parkes deficiency, with the Centennial Park added, was about the same amount. The hon. member at the head of the Government had talked about land sales, but he could tell him that never in the history of the colony were the principles of the Land Act of 1884 more strongly conserved than under the late administration of Mr. Brunker in 1889.

Mr. TORPY: You sold all you could.

Mr. M'MILLAN: We never did anything of the kind.

Mr. BRUNKER: We might have sold 200,000 acres.

Mr. M'MILLAN: We could have added to the revenue half a million of money for the three years. But now as to loan expenditure. The hon. gentleman at the head of the Government, and the Treasurer, had two indictments against the late Government. First, that they swelled inordinately the loan expenditure; and secondly, that they ran roughshod over the finances generally. He would like to remind hon. members of the history of these affairs. Everyone knew of the financial storms in London about November, 1890, and up to that time there was no indication that the credit of this colony would be interfered with. Under the Parkes Administration it rose higher than at any other period, and our very prosperity was our weakness. (Cheers.) They started the year, not with a deficiency, or any warning as to what might happen, but with a credit in the banks of £1,340,000, of which £1,000,000 was on fixed deposit. He was willing to allow two things—that as far as financial administration was concerned, they did not foresee the terrible depression any more than other people; and that a large amount of the loans authorised by that Parliament were forced into a single year. He should explain, however, that in order to revive the railway system, and save it from absolute destruction, they voted £1,000,000 to the permanent way and rolling-stock, and in 1891 half of this was expended. In the next place, if they undertook the monopoly of the carrying trade they were obliged to provide for the public as far as possible, so that out of that £4,800,000 that was expended in 1891, £2,500,000 was devoted to the prevention of a deadlock in the railway system, and those gentlemen who represented the country districts must recollect that the whole prosperity of the colony depended upon making a clear way for the railway system. It was forced, unwisely he admitted, into one year; but where one had to deal with a variety of loan works, authorised and passed by the Public Works Committee, it was often impossible to regulate the matter exactly as

(Continued on page 8.)

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—December 21.

Newcastle (s.), 1351 tons, Captain R. J. Skinner, from Newcastle December 20. Newcastle and Hunter River S.S. Company, agents.

Allowrie (s.), 500 tons, Captain G. Walker, from Eden and Southern ports December 20. Passengers—Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Linahan, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Guthier, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Allen, Miss Woollard, Miss C. Hefferman, Miss N. Hefferman, Miss Monagun, Miss M'Machone, Miss Whiffen, Miss Byrne, Miss Smith, Masters H. Gough, Whiter, Benson, Messrs. Dawson, Sands, Cunningham, Levien, M'Gill, Rowe, Redgrave, M'Clory, Kerney, Gibbs, sirl, Elliott, Day, Allen, Shield, Clark, Blomfield, Beck, Kahrman, Benson, Ryan, and 14 in the steerage. Illawarra S. N. Company, Limited, agents.

Tasmania (s.), 2252 tons, Captain Percy W. Bull, from Newcastle, en route to Hobart. Huddart, Parker, and Company, Limited, agents.

Brinawarr (s.), 114 tons, from Shoalhaven ports. Huddart, Parker, and Company, Limited, agents.

Electra (s.), 395 tons, Captain Edward Farrell, from Manning River 21st December. Passengers—Mrs. D. Cowan, Mrs. J. Drew, Miss Gleeson, Messrs. Porteous, W. F. Bennett, J. H. Simcoe, D. Cowan, J. J. Drew, W. Henry, C. Smythe, G. Sutton, J. Skinner, T. Carey, A. Carey, J. Unsworth, R. Birch, C. M'Guire, D. Dunk, Stephenson, Blunt, W. B. Hill, A. Bull, Watson, A. W. G. Gregg, Masters Sutton and Drew, and 16 in the second cabin. North Coast S. N. Company, Limited, agents.

DEPARTURES.—December 21.

Lubeck, N. G. L. steamer, for Tonga and Samoa.
Waihora (s.), for Newcastle.
Earl Cadogan, barque, for Rio Janeiro.
Port Pirie (s.), for London and Hamburg, via Colombo and the Suez Canal.
Port Glasgow, barque, for Mauritius, via Newcastle.
City of Philadelphia, barque, for Manila, via Newcastle.
Flora (s.), for Hobart, via Eden.
Wodonga (s.), for Brisbane and ports.
Rockton (s.), for Noumea, Fiji, and New Hebrides.
Karaweera (s.), for Port Pirie, via Newcastle.
Ouraka (s.), for Adelaide, via Newcastle.
H.M.S. Ringdove, for Jervis Bay.

CLEARANCES.—December 21.

Wodonga (s.), 2300 tons, Captain T. A. Lake, for Brisbane and Northern ports. Passengers—Mrs. B. Brown and 3 children, Mrs. Johnson and infant, Mrs. T. S. Ogilvie, Mrs. C. B. Mason, Mrs. W. B. Hannah, Mrs. Messum and child, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. H. Allan, Mrs. Urwin, Mrs. W. C. Fisher, Mrs. Carnaby, Mrs. Eccleston, Mrs. Hellsborn and 2 children, Mrs. G. Day, Miss Ford, Miss B. Gayland, Miss Browne, Miss E. Browne, Miss Roger, Miss Hartley, Miss Hartley, Miss Esmage, Miss Birmingham, Miss Allan, Miss Starkey, Miss Hodge, Miss Schlencker, Miss Joyce Carnaby, Miss R. Greig, Miss E. Naylor, Miss Murray, Messrs. T. S. Ogilvie, H. J. Thomas, Frank Jones, W. T. Crampton, W. R. Mallinson, S. Sharwood, H. Cuthbert, M'Gibbon, Bicklin, I. Brasier-Creagh, A. Sutherland, Thompson, R. Bowen, Benson, C. B. Mason, J. Naylor, M. Davis, T. Tricsey, J. M. Small, MacIntyre, Marchant, S. A. Lindsey, J. R. Castling, F. Mann, P. B. Vance, Duncan, Eccleston, Hellsborn, E. Jackson, J. Moore, J. Chum, jun., C. G. Westhoven, J. Bennett, R. W. M'Clelland, G. Day, Lamb, and 85 in the second cabin.

Lubeck (s.), 1815 tons, Captain Franz Mentz, for Tonga and Samoa.

Rockton (s.), 2000 tons, Captain C. E. Saunders, for Noumea, New Hebrides, and Levuka. Passengers—Mrs. R. Gilkison, Mrs. Frank Whitford, Mrs. G. F. Glisson, 2 children, and infant, Mrs. Dun, Mrs. R. Glisson, Dr. Francis Dick, Miss Josephson, Rev. F. J. Paton, Messrs. G. F. Glisson, F. Scott, H. Wiener, R. Gilkison, Frank Whitford, J. Laity, James Symington, T. C. J. Potts, and 4 in the second cabin.

Karaweera (s.), 1477 tons, Captain W. Blown, for Port Pirie, via Newcastle.

City of Philadelphia, 1384 tons, Captain W. Winn, for Manila, via Newcastle, with part original cargo.

Mount Stewart, ship, 1849 tons, Captain W. Smith, for London.

Ouraka (s.), 1670 tons, Captain W. Donaldson, for Adelaide, via Newcastle, in ballast.

Lebu, barque, 726 tons, Captain J. Thorburn, for Valparaiso.

Flora (s.), 1273 tons, Captain H. A. G. Morrisby, for Eden and Hobart. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Riddle, Mr. and Mrs. Stiles and family, Mrs. Wiscombe, Misses Mansfield, O'Keefe, Hunt, Prescott, Nicholson, Messrs. H. Bindon, Grange, Geo. Cook, T. Dennett, and Rev. O. Zanne.

COASTERS OUTWARD.—December 21.

Petrel, for Cape Hawke; Annie, for Cape Hawke; Active, for Cape Hawke; Ability, for Cape Hawke; Sir Henry, for Nambucca; Fanny Fisher, for Newcastle; Crest of the Wave, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—December 21.

[A special charge is made for consignees' announcements in this column.]

Allowrie (s.), from Eden, Merimbula, Tathra, Bermagui, 20th instant: 230 bales wool, 2753 cheese, 420 kegs butter, 146 pigs, 4 calves, 457 bags bark, 31 bags bacon, 170 bags maize, 3 cases bacon, 18 cases poultry, 24 cases eggs, and sundries.

Electra (s.), from Manning River: 88 bags maize, 1 bag oysters, 36 cases eggs, 4 cases fruit, 1 case fish, 1 cask tallow, 33 coops poultry, 30 hides, 5 kegs butter, 133 pigs, and 67 packages sundries.

EXPORTS.—December 21.

Lebu, barque, for Valparaiso: 762 tons shale, 293 casks tallow.

Mount Stewart, ship, for London: 8380 bales wool, 215 bales sheepskins, 138 barrels gluepieces, 7 bales furskins, 816 casks tallow, 1000 cases preserved meats, 80 tons alunite, 2 cases buggies.

Cintra (s.), for Melbourne: 191 bales wool, 20 cases beer, 1 case, 11 bundles rope, 152 cases fruit, 3 cases boots, 38 empty casks, 5 cases cigars, 428 hides, 30 bales bags, 29 cases cucumbers, 126 cases tomatoes, 15 cases oil, 246 cases vegetables, and sundries, and original cargo from Queensland.

Rockton (s.), for Fiji, via Noumea: 896 bags rice, 2360 bags sugar, 370 bags flour, 230 bags salt, 240 bags potatoes, 240 bags bran, 100 bags oats, 850 casks cement, 970 cases kerosene oil, 20 casks 800 cases beer, 450 boxes candles, 430 boxes soap, 25 cases rum, 250 kegs 370 cases preserved meats, 349 cases nails, 20 cases galvanised iron, 87 packages tobacco, 1250 cases wines and spirits, 490 packages tea, 50 cases 150 tins biscuits, 150 kegs paint, 370 boxes glass, 150 packages rope, 100 rolls wire netting, 600 ingots tin, 200 iron pots, 140 bundles hoop iron, 200 drums oil, 250 oars, 180 grindstones, 14 anchors, 100 tiles, 550 pipes, 1800 bars and bundles iron, 550 pieces timber, 100 packages boots, 860 packages hardware, 120 packages drapery, 75 packages drugs, 487 packages fancy goods, 20 horses, 4 mules, 6 sheep, and sundries.

Wodonga (s.), for Cooktown, via ports: 5060 bags flour, 800 bags onions, 125 bags oatmeal, 500 bags oats, 50 bags wheat, 30 bags 20 tanks malt, 12 casks wine, 20 casks brandy, 10 casks mineral water, 12 casks 200 cases treacle, 10 cases tobacco, 200 cases tinplates, 400 cases milk, 20 cases acetic acid, 97 cases cheese, 100 cases oysters, 120 cases beer, 25 cases galvanised iron, 21 cases sewing machines, 288 packages oilstoves, 325 packages hardware, 97 packages drapery, 106 packages cordage, 40 coils wire, 18 bales flax, 160 packages tea, 357 packages wines and spirits, 10 bales hops, 692 rolls netting, 50 empty hogsheads, and sundries.

Custom-house.—Entered Outward: December 21, Peerless, barquentine, 281 tons, Captain A. M. Andresen, for Noumea, via Newcastle.

With regard to the attempt that is to be made to raise the ship Cape Verde, Messrs. Bullivant and Co. write under yesterday's date:—"We note in your report in to-day's *Herald* you refer to the further attempt to raise the Cape Verde, and we would like to point out that 9in. (not 8in.) patent flexible steel wire ropes will be used. These have been manufactured by Messrs. Bullivant and Co., and are now arriving per R.M.S. Ballaarat, fitted into thimbles each end, ready for going under the sunken ship. These will be the largest wire ropes imported to these colonies. The guaranteed breaking strain of the rope is 180 tons, though we may mention that ropes of 12in. circumference, with a breaking strain of 200 tons, have been manufactured by our firm."

The King of Siam's yacht arrived at Colombo the other day from Leith, which port she left on 12th October, and Aden on 7th November. She experienced fine weather all the way. The Maha Chakri is a yacht of 2220 tons gross tonnage and 1257 tons register, with 12 guns, built by Messrs. Ramage and Fergusson, of Leith, for the King of Siam. The yacht is in command of Captain V. Guldberg. Captain Anderson, agent for the Siamese Government, with Mrs. Anderson, are passengers for Bangkok. The yacht took in 400 tons of coal and proceeded.

Captain George Walker reports that the steamer Allowrie left Eden at 8 a.m. on the 20th instant, calling at Merimbula, Tathra, Bermagui, and arrived at the company's wharf on the 21st instant. Experienced light variable winds from the E. and S.E., with smooth sea.

Captain E. Farrell reports that the steamer Electra crossed the Manning bar at 7.30 a.m. on the 21st, and arrived in Sydney at 10 p.m. the same date, having met with variable winds and showery weather.

Messrs. Fraser and Co. yesterday sold the wrecked steamer Wellington for £180. Mr. John Williams, of Macquarie-place, was the purchaser.

The master of the tug Newburgh reports speaking yesterday, off Wollongong, at 4.40 p.m., the Hindostan, barque, from Bahia to Newcastle.

The Poseidon, barque, is fixed to load general cargo at Sydney for Suva and Levuka, and copra thence to Europe.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.

The R.M.S. Oceana, hence 28th November, arrived at Colombo on Tuesday morning, the 20th instant.

The R.M.S. Ballaarat is expected to arrive here on Monday next. She reached Adelaide yesterday.

The Imperial German mail steamer Oldenburg is to sail hence to Bremen on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., instead of at noon.

The R.M.S. Arcadia sailed at 12.50 p.m. yesterday, for London from Adelaide.

THE CALCUTTA SHIPPING TRADE.

The Gulf of Genoa now in port, on arrival here direct from Calcutta in ballast, reported that the tonnage market on the Hooghly was in a very depressed state. Yesterday a shipping firm received the following:—The shipping trade in Calcutta is just now at the lowest depths of stagnation, and the Hooghly is so crowded with ships that have "got no work to do" that shipowners have been forced to find room for their vessels in the universally-condemned Kidderpur Docks. To make matters worse, the Government of India has determined that the Port Commissioners must levy a due of 4as. a ton to cover the interest on their capital expenditure, and moreover another due of 4as. a ton is to be levied by the Port Office on behalf of Government. A tax of 8as. a ton, at a time like the present, cannot but result in graver complications for the shippers.

THE ABERDEEN WHITE STAR LINE.

Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co. yesterday received a cablegram advising the departure of the steamship Aberdeen from Capetown for Sydney, via Melbourne, on the afternoon of Saturday last, the 17th current. They, therefore, look for her arrival at Melbourne on or about the 5th proximo, and at Sydney probably a week later. The Aberdeen is in command of Captain Taylor, and left London on 25th November. She is one of the best known of the White Star steamers, and since her advent the Damascus, Thermopylæ, and Australasian have each achieved an enviable name in the Australian trade. The sailers of this line are, however, even better known. There are probably no finer clippers afloat at the present day than those running under the White Star flag. The waters of Port Jackson, and for that matter of no other port, have never reflected forms of more perfect grace and symmetry than those of the green-hulled craft, with their arching cutwaters, moulded elliptical sterns, and white-painted masts, yards, and bowsprits which ply under this familiar house-flag. It will long be remembered that the Patriarch of this line in 1869 accomplished the quickest passage that has even been made between Sydney and London, namely, 68 days from the Heads to the West India docks.

THE FORE-AND-AFT RIG.

As fine a specimen of this favourite American rig, and one of the latest build of the class, is at present in Port Jackson, the vessel in question being the Alice Cooke. She arrived from Vancouver a day or two ago, and is at present at Mr. Burns's wharf landing her lumber cargo, which, by the way, amounts to nine-tenths of a million feet—as much timber as many a full-rigged ship could stow away. With reference to the increasing demand for the fore-and-aft rig of sailors is this report from the Mersey:—"Another Liverpool firm, Messrs. E. F. and W. Roberts, have adopted the fore-and-aft rig, and the Americana has been built to their order. This vessel is intended for the Pacific trade, and is loading in the Wapping Dock for Vancouver. The Americana is in several respects a remarkable craft, and has excited considerable attention among nautical people. She is built of steel, and is 204ft. by 41ft. by 15ft. 7in., the dead-weight capacity being 1120 and the register tonnage 900. The proportion of draught to breadth is very noticeable, being but ·38, whereas that usually adopted in ocean-going sailing ships is from ·54 to ·62. She has an enormous sheer. In the bow and stern are ports for loading and discharging timber, and as she has no bulkheads she will be able to carry a large quantity of long sticks of timber. The lower masts are of steel, and are 89ft. in length. She carries four large fore-and-aft courses and gaff topsails, the topmasts being 54ft. long. To enable her to take full advantage of a fair wind she has a large forward and square foresail. She has all the latest things in the shape of steam winches, &c., and is commanded by Captain Denny, who has been specially engaged in consequence of his experience in large fore-and-aft vessels."

AN OCEAN RACE.

Though to the China tea clippers between the years of 1860 to 1870 one must look for the names of the most famous sailing ships the world has ever seen, all interest in ocean racing amongst the white-winged merchantmen has not quite become extinct. An interesting race is just now taking place between two of the largest vessels afloat, the California and the Liverpool, which sailed together from San Francisco for Liverpool on 2nd September. The California is a steel four-masted barque of 2991 tons register, built by Harland and Wolff in 1890, and owned by Ismay, Imrie, and Co., of Liverpool, while the Liverpool is an iron four-masted ship of 3320 tons register, built by Russell and Co., Port Glasgow, in 1889, and owned by R. W. Leyland and Co., Liverpool. Each ship has a mixed cargo of wheat, barley, and flour. Both came out to Sydney (but did not sail together), the Liverpool making the passage from Dover in 82 days, and the California from Liverpool in 98 days. From New South Wales to San Francisco, with coal cargoes, the Liverpool took 64 days, again beating the California, which made a passage of 77 days.

TELEGRAPHIC SHIPPING NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

BRISBANE.—Arrival: H.M.S. Paluma, from Thursday Island. Departure: Peregrine (s.), for Melbourne. The Arawatta (s.) left Keppel Bay for Brisbane. The Aramac (s.) left Townsville for Cooktown. The Duke of Argyll (s.) is at Keppel Bay. The Gabo left Keppel Bay for Townsville.

NEWCASTLE.—Arrivals: December 21, Namoi (s.), Gwydir (s.), Oakland (s.), Tasmania (s.), Saxonia (s.), Industry (s.), Sarah Beattie, Countess of Errol, schooners, Waihora (s.), from Sydney. Departures: December 21, William Bowden, schooner, for Kahului, with 1349 tons coal; Olga, schooner, for Noumea, with 820 tons coal; Aratahu, schooner, for Kaipara; Ovalau (s.), for Fiji, with 500 tons coal; Age (s.), for Melbourne; Melbourne (s.), for Fremantle; Genista, ship, for London, with 8778 bales wool, 70 casks tallow; Gwynedd, barque, for Valparaiso, with 1557 tons coal; Oakland (s.), for the Richmond; Tasmania (s.), Alice (s.), Gwydir (s.), Namoi (s.), Saxonia (s.), for Sydney; Bound to Win, schooner, for Port Stephens; Ede Moir, ketch, for Cape Hawke; Sarah Beattie, schooner, for Cape Hawke.

YAMBA.—Arrival: December 21, Fiona (s.), from Sydney. Departure: December 21, Kallatina (s.), for Sydney.

GABO ISLAND.—Passed: Cintra (s.), west, at 8.20 a.m.; Buninyong (s.) at 3.30 p.m., Tambo (s.) at 5.10 p.m., Innaminka (s.), north, at 4 p.m.; Barcoo (s.) at 7.15 p.m.

MELBOURNE.—Arrivals: December 21, R.M.S. Ormuz, from Sydney; Durham (s.), from Java; Taiune (s.), from New Zealand. Departures: December 21, Kent (s.), for Antwerp; Laura (s.), Goalpara (s.), for Sydney; Bellinger (s.), for Strahan; Norkoowa (s.), for Newcastle; Flinders (s.), for Devonport.

ADELAIDE.—Arrivals: December 21, R.M.S. Ballaarat, from London; Lindus (s.), from Newcastle; Changsha (s.), from Hongkong. Departures: Konoowarra (s.), for Melbourne; Franz, schooner, for Picton; Eilleen Donan, schooner, for New Zealand; Nemesis (s.), for West Australia; R.M.S. Arcadia, for London.

CAPE BORDA.—Passed, inward: December 21, R.M.S. Ballaarat, at 7.30 a.m., from London.

(FROM THE BOARD AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.)

TWEED HEADS.—Arrivals: December 21, Byron (s.) at 10.5 a.m.; Karuah (s.) barbound. Departure: December 21, Karuah (s.) at 9.50 a.m.

BYRON BAY.—Departure: December 21, Cairo at 8.15 a.m. Arrivals: December 21, Cairo returned to port; Karuah (s.) at 3 p.m. Daphne and Cairo at anchor in bay.

RICHMOND RIVER HEADS.—December 21, Tomki (s.) barbound.

CLARENCE HEADS.—Arrival: December 21, Fiona (s.) at 9.25 a.m.; Departure: Departure: December 21, Kallatina (s.) 2.25 p.m.

BELLINGER HEADS.—Passed: December 21, Helen Nicoll (s.), north, 1 p.m.

MACLEAY HEADS.—Arrival: December 21, Burrawang (s.), 9 a.m.

TRIAL BAY.—Departure: December 21, Billy Barlow (s.), south, 7.40 a.m.

SMOKY CAPE.—Passed: December 21, Barrabool (s.), north, 2.40 p.m.; Helen Nicoll (s.), north, 11.30 a.m.

PORT MACQUARIE.—Arrivals: December 21, Candidate, ketch, off bar; Rosedale (s.) at 11.10 a.m. Passed: December 20, Burrawang (s.), north, 7.45 a.m.; steamer like Tweed, north, 6.40 a.m.; steamer like Macleay, north, 6.30 a.m.; Helen Nicoll (s.), north, 12.45 p.m.

TACKING POINT.—Departure: December 21, Augusta (s.), north, 6 a.m.

CROWDY HEAD.—Passed: December 21, Rosedale (s.), north, 8 a.m.; Barrabool (s.), north, 8 a.m.

MANNING HEADS.—Departures: December 21, Electra (s.), 7.30 a.m.; City of Grafton (s.), north, 1.30 p.m.

CAPE HAWKE.—December 21, ketches Shannon and Alfred Fenning barbound.

SEAL ROCKS.—Passed: December 21, Barrabool (s.), north, 5 a.m.; Helen Nicoll (s.), north, 5.35 a.m.; City of Grafton (s.), north, 10.30 a.m.; Electra (s.), south, 11.30 a.m.; Coraki (s.) at 3 p.m., north.

PORT STEPHENS.—Arrivals: December 21, ketches Laura, Favourite, Dolly Walmsley, Joker, at anchor in Nelson's Bay; schooners Harold and Sea Flower, at anchor in Nelson's Bay; ketches Rocklily and Favourite in Nelson's Bay at 10 a.m.; Storm King (s.) in Nelson's Bay at 1.10 p.m. Departure: December 21, White Cloud, ketch, at 7. Passed: December 21, City of Grafton (s.), north, at 7.30 a.m.; Coraki (s.), north, at 11.10 a.m.; Electra (s.), south, at 1.45 p.m. Departures: Dolly Walmsley, Joker, and Laura at 5 p.m. Passed: Oakland, north, at 6.45 p.m.

NEWCASTLE.—Arrivals: December 20, Ruby, schooner, from Sydney; Helen Nicoll (s.), from Sydney; Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne. December 21, Namoi (s.), Gwydir (s.), Oakland (s.), Tasmania (s.), Saxonia (s.), from Sydney; Sarah Beattie, schooner, from Sydney; Countess of Errol, schooner, from Sydney; Industry (s.) at 1.40 p.m., from Sydney; Waihora at 6.5 p.m., from Sydney; Storm King at 6.35 p.m., from Port Stephens. Departures: December 20, Augusta (s.), for Byron Bay; Helen Nicoll (s.), for Clarence River; William Bowden, schooner, for Kahului; Olga, schooner, for Noumea; Aratapu, schooner, for Kaipara; Bound-to-Win, ketch, from Port Stephens; Ede Noir, ketch, for Cape Hawke; Age (s.), for Melbourne; Ovalau (s.), for Fiji; Melbourne (s.), for Albany; Genista, ship, for London; Gwynedd, barque, for Valparaiso at 9.20 a.m.; steamer like Coraki passed north at 8.20 a.m.; Tasmania (s.), for Sydney at 1 p.m.; Oaklands (s.), for Richmond River at 4 p.m.; Gwydir (s.), for Sydney; Sarah Beattie, schooner, for Cape Hawke. Passed: Steamer like Electra, south, at 3.20 p.m.; Oakland, for Richmond River at 4 p.m.; Sarah Beattie, for Cape Hawke, at 5 p.m.; Gwydir (s.) for Sydney, at 5.30 p.m.

BARRANJOEY.—Arrivals: December 21, Hawkesbury (s.), from Sydney, 9.30 a.m.; Kate (s.), 9.45 a.m.

BULLI.—Arrivals: December 21, Currajong (s.), from Sydney, 5 a.m.; Beeswing (s.), from Port Kembla, 5.30 a.m.; Egmont (s.), from Sydney, 11 a.m. Departure: December 21, Currajong (s.), for Sydney, 8.30 a.m.

WOLLONGONG.—Arrivals: December 21, Illawarra (s.), from Sydney; Fern, schooner, from Sydney. Departure: December 21, Illawarra (s.), for Kiama.

PORT KEMBLA.—Arrivals: December 21, Herga (s.), from Sydney, 2 a.m.; Kembla (s.), from Sydney, 7 a.m.; Wenona, barque, from Sydney, 7 a.m.; Blackall (s.), from Sydney, 5 a.m. Departures: December 21, Beeswing (s.), for Bellambi, 4 a.m.; Industry (s.), from Newcastle, 1 a.m.; Herga (s.), for Sydney, 5 a.m.; Blackall (s.), for Sydney, 4.30 p.m.

KIAMA.—Departure: December 21, Resolute (s.), for Sydney, at 12.50 p.m.

CROOKHAVEN HEADS.—Arrivals: December 21, Coomonderry (s.) at 6 a.m., Illawarra (s.) at noon, from Sydney. Departure: December 21, Brinawarr (s.) at 3 p.m., for Sydney.

ULLADULLA.—Arrival: December 21, Peterborough (s.) at 8.30 a.m., from Sydney.

GREEN CAPE.—Passed: December 21, one of the A.U.S.N. Company's steamers, south, at 6.30 a.m.; steamer like Rodondo, south, at 1.30 p.m.; Tambo (s.), south, at 3.30 p.m.; Innaminka (s.), north, at 5.40 p.m.

GABO ISLAND.—Passed: December 21, steamer square-rigged on foremast, black, white, and red bands on funnel, west, at 6.20 a.m.; Cintra (s.), west, at 8.10 a.m.; Tambo (s.), west, at 5.10 p.m.; Rodondo (s.), west, at 3.30 p.m.; Innamincka (s.), north, at 4 p.m.; Tambo (s.), west, at 5.10 p.m.; Buninyong (s.) at 3.50 p.m., Barcoo (s.) at 7.15 p.m., both north.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY.—Passed: December 21, inward, Despatch (s.), 7.40 a.m. Outward, Colonist (s.), 8.15 a.m.; Tagliaferro (s.), 8.30 a.m.

HOBART.—Departure: December 21, Oonah (s.), for Sydney, 7.40 p.m.

CAPE BORDA (S. A.).—R.M.S. Ballaarat, passed inward, 7.30 a.m.

ALBANY.—Arrival: December 21, Strathaven (s.), from Adelaide, 8.15 a.m.

SEMAPHORE.—Arrival: December 21, R.M.S. Ballaarat, from London, 3.40 p.m.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, &c.; at Camperdown Yards, at 2.30, Horses.
W. INGLIS AND SON.—At Bazaar, at 10.30 and 12, Horses, &c.; at Railway Yards, at 10.50, Cows, &c.; at 2, Calves, Pigs; at 3.30 Cattle; at Camperdown Yards, at 2.30, Horses.
F. L. BARKER AND CO.—At Homebush, Sheep.
G. MAIDEN.—At Homebush, Sheep.
F. W. HUDSON.—At Meat Market, at 12.30, Beef, Mutton.
H. M'NAMARA.—At Hay-street, at 12, Beef, Mutton.
W. RUSH AND CO.—At Edgecliff-road, Woollahra, at 11, Cottage, Land, Furniture, &c.
W. CRANE.—At Mackenzie-street, off Birrell-street, Waverley, at 11, Furniture, &c.
C. F. W. LLOYD AND CO.—At the Stores, at 10; Clarence-street, at 11, Gas Engine, Dynamo, Lamps, Globes, Sulky, &c.
H. HAINS.—At 431 Riley-street, Surry Hills, at 11, Furniture, Lustres, &c.; at 461 Bourke-street, Surry Hills, at 10, Furniture, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11, Furniture, Piano, Glassware, &c.
R. RICHARDSON.—On the Ground, Livingstone-road, Marrickville, at 11.30, Building Materials, &c.
HARRIS AND ACKMAN.—At their Mart, at 11, Furniture, Pictures, Books, Electroplate, Silver Plate, &c.; at 2.30, Stock of a Tobacconist, &c.
E. JACOBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Jewellery, Watches, &c.
DUFF AND RHODES.—At Cavendish-street, Stanmore, at 11, Furniture, Piano, &c.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 12, Right to Depasture Horses in the Outer Domain.
GOLDSBROUGH, MORT, AND CO.—At the Wool Exchange, at 2.30, Wool.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush, Cattle and Sheep.
ELLIS AND CO.—At their Yards, at 1.30, Butter, Bacon, &c.; at 2.30, Poultry, Pigeons, Calves, Lambs, &c.
THE REGISTRAR.—At the Courthouse, King-street, at 11, Land.
J. P. LISTER.—At his Rooms, at 10.30, 11, 12, and 2, Unredeemed Pledges; at 527 Kent-street, at 10, Working Plant of a Printing Establishment.
H. KELLETT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Fancy Goods, Electroware, Cutlery, &c.
J. H. GEDDES AND CO.—At the Wool Exchange, at 2.30, Wool.
S. PROCTER.—At Newtown, at 7, Firewood; at Darling Harbour, at 8.30, Firewood; at his Mart, at 3, poultry.
MIDDLETON AND CO.—At 4 Upton-street, at 2.30, Furniture, &c.

THE MAILS.

THIS DAY.

Melbourne, 4.15 and 7 p.m.
Adelaide, 4 and 7 p.m.
Hobart and Launceston, 4 p.m.
Queensland, 4.45 p.m.
Western Australia (Monday, via Adelaide), 9 a.m.
Ulladulla, Merimbula, and Eden, 11 a.m.
Manning River, 2 p.m.
Hobart and Launceston, 3 p.m.
Batavia and Singapore, 4.45 p.m.
New Britain and German New Guinea, 4.45 p.m.

FRIDAY.

Ulladulla and Clyde, 8 a.m.
Solomon Islands, noon.
Richmond River, 3 p.m.
Thursday Island, Port Darwin, Hongkong, and Japan, 3 p.m.
Southern Ports of New Zealand, 3.30 p.m.
Hobart and Launceston, 5 p.m.
Byron Bay, 8 p.m.
Clarence River, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Merimbula and Eden, 11 a.m.
Auckland and Northern Ports of New Zealand, 11 a.m.
Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart, and Launceston, noon.

MONDAY.

Auckland and Northern Ports of N.Z., Navigators Islands, Honolulu, San Francisco, United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, and Continent of Europe (U.S.S. Mariposa), 10 a.m.
United Kingdom, India, and Continent of Europe (overland to Adelaide, and thence per Orient Company's steamer Ormuz), 10 a.m.

PARCEL MAIL.

Parcels addressed to the United Kingdom, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Hongkong, and certain foreign countries via the United Kingdom, will be received at the Parcels Office, George-street, for transmission per P. and O. steamer Rome up to noon on SATURDAY, the 24th December. Parcels must not be posted in a letter-box, but must be taken to the Parcels Office, where the necessary declaration as to their contents and value must be signed. Parcels addressed to Germany will also be received at the Parcels Office for transmission per German steamer Oldenburg up to 10 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 27th December.

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Telephone.—*The Sydney Morning Herald*—Editorial and General News 431
John Fairfax and Sons, *The Sydney Morning Herald*—Business 839

Special Advertisements.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
SUMMARY OF NEWS
for transmission by
THE ORIENT MAIL STEAMER
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON MONDAY NEXT.

SPECIAL CONTENTS:

POLITICAL	MONETARY
SOCIAL	COMMERCIAL
INTERCOLONIAL	WOOL
PROVINCIAL	MINING
CITY IMPROVEMENTS	STOCKS AND SHARES
SPORTING	TRADE REPORTS
GENERAL	PRODUCE
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	COAL EXPORTS

SHIPPING.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.
LIST OF PASSENGERS
Booked by Mail Steamers to and from Sydney and London and Intermediate Ports.
GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
SHIPS LOADING. VESSELS EXPECTED.
RATES OF FREIGHTS.
NEWCASTLE SHIPPING.
COASTAL TRAFFIC.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD SUMMARY can be ordered at the Head Office, Hunter-street, or at the Branch Office, King-street, and posted regularly for 6s per annum, or 3d a single copy, including postage.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the Summary numbers received at the above Offices up to 10 p.m. on Saturday.

THE MAIL for newspapers will close at 1.30 p.m. on Monday.

THE SYDNEY MAIL
of SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN AUSTRALASIA.
A JOURNAL OF NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, MUSIC, AGRICULTURE, AND SPORT.

The ILLUSTRATIONS IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE comprise, amongst others, the following:—

An Engraving of
PAUL WAGNER'S PICTURE, "DON'T I LOOK PRETTY?"
MR. J. M'GARVIE SMITH EXPERIMENTING WITH LIVE SNAKES.
LAUNCH OF THE PILOT STEAMER CAPTAIN COOK.
SEEDLING SUGAR-CANE.
THE LATE POET LAUREATE'S HOMES, ALDWORTH HOUSE AND FARRINGFORD HOUSE.
PORTRAIT OF LADY TENNYSON.
AUTOMATIC WINDMILL REGULATOR.
FASHION PLATES.
ILLUSTRATION to William Black's story "WOLFENBERG."
AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.
PRICE, SIXPENCE.

NEW AND DEEPLY INTERESTING STORIES
for the
SYDNEY MAIL.

In the first issue of the SYDNEY MAIL for JANUARY will be commenced TWO NEW STORIES of exceptional interest and merit.

The first is by that Prince of Novelists,
GRANT ALLEN,
and is entitled
THE SCALLYWAG.

This is a beautifully-written story, well told, and full of racy humour. It is unusually full of incidents of a striking kind. The characters are sketched with a felicity and skill peculiar to Grant Allen, whilst the plot is conceived in the best style of romance.

It will be rendered doubly interesting by
BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS
EACH WEEK.

The story opens in that favourite holiday resort Mentone. The visitors to the place include the hero and heroine of the story, Nea Blair and Paul Gascoyne; Miss Boyton, a dashing American girl with no end of money, in search of an English title; a cosmopolitan adventuress, who is companion to Nea; and Mr. Thistleton, who, with Paul Gascoyne, is an Oxford student. Paul Gascoyne and Thistleton are college friends; the former the son of a British Baronet, but so poor that he studiously keeps the fact secret. His father earns a living as a cabdriver; the mother, a woman of plebeian origin, was nothing more to her neighbours than plain Mrs. Gascoyne. The plot is worked out with intense cleverness. Mr. Allen puts his characters and scenes before his readers with fine skill and wide knowledge. The story is of dramatic and domestic interest, and we are sure will prove to be one of the most popular novels of the day.

The second story is by that very charming and versatile writer,
JOHN STRANGE WINTER,
whose works have proved so popular both in Australia and the home country. It is entitled
AUNT JOHNNIE.

In this story the authoress has scored a great success, and readers will be delighted with it.

Special Advertisements.

DR. T. LACHAUME (Grad. Phila. Dental College and Hosp. of Oral Surg.), DENTIST, HAS RESUMED PRACTICE IN SYDNEY, and may be consulted, in conjunction with Mr. J. J. LACHAUME, 54 Wynyard-square.

OUR Visitors, see the SPLENDID DISPLAY of Boots at S. WHIDDON'S, Pitt-st., nr. Her Majesty's.

SAVE MONEY BY SENDING FOR PRICE LIST (free). Washington Soul and Co., 268 Pitt-st.

GOODLET and SMITH, Ltd., Plate-glass, Timber, and Galvanised-iron Merchants, 193 George-st.

ANDERSON AND CO.'S NEW STOCKS OF Sorghum, Planters' Friend, Ninety-day Corn, &c., for green stuff. Seedsmen, Pitt-street.

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF TOBACCOES, CIGARS, and TOBACCONISTS' GOODS—VISIT BAYWELL and CO., 420 GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY. SOLE AGENTS for "MARVEL" TOBACCO.

WALLACHS, LIMITED, THE LEADING Furniture Warehouse, York-street, Wynyard-square, Sydney, now supply the general public as well as the trade.

S. WHIDDON'S FAMOUS BOOT HOUSE IN PITT-ST. will be open THIS EVENING until 9.

APOLLINARIS, "The Queen of Table Waters." Agents: Orme, Keigwin, and Co.

THE GAELIC WHISKY. Beware of Imitations.
£5 AND £1 COUPONS IN EVERY SHIPMENT.
Wholesale Sole Agents: ORME, KEIGWIN, and CO., 308 George-street, Sydney.

THE HOTEL AUSTRALIA.
SUNDAY, XMAS DAY.
The Table d'Hote XMAS DINNER (5s) will be served from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m.
Parties wishing reserved tables should make early application to H. EDWIN MOORE, Manager.

LONDON OFFICE of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. Represented by Messrs. B. S. LLOYD and CO., 78 Queen Victoria-street, opposite Mansion House Station.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PUBLISHERS, and OTHERS.
The proprietors of the Sydney Mail have for disposal, at specially cheap rates, a large number of ELECTROTYPES AND ENGRAVINGS, all very beautiful subjects in Art, Landscapes, &c., by some of the first artists in the world.
These would be found specially suitable for Christmas publications, books, almanacs, &c.

A PENNY CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
INFINITE VARIETY.
THE ECHO
OF TO-DAY (THURSDAY), DECEMBER 22, WILL BE A CHRISTMAS NUMBER, AND WILL BE CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED.
AMONG THE CONTENTS WILL BE FOUND THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTIONS:—
A SYDNEY SEA DOG:
CURIOUS EXPERIENCE OF MR. PRIMMERMAN.
RUM SWIZZLES ON A WARM CHRISTMAS EVE: A SMARTLY-WRITTEN BACK-BLOCKS SKETCH.
TOM BATES: A STORY OF OLD SYDNEY. THE ARRIVAL OF THE CHRISTMAS MAIL.
VERSES: "PANTOMIME" (by ROBERT RICHARDSON).
"THE LOSER PAYS:" A COMEDY WITH A TRAGIC INTEREST, by HENRY HERMAN, JOINT AUTHOR OF "THE SILVER KING" and "CLAUDIAN" (OPENING CHAPTERS).
POETRY: "A BUSH BURIAL ON CHRISTMAS EVE."
PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR AN AUSTRALIAN CHRISTMAS DINNER.
SEASONABLE AUSTRALIAN COOKERY RECIPES.
ORIGINAL VERSE: A GREETING.
A TIMELY TOPIC: THE RELIGION OF DUTY.
THE ANNUAL "BALL": DEFINITIONS OF A CHRISTMAS PUDDING.
HOW A FAMILY PARTY CAN BEST SPEND CHRISTMAS EVE.
A HEALTH SUBJECT: BEWARE OF CHRISTMAS DINNERS!
ORIGINAL VERSE: CHRISTMAS IN AUSTRALIA.
HOW CAN CHRISTMAS CARDS BE SUPERSEDED?
PANTOMIMES: THE METHODS OF WRITING THEM.
WHAT WILLIAM YARDLEY, THE LIBRETTIST, SAYS:
WHY "CHESTNUTS" ARE INTRODUCED. "TAKING OFF" PUBLIC MEN.
LETTERPRESS FOR OLD AND YOUNG.
THE PRICE OF THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ECHO WILL BE ONE PENNY.
PUBLISHING OFFICES: PITT AND HUNTER STREETS, SYDNEY.
THE ECHO
CHRISTMAS NUMBER TO-DAY, THURSDAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

During the holiday time, the Sydney Morning Herald can be posted direct from this office to persons desirous of having it sent to them, to any part of this or the other Australian colonies or New Zealand, on payment at the rate of 1s per week.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1892.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday Mr. Reid moved his motion of want of confidence in the Government. He spoke for two hours and a half, and in concluding indicated that if he came into office his policy would be to secure a more equal incidence of taxation by taking the burden off the struggling masses and placing it on the propertied classes.

He also declared his intention of seeing that all the Civil Service departments were thoroughly overhauled from top to bottom.

Sir George Dibbs replied in a speech lasting an hour and-a-half. Mr. M'Millan made a strong attack on the Government, and after Mr. Rose had spoken, Mr. Waddell secured the adjournment of the debate.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich, a cousin of the Czar, has been charged with poisoning General Beranok, a Russian commander, at Tashkend, in Russian Central Asia. An inquiry is proceeding.

Mr. F. O. Licht, the Madgeburg expert on beet sugar has reduced his estimate of the European beet crop for the current campaign to 45,000 tons, and of cane to 25,000 tons.

M. Cottu, one of the directors of the Panama Canal Company, has surrendered to the Paris police.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have granted the Public Prosecutor authority to prosecute M. Rouvier (Minister of Finance), M. Roche, M. Arene, M. Proust, and M. Duque (Deputies), and M. Albert Grévy, M. Renault, M. Beral, M. Deves, and M. Thevent (Senators).

This action is owing to the discovery of their names upon the counterfoils of cheques for 3,300,000 francs, which the late Baron Reinach is alleged to have distributed in connection with the Panama Lottery Loan.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Rouvier made a violent speech, and protested that he was perfectly innocent. During the debate an exciting scene occurred, as a result of which duels were arranged between M. Clemenceau and M. Deroulede and M. Millevoye.

Mr. Creer will leave Broken Hill for Sydney to-night. Last night he despatched 35 unemployed men from Broken Hill by the express.

Since Friday 750 passengers have arrived at the Bluff, New Zealand, from Australia.

Some wreckage, supposed to be part of the missing ketch Kermandie, has been washed ashore on Yanakie beach, near Wilson's Promontory.

A dividend of 1s will be payable to the depositors in the Real Estate Bank of Melbourne to-day. The liquidators do not intend to take any notice of the return of Mr. Munro, who will probably reach Melbourne on Friday, but the depositors will hold a meeting and invite him to attend.

A £10 call will probably be made in connection with the Freehold Investment Company of Melbourne.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the report of Lord Onslow's committee of inquiry into the Salvation Army social scheme whitewashes General Booth, but regrets the amount of cash sunk in buildings at the beginning of operations.

The committee doubts whether the training obtained on the Hadleigh farm is sufficient to fit people who are unable to make a fresh start in England to be sent to the oversea colony. There is nothing to show that the Booth family has personally benefited by the social scheme.

General Booth draws nothing from either wing of the Army.

In the opinion of the committee it would at the present stage be premature to pronounce upon the results of the enterprise. The money has been prudently spent, and the accounts are clear.

It has been shown by the evidence in connection with the petition against the return of Mr. Michael Davitt for North Meath that Bishop Nulty advocated breaking the skulls and limbs of the Parnellites.

An excited meeting of the creditors and depositors of the Liberator Building Society of London has been held. The meeting denounced the affair as a great swindle, and Mr. Jabez Spencer Balfour, one of the promoters of the company, was received with execrations and storms of groans.

The London brokers who have offered to take a South Australian loan of a million and a half are irritated at not having received any reply from Sir John Bray.

The intercolonial cricket match was concluded on the Adelaide Oval yesterday, the South Australians winning by 57 runs.

Mr. Gladstone has left England for Biarritz, in France, where he intends to pass the winter.

The London committee of the Northern Queensland Separation League has discussed the cablegram of the Townsville separation committee, and has decided to adhere to its decision to stay further agitation pending local movements.

A team of South African cricketers is likely to visit England in 1894.

The estate of the late Lord Tennyson has been sworn for probate purposes at under £57,000, of which amount the sum of £25,000 represents realty.

Mr. Weddel and Mr. Oscar de Satge are about to interview Sir Redvers Buller, Adjutant-General, in order to ask that Queensland meat may be used in the supply of British garrisons at home and abroad.

Mr. Gladstone has refused to receive a deputation from the London Labour League in favour of State-aided emigration. He has likewise refused to introduce a bill into Parliament for that object.

The wool season this year, as far as the railway returns are concerned, promises to be a heavy one. Up to date the total receipts are 496,249 bales, being an increase of 44,685 on the corresponding period of last year.

Sir George Dibbs has replied to Sir John Downer's complaint regarding the action of Mr. Creer in sending unemployed men from Broken Hill to South Australia. He states that the New South Wales Government only desires to assist persons in obtaining work in such places as the men think they can find it.

He also informed Sir John Downer that the returns from Broken Hill showed that the men were being sent to their homes in South Australia.

The inquest upon the body of one of the infants unearthed in the yard of No. 109 George-street, Redfern, was concluded yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against John and Sarah Makin, who were accordingly committed for trial.

In London Broken Hill Proprietary shares are quoted at £4 15s.

The English mails to the 18th November, per R.M.S. Ballaarat, will be due to-morrow in time for delivery at the General Post Office at about 2 p.m.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Haymarket Permanent Land, Building, and Investment Company, held last night, the report stated that the bank overdraft of upwards of £39,000 had been liquidated, and that there was a balance to the credit of the company.

Yesterday the Customs receipts amounted to £7095. Towards this the 10 per cent. ad valorem duty contributed £1072, and the 15 per cent. £149.

It was hardly to be expected that the speeches of the leader of the Opposition and the leader of the Government on the motion of censure, however they might prove factors in the political situation, would help much towards the elucidation of the financial position of the country. The circumstances of that position are, indeed, so glaring and so beyond question or dispute that no detail of explanation can aggravate or mitigate their menace to the welfare and the credit of the colony. By this time they are familiar to everyone to whom the financial condition and honour of the colony are not objects of indifference. Mr. Reid, in his indictment of the Ministry, went over the ground in greater detail, but he did not materially add to the effect of the speech he delivered the other evening immediately after the Financial Statement. He trenchantly exposed the financial "jugglery" by which it is sought on paper to make the local bodies yet to be created throughout the country under a bill not yet read a second time, contribute a fictitious £400,000 towards the reduction of the Government deficit. He showed that the whole process was one of deception, that its entire basis was unreal, and that at the end of 1893 the state of the public finances must inevitably be much worse than at present; and that by that time, though the Treasurer will have received and spent £1,800,000 of new taxation, he will have on his hands a doubled deficit. Passing to the political side of the situation, Mr. Reid became more effective in dealing with the threats of dissolution with which he charged the Premier with seeking to intimidate the House. In response to challenge, he put forward in general terms an outline of the counter policy of the Opposition, which was severe retrenchment, reduction of our enormous and extravagant expenditure, and direct taxation imposed on the accumulated wealth of the country and on the shoulders of those best able to bear it.

The reply of the Premier was lamentably below the level of the situation. It appeared to be wholly wanting in a sense of the gravity of that situation, and of the serious responsibilities it imposed. It would, to a stranger, have been difficult to gather from that remarkable address that its subject was the financial management which had conducted the colony into a deficit of over a million, which promises next year to be two millions, and that the speaker was the head of the Government whose responsibility for this state of things was asserted, and who stood now before Parliament on its defence. A great deal of the Premier's speech was made up of puerile personalities directed against Mr. Reid, and interspersed with anecdotes and funny stories, the point and relevancy of which were sometimes apparent only to the narrator. Sir George Dibbs was evidently more comfortable in discussing historic matters connected with 1882 than in facing contemporary matters of 1892. Much of his discourse was devoted to showing that Mr. Reid, when in office as Minister for Public Instruction in 1883, was not so economical in the administration of that department as Mr. F. B. Suttor, who had preceded him. All this by way of answer to the charge of reckless administration of the finances by his own Government at the present day, with the result of creating a vast and growing deficit, which the Government had not the courage or capacity to attempt to remedy! Instead of seriously addressing himself to this grave question, the gravity of which he seemed quite unable to realise, the Premier actually ventured to reproach Mr. Reid with having "turned his coat" on the subject of federation, this being a process which the soul of the Premier abhors. His references to the deficit of the present year as a "too ridiculous one," and again to the great deficit of 1886 as a "bagatelle," were fitted to excite the deepest misgivings in the mind of the country as to the result of another year's financing conducted under such auspices, and inspired by such ideas. Indeed, were we to attempt to point to the most serious feature in our present position we should say that it was to be found in the tone and spirit of the speech delivered by the Premier last evening, in which a discourse of rambling jocularity was presented as exhibiting the light and leading which preside over our financial and general administration at the present critical time. When the Premier undertook to reply to the impeachment of the Leader of the Opposition it might have been expected that he would seek to show that the doubts expressed about next year's estimates of revenue and expenditure were unfounded, that he would meet and answer the destructive criticism about the disingenuous dealings respecting the virtually defunct Local Government Bill, that he would demonstrate that the apprehended deficit of next year had been over-estimated, that reasonable retrenchment had been resorted to, and that, if it were found necessary, an appeal would yet be made to the self-respect and patriotism of the people to bear the additional taxation needful to uphold their credit, an appeal which in New South Wales has never been made in vain. Those who expected to hear anything of this kind from the Premier must have been distressed and humiliated by what they had to listen to in its place.

The speech of the evening was contributed by Mr. M'Millan, whose financial capacity was stimulated to its utmost efforts by the systematically unfair disparagement of his financial administration to which his present successor from the first resorted, and also by the spectacle of the condition of ruin and deficit into which the finances of the country have lapsed under the present Government. The figures Mr. M'Millan quoted of his own period of administration, when in 1888 and 1889 the public finances paid their way for the first time save for a year under Mr. J. F. Burns, compared favourably with the condition of inevitable deficit to which, as Mr. M'Millan showed, we were committed by the dealings of the party which had been so closely identified with extravagance and deficit in the past. His criticism was scathing and piercing, and several Ministers were spurred by it to such irregular interruptions as to bring down upon them the rebuke of the Speaker. Mr. M'Millan specially singled out the administration of the Minister for Public Works as being by its wastefulness and reckless extravagance mainly accountable for the disorder of the finances. While the Government was talking of retrenchment, that Minister was wanting to give away £40,000 of the people's money in a contract for pipes. Mr. M'Millan showed that under the control of Mr. Lyne, the "chief sinner" of the Ministry, while the population of the country had increased 5 per cent., the expenditure of that department on "public works" had been increased at the rate of 23 per cent., and on "roads and bridges" by 26 per cent. He traced the wanton extravagance of the Government to the ease with which it had secured an enormous amount of new taxation, by which the Ministry had been "debauched," and he reminded the House that, in securing this £900,000 for the Treasury, a million and a half was taken from the pockets of the people. He denounced the Ministry for its wastefulness, its recklessness, its systematic corruption of the constituencies through the agency of the Public Works Department, for its concealment of the state of the finances from Parliament, and for the conduct of the Treasurer in letting the House disperse at the end of last session with the expectation of a surplus on the year, when, as he now confessed, he knew he must have a deficit. He regarded the hopeless incapacity of the Government as self-demonstrated and confessed, when under its guidance the country was sinking deeper into the financial slough for which the Ministry admitted that it had no help nor remedy. Mr. M'Millan spoke at his best. The subject was his own, and his lucid insight into and masterly command over the figures of finance compared with all the force of contrast with the helpless confusion and proved incapacity which hitherto form the sole contribution to the financial debate from the Government benches.

The close of the Parliamentary session at Adelaide, after a little over six months' duration, has brought to an end the thirteenth Parliament of South Australia. Like the two preceding ones, the session has been chiefly distinguished for garrulity, with little substantial result to the Statute-Book; while in struggles for place it has attained a pre-eminence over its predecessors in a colony which has considerable distinction for the frequency of its changes of Ministry, and more so for the frequency with which such changes are attempted. The actual legislative results of the half-year ended consist of some twenty Acts, none of them of any importance, the session being more notable for the measures shelved than for those enacted. It was in the closing hours of the session that the Council gave the final quietus to a measure which in that colony—as it is with a similar measure in our own—has been a subject of keen interest. Over the Electoral Bill the Parliament at Adelaide struggled and wrangled, while the population without was working itself into a fever of excitement over the great things it was to do for the country. But by the simple process of, a few minutes before prorogation, adjourning the debate on its second reading to an impossible date, this child of much hope has been passed over by the Council to the limbo of forgotten things. The Conciliation Bill, too, from which great things were anticipated, has met with the same fate, while the Succession Duties Bill, the Workmen's Lien Bill, the Land Values Assessment Bill, and others which, like the former two great measures, had a distinct political intention, were similarly made to mock the hopes of those who had fixed their expectations on the social and political influences they were destined to exert. Finance and taxation, however, were the matters that mainly engaged the attention of the session, and the net results of this have been an increased stock tax, an increased income tax, some reduction of the Estimates, and the postponement of some public works. The session has been marked by no policy measure of any importance, and altogether it appears to be regarded as a disappointment. To us, removed to a distance, the echoes of personal conflict and the struggle of parties conveyed the impression that party strife occupied the major part of the performance of the session that has closed, and so far as appears the estimate formed of the work of members, and the sentiments felt regarding them among the constituencies themselves, seem to have been aptly expressed in the words of the Governor, when he said, "It affords me much pleasure to release you from further Parliamentary labours."

Taken altogether, the Parliament whose term has run has not been a success, manifesting in a pronounced way many of the objectionable features which are obtruding themselves on our attention in all the colonies in the evolution of Parliamentary proceedings. There have been four separate Administrations in office during the two years and a half of the life of Parliament, and as three of these have been in evidence during the last session it would seem that the instability of Government in South Australia has been increasing rather than diminishing. On the birth of the late Parliament the Cockburn Ministry had been in office for a year; but after a short and somewhat disturbed experience of the new Parliament for a couple of months it succumbed to the party led by Mr. Playford. This Minister had a turbulent time of it from the disorganised state of the House, two motions of want of confidence rapidly succeeding one another, while debates on federation, the proposed progressive land tax, and the endless Silverton Tramway trouble, with fights over the questions of pastoral improvements, gave life and colour to the session. Nevertheless, the Playford Government held its own for that and the following session, which was even more distinguished than its predecessors for prolix speeches, incessant adjournments of debates, stonewalling, and a general system of harassing the Government—the intervention of the Speaker being frequently called in to restrain the excesses of unruly members. The last session of the three has been in this respect the worst of all; for, without reckoning up the subsidiary attempts to wreck successive Administrations, the fact that three distinct Ministries have held office within six months gives a character to South Australia for administrative instability that compares with the rapidity of movement in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris. Within a week of the commencement of the past session the Playford Government fell before the no-confidence motion of Mr. Holder, whose Administration had existed for less than four months when it gave place to the present Cabinet of Sir John Downer. These rapid changes, with the atmosphere of intrigue and struggle which must necessarily pervade a Parliament in which they are proceeding, account for the comparative barrenness of the session.

South Australia has for a considerable period been a sort of experimental farm for the propagation of political theories; and the number of queer fads that have been presented to Parliament, though most of them have come to nothing, have given quite a kaleidoscopic character to Parliamentary proceedings. It is not certainly for want of opportunity for airing pet theories that the Statute-book of the province is not a museum of curiosities; but it may be that the multiplicity of drastic proposals has acted in a self-corrective way. The colonies have ceased to be alarmed at successive proposals for legislative reform in the Adelaide Assembly, and the paucity of results in the form of completed Acts during the past few sessions goes to confirm the idea that people are not always to take South Australian politics seriously. The curious arrangement of a labour party in its Upper House may have something to do with the eccentricity of politics; and at least the apparent desire to humour the working classes must be credited with many of the proposals which sooner or later, and in one form or another, have been snuffed out by the latent intelligence and shrewdness in Parliament which seem to come to the front when they are wanted. But this eccentric action in politics does not appear to be conducive to practical and progressive legislation, and the session now closed, like its predecessors, has been mainly a record of party struggle and of profuse and profitless talk.

The result of the inquiries of the committee originated by Lord Onslow for investigating the operations of the social wing of the Salvation Army has confirmed the opinions generally entertained by the independent friends of the schemes of General Booth. It shows that the General's hands are clean, that every adequate precaution is taken against the misapplication of the funds, and that the General is not pecuniarily benefited by the funds of either the religious or social wings of the Army. It at the same time throws doubt on the practical character of the scheme of oversea colonies, and suggests certain modifications of a business kind in his methods of dealing with trust funds and investments. There must be few disinterested observers who could have doubted the absolute sincerity and disinterested objects of the remarkable man who has organised one of the most notable religious movements in modern times. The enthusiasm with which a man like that is fired is of the character to burn out the meaner elements in human nature; and that he does not and cannot benefit by a farthing from the funds he has been the principal factor in raising, confirms what has been felt by thousands of thoughtful and discriminating men about him and his schemes. But it is the very fervour of that enthusiasm that suggests the first doubt as to whether a business scheme involving all the small and intricate details of a complex business transaction could find its cradle in the brain of an enthusiast, and more careful scrutiny of the methods proposed by him can hardly fail to strengthen the doubt. However it may be with the home colony in England, those of us who know the difficulties incident to battling with life in the colonies, and the moral as well as physical stamina required for successful colonists, are well enough aware that the submerged tenth of England would be more hopelessly lost in Australia. The risky financing which has plunged into engagements involving untold obligations, to find that the funds required are still in the air and likely to stay there, is entirely in keeping with the temperament of an enthusiast. And though mere business capacity is but a mean thing by the side of the temperament governed by noble ideals, it is quite sure that it is the more serviceable in the struggle with practical details. General Booth stands exonerated from the petty and sometimes spiteful charges of those who tried to throw doubt on his honest sincerity, but a practical and a friendly deliverance like this from Lord Onslow and his colleagues should have the effect of inducing modification of plans which, in the opinion of experienced and practical men, are considered to be unfeasible.

His Excellency the Governor, Lord Jersey, accompanied by M. Laffon, the Governor of New Caledonia, left Sydney at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for the Richmond district, and returned at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

As usual on occasions of political excitement, Macquarie-street presented an animated appearance yesterday afternoon. There were many people crowded together on the shady side of the roadway, apparently trying to gather inspiration from the dreary front of Parliament House. Fashionably-dressed ladies drove up in their carriages, imparting a touch of colour to the otherwise sombre scene, and strangers, seeking admission to the galleries, thronged all the approaches. Inside, the lobbies were crowded with anxious politicians, the ladies' gallery was gay with summer frocks, and the accommodation for strangers was utilised to its utmost extent. The preliminary business was soon disposed of, no questions were asked, and all the formal business was put on one side to allow Mr. Reid to commence his attack on the Government. Thus, five minutes after the House met, Mr. Reid was on his legs beginning, amid loud Opposition cheers, his great speech, on which the fate of the Ministry to a large extent depended. He opened more quietly than is his wont, dwelling briefly on the two previous motions of censure which it had been his duty to propose upon the conduct of the Ministry. In the first case he had protested against the fiscal policy of the Government; in the second case against the absence of Sir George Dibbs and the programme for the present session. He had predicted that the policy of the Government would lead the country into difficulties before Christmas, and his predictions had come true. It was evident, as the Treasurer with frankness had admitted, that the Government, when passing the Appropriation Act, knew there would be a deficiency in the accounts of 1892, and the Ministry, instead of asking the House to deal with the tremendous federation question, should have addressed itself seriously to the all-important task of putting the finances of this colony in order; instead of which the Treasurer, a few days before the Christmas holidays, asked members to consider the financial statement. The time was certainly inconvenient, but the fault was the fault of those who were directly responsible for the conduct of the business of the House. He ridiculed the idea that the defeat of the Government at this stage would imperil a number of measures on which members had set their hearts, pointing out that the most important mining on private property bill had been placed No. 21 on the Government list, and no attempt had, as yet, been made to deal with it.

Following out the same line of conduct Mr. Reid also censured the Government for its neglect in not pushing forward the very measure to which it owed its existence, the Coal Mines Regulation Bill. He was about to allude to the Local Government Bill, when his course was checked by an ingenious point of order raised by Mr. Crick. This member urged that the leader of the Opposition, in his motion, had expressly confined his censure to the financial proposals made by the Government. Hence it was travelling beyond the four corners of the resolution to refer to a number of bills on the business paper. The point was contested for a while, but the Speaker upheld it, and the leader of the Opposition, thanking Mr. Crick for having allowed him to say nearly all he wished to say, on the general policy of the Government, addressed himself to our finances. He condemned warmly the policy of secrecy which the Government had seen fit to adopt, and declared himself in favour of the publication monthly, in a manner readily to be understood by all, of the exact state of our finances. This course, he declared, would be adopted by any Ministry of which he was a member. After referring sharply to the way in which the Government had converted a promised surplus into an actual deficit, he expressed the opinion that the Local Government Bill should have been brought forward at an earlier stage. In the Governor's speech, made on the 30th August, the Ministry had stated that the measure was ready, and yet, despite the fact that the whole of the financial policy depended on this measure, it had only just been taken up. Yet, as everyone knew, a bill of this kind could not be properly considered, and brought into operation in less than a twelvemonth. The task of mapping out boundaries, valuing property, &c., would be one of immense magnitude, yet no rates could be struck until this was done. "The reign of self-reliance," as the Premier called it, was to commence in 1893, and the people of the country would be asked to pay for benefits which they had never received. The Government, in the midst of financial anxieties, had tried to save itself by putting its hands in the pockets of every taxpayer in the country, and under, politically speaking, false pretences. Looking at the bill itself, Mr. Reid found that there was not a line in it enabling a rate *to be struck retrospectively*, and yet the local governing bodies would only receive endowment on the rate collected. So that the municipalities, which could not strike a rate nor make up their accounts until the end of 1893, would have to wait a whole year before receiving any aid from the Government.

Amid a good deal of laughter Mr. Reid dealt amusingly with the delay which had occurred in making the financial statement. The Treasurer had put his speech off for a week, ostensibly with the object of revising the Estimates, yet a copy of the Estimates which had been procured at the Government Printing Office showed that no alteration had been made. The date had merely been changed from the 6th to the 14th December. "Had this time," he asked, amid roars of laughter, "been spent in revising the revenue?" He alluded particularly to the discrepancy of £65,000 in the estimated railway earnings, which has already been referred to in the press, and asked the Treasurer directly whether the increased traffic resulting from the proposed tolls on the Darling River had been counted in. Mr. See, who had been confidentially consulting Mr. Barton for some time previously, declined to give any direct answer, and then Mr. Reid proceeded to examine in detail the estimates of revenue and expenditure. He feared that the tendency of the times was still towards depression, and that the revenue, instead of increasing as the Treasurer anticipated, would show a further falling-off during next year. Retrenchment of a genuine character was absolutely necessary. The colony, in fact, had been expending its money at "boom rates," and now that the boom was over, severe economy was necessary. Mr. Cann, as one of the retrenchment party, reminded Mr. Reid that last year he had declined to vote for the economic measures proposed by this section of the House. "Yes," replied the leader of the Opposition, "I declined to vote in favour of a proposition to starve a horse in the Domain." The House liked the joke well, and there was much interruption before Mr. Reid could resume the even tenor of his way. Though he favoured retrenchment, the speaker did not approve of the manner in which the Government proposed to make reductions, and tried to propitiate country members by showing that there would be a serious reduction in the votes for hospitals, charities, parks, cemeteries, &c. The special grants to municipalities, &c., would also be cut off. The statement that only £45,000 would be spent on public works during next year was absolutely misleading, since the work could not possibly be done for that amount. After dinner Mr. Reid came to what he considered the most remarkable of the financial exploits of the Government, the abolition of the roads and bridges vote. He pointed out that on the Estimates for this year no less a sum than £894,000 had been voted. He dwelt on the necessity for proper communication in the country districts, and considered that members, no matter on which side of the House they sat, should regard the effacement of this vote in a most serious light.

Taking into consideration other items of expenditure, Mr. Reid found that altogether the Government proposed to knock £1,026,000 off the Estimates for the country districts. It was a "sickening way of retrenchment," the poor, struggling selector would have to suffer, and meanwhile the highly-paid officials in our overgrown Civil Service departments were allowed to occupy plural positions, and to draw high salaries. Against this reduction the Government had only set the £600,000 of endowment to municipalities, leaving a difference of £426,000, which would be taken from the country. Growing warmer in his utterance, he plainly accused the Government of having favoured the city and the Civil Service at the expense of the country, and insisted upon the necessity for a properly-regulated scheme of retrenchment. The Estimates were founded on a "transparent juggle," on "pretences which were absolutely without foundation." The financial basis on

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which the Government rested those enormous reductions was an utterly false and "financially dishonest" one, and the fact was palpable to all, except to those who wilfully shut their eyes. He compared the present position of the Government to that occupied by Mr. Dibbs in 1885, when the stoppage of the sale of Crown Lands had led to a deficit of over a million. Mr. Dibbs did not propose new taxation, but simply passed the deficit on by means of Treasury Bills, and the same old game was being played to-day by Sir George. The Treasurer had been out in his Estimates for this year by £770,000, a mistake unparalleled in the history of colonial finance, and this in spite of the fact that he had received a large sum in new taxation. Amid cheers from his own side, Mr. Reid accused the Premier of threatening members with a dissolution; of using a weapon which was beneath the dignity of a Ministry. If the Government was defeated, there would be no dissolution; the Premier had no right to demand it, since he had no definite policy upon which to go to the country. As he approached the end of his speech Mr. Reid grew far more enthusiastic, and, amid interruptions from the cross-benches, denounced the many sins of the Government, especially condemning it for not having been sincere, even in the matter of protection. In response to frequent requests, he indicated that, if he came into office, his policy would be to secure a more equal incidence of taxation, by taking the burden off the poor and struggling masses, and placing it on the propertied classes. He also declared his intention of seeing that all the Civil Service departments were thoroughly overhauled from top to bottom, and then, amid many cheers and counter cheers, wound up his remarks, which lasted just two and a half hours.

There was another demonstration, coming this time from the Ministerial side, when the Premier rose to reply. As a matter of course Sir George could see nothing in Mr. Reid's speech, looked upon it as dreary, in fact, and quite unsuitable for introducing a motion of censure. Before coming to the real questions at issue, the Premier spent some time in explaining away the Dibbs deficit of 1885, in the making of which, he stated, Mr. Reid lent the greatest possible help. This naturally suggested Mr. Reid's administration of the Education Department, and all the old charges of extravagance, which have been heard over and over again, were brought out. The force of this attack, however, was greatly diminished by the fact that Mr. Reid, anticipating the Premier's course, had already effectively replied to it. Sir George also endeavoured to show, by referring to Mr. Reid's past conduct, that his new-born enthusiasm in the cause of retrenchment was not genuine. He also challenged Mr. Reid to formulate a policy, which, if the motion was carried should replace that which was now attacked. Referring to Mr. Reid's recent conversion to federation, he cast considerable doubt upon its sincerity, and talked wildly about some political conspiracy which had been arranged in order to bring forward this motion of censure. The representation, he asserted, had been made only for political purposes, in order to bring the party into line, so that an attempt might be made to wrench the Ministerial benches from their present occupants. Then facing Mr. Reid, the Premier asked him whether he would be prepared to strike of the present protective tariff, and to institute a genuine policy of freetrade. This was the policy of Mr. Reid's career, and unless he was prepared to carry it out, his accession to office would be but a sham and a delusion. Mr. Reid, however, beyond indicating that he would get the Government off their benches before announcing his policy, added nothing to his speech; and then Sir George, turning to Sir Henry Parkes, asked him whether he was not the real author of the motion of censure. Sir Henry, amid much laughter, declined the honour thrust on him, thinking Mr. Slattery was more likely to be the writer. Another matter upon which Sir George had to reply to Sir Henry was the deficit question, and the Premier, taking a recent statement into consideration, spent some time in proving that he was not really entitled to fame as a maker of deficits.

An amusing accident, which happened about this time, brought the crowded ladies' gallery to its feet, and threw the whole Assembly off its balance for a minute or two. Sir George Dibbs, whose eloquence had reached its full swing, was vigorously declaring that the late Parkes Ministry ran away from office in order to conceal the deficit it saw accumulating, when there was a sudden smash, and the globe of one of the little lamps on the table fell in fragments. It was only one of Sir George's over-vigorous gestures, but it gave him the opportunity of charitably hoping that the accident might be typical of the fate of the Opposition. In a rambling sort of a way Sir George continued the defence of his administration, answering one by one, though not in any consecutive order, most of the charges of extravagance and mismanagement made by Mr. Reid. He was particularly strong on the question of retrenchment, pointing out, by references to past history, how the inflation of the revenue by the sales of public land had stimulated the popular demand for the expenditure of public money. The remainder of Sir George's speech, which occupied about an hour and a half, was occupied in an attempt to prove that the Parkes Government was really responsible for the present deficit. The Government, he stated in conclusion, was still determined to press on with the District Government Bill, which it considered of the greatest possible importance. There were other measures, such as the Mining on Private Property Bill and the Coal Mines Regulation Bill, which were badly needed, and it was absolutely necessary, if injustice was to be avoided, that the new Land Bill should be passed before the 1st July. There were more cheers when Mr. M'Millan rose, and declining, when our finances were concerned, to take a partisan view of the matter, defined the question before the House and the country broadly as follows:—"Are those gentlemen, in the light of experience, fit to govern the country, and are these gentlemen fit to take their place." In the first portion of his speech he dwelt upon the finances of the late Parkes Government, asserting that, during 1889-90, the country, for the first time since 1883, actually lived within its income. He criticised severely the financial policy of the present Government, showing that all the Treasurer could do, after mopping up every item he could find in the departments, was to make out a deficit for 1891 of some £380,000. This, of course, excluding the disfigured credit of £200,000 for the Centennial Park, a point upon which Mr. M'Millan dwelt at some length. As to the present year, he showed that the Treasurer was out in his estimate of revenue and expenditure by a larger amount than the last Government had been.

The speech, admirably thought out, clear cut, and precise, was listened to with the utmost quietude, all thoughts of party politics being for the time removed from members' minds. There was a lull in the storm of political feeling, statistics took the place of recriminations, and the speech commanded the attention of every member, though it would perhaps have been better suited to a financial debate than to a heated discussion on a motion of censure. The member handled figures with the ease of an accountant, and ruthlessly exposed the extravagance of the present Government, which, in spite of every warning, and in spite of nearly a million gained by the new taxation, had added to the public debt as large a deficiency as any of its predecessors. He unhesitatingly charged the Government with having concealed the state of the public accounts. The Treasurer, before the recess, must have known the condition of our finances, and it was the duty of the Government to have honestly and openly taken the House into its confidence. The new-fangled idea of the Local Government Bill being of assistance to the finances of the country during the first year would have to be abandoned as untenable, and it would seem that, if the balance-sheet had been made up fairly, without taking local government into consideration, the deficit at the end of the year, instead of being £1,100,000, would be nearly £1,700,000. The Ministry, in short, had proved itself to be the most financially incapable one which ever took office in this colony, and had robbed the people first, deceiving them afterwards. Strong statements of this kind, so unusual in Mr. M'Millan's mouth, quite astonished the Chamber. Ministers interjected, and the Opposition cheered approvingly. Mr. M'Millan concluded his speech, which was exceptionally effective both as to material and delivery, with a powerful denunciation of the Ministry, describing it as weak and incapable, and unfit to hold office. The cheers with which Mr. M'Millan's peroration was greeted had hardly subsided when Mr. Rose appeared, and generously offered, if the House would divide at once, to waive his right of speech. Members seemed inclined to take him at his word, there were cries of "divide;" but as the Government did not seem inclined to settle the matter just yet, Mr. Rose went on with his defence of the Ministerial policy.

As a protectionist and a member of the retrenchment party, the representative of Argyle supported the Government, whilst advocating severe economy, especially in the ranks of the Civil service. Mr. Rose finished at half-past 11, and then, the House being pretty well thinned out, Mr. Waddell suggested an adjournment. The Premier raised no objection, merely stating that the Government was determined to continue the next day's sitting until the debate was finished. After talking about the matter for a few minutes, the House rose.

The political barometer kept changing yesterday. The chances of each side were keenly discussed by prominent members. The meeting of Government supporters does not appear to have been so largely attended nor quite so enthusiastic as was expected, but at the same time some well-known sympathisers with Ministers were absent whose support, it was well known, could be confidently counted upon. The gathering took place in the Executive Council chamber. A short address was made by the Premier, and a general discussion on the political situation ensued. It was estimated that 36 members were present at the meeting; six sent written apologies, and 14 sent telegrams; thus, altogether, about 56 members were accounted for. The business before the meeting was to arrange details concerning the debate. Members, we are informed, were generally unanimous, and it was agreed to afford the Government every support. The speeches, it was arranged, should be short, and the speakers as few as possible. It was admitted on all hands that it would be better if the debate were brought to a conclusion on Thursday night or on Friday morning. The chances of the Government were still considered good, and it was stated that one or two doubtful members had finally resolved to lend their support to the Ministry. The Opposition members yesterday were not idle. Canvassing was going on steadily and persistently, and last night Mr. Alfred Allen estimated that he had 69 distinct promises of support, whilst he expected to be able to add several doubtful representatives to the list before the debate was over. The Opposition equally with the Government is desirous of bringing the debate to a speedy termination, and several prominent members have resolved to forego the right to speak. The labour party yesterday—or those members of it who had not declared their decision as to the side on which they will vote—were the subjects of much attention from both sides of the House, but many of them still remained obdurate, and stated their intention of hearing more of the debate before making up their minds. A meeting of the party is to be held this morning; but it is not thought that any common determination will be arrived at. A "split" vote, so far as they are concerned, is almost certain to follow. In any event it is likely that the division when taken will be a very close one.

The Premier has replied to Sir John Downer's letter, in which complaint is made of the action of Mr. Creer in sending unemployed men from Broken Hill to South Australia. Sir George Dibbs points out to Sir John Downer that he is not in a position to say whether he approves or disapproves of any statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Creer in the absence of reports from newspapers copies of which Sir John Downer forgot to send him, neither could he censure an officer without giving him an opportunity of saying how far the reports were correct; but at the same time if threats had been made to force on South Australia an impecunious population, such threats were not made with his (Sir George Dibbs') endorsement. The matter however, was one which the men would decide for themselves. If they assured Mr. Creer that they could find employment in South Australia or Melbourne, Mr. Creer was authorised to pay their railway fares there. The returns made from Broken Hill showed that the men were being returned to their homes in South Australia. It is pointed out that what was asked of South Australia was a reduction on the charge of railway fare over South Australian lines for men who had a fair prospect of obtaining work. This being refused, Mr. Creer was instructed to pay the full rate for any passes issued by him to South Australia or Victoria. The New South Wales Government had no hostility to the South Australian Government, but only desired to assist persons in obtaining work in such places as the men thought it could be found.

An official telegram has been received in Sydney from Mr. Creer, who states that he sent 50 more men away from Broken Hill yesterday, making 470 altogether sent away since his arrival there. The conveyance of these men will result in a payment to South Australia of about £850 for railway fares. Mr. Creer expected that by to-day he would have dealt with all the urgent cases of distress.

A meeting of the board to deal with a system of mining education, and the establishment of a school of mines, will be held to-day at the office of the Minister for Mines, when it is anticipated that a report on the subject will be arrived at.

The holiday traffic upon the railways has commenced in a very satisfactory manner. The morning trains arriving at Sydney yesterday were all loaded, whilst a large number of people also left Sydney for the country.

The Railway Commissioners have resolved to offer a reward of £50 for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who made an attempt on Friday night last, a few miles beyond Peat's Ferry, to wreck the Brisbane express train.

The wool season this year, so far as the railway returns are concerned, promises to be a very heavy one, and a considerable increase is shown on the wool carried last year. Up to date 383,136 bales have been received at Darling Harbour, as against 352,946 for the previous season, being an increase of 30,190 bales. At Morpeth 51,694 bales have been received, as against 46,106 for the previous season, being an increase of 5588 bales. At Newcastle 61,419 bales have been received, as against 52,512 for the previous season, being an increase of 8907 bales. The total receipts for the season up to date are 496,249 bales, as against 451,564 bales last year, being an increase of 44,685 bales. This increase would represent about £20,000 sterling. But it should be explained that the general railway traffic, as pointed out previously, has shown a considerable decrease for the present financial year.

The monthly meeting of the civil and mechanical engineering section of the Royal Society was held in the society's house, Elizabeth-street, last evening; Mr. H. Deane, the president, being in the chair. In a paper on "Light Railways," Mr. E. O. Burge, M. Inst. C.E., sought to show how the cheapening of branch lines could be accomplished by lessening the requirements, and by making the engines of improved design; but at the same time he pointed out that there was a limit beyond which any considerable cheapening would be more than counterbalanced by excessive working expenses.

The annual meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Association of New South Wales was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the association, 118 Pitt-street. Mr. W. G. Bradley presided. The report and balance-sheet for the year showed that the receipts had been £884 19s 6d, and the expenditure £942 18s 2d, leaving a debit balance of £57 18s 8d. This, with £44 8s interest due on loan and debentures, made a total loss on the year's transactions of £102. The report and balance-sheet were adopted. Mr. David Storey was elected president for the ensuing year.

The English mails to 18th November, per R.M.S. Ballaarat, will be due here to-morrow in time for delivery at the General Post Office at about 2 p.m.

It has been decided by the general agent of the Norddeutscher Lloyd line, Captain Mergell, to postpone the departure of the Imperial German mail steamer Oldenburg until 4 p.m. on Saturday next. On Monday the R.M.S. Mariposa, with the mails for San Francisco, will sail. In the outgoing list of passengers are Mrs. Hudson and family, who are leaving to join Mr. Hudson, one of the commissioners to the Chicago Exhibition. Mr. F. Clementson, one of the principal wool-buyers, is also leaving by the Mariposa. The R.M.S. Rome, which will sail on Monday, will have a fair proportion of her berthing space taken. The list includes Captain Stewart, Mr. R. L. E. Rede, and Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie. It is expected that the R.M.S. Ballaarat will arrive here on Monday to take the Rome's place at the Quay.

Our obituary column contains an announcement of the death of Mr. W. A. Moore, who was identified with this colony in its earliest days. Mr. Moore was in the Imperial service, and had command of the revenue cutter Prince George when the Customs revenue was accounted for to the Home Government. The duties of the cutter were to patrol the coast and see that no dutiable goods were landed without the payment of duty. It was then no uncommon thing for a vessel to leave Sydney with a cargo of spirits for Guam, and endeavour to land the liquor at Port Hacking in order that it might be conveyed overland to the city, and thus escape the duty. Mr. Moore brought to Sydney in the Prince George, a vessel of 80 tons, four of the five representatives for Port Phillip to attend the first Parliament, namely—Messrs. Charles Hotson Ebden, Thomas Walker, Charles Nicholson, and Alexander Thomson. When the revenues of the colony were handed over to the colonial Government, the Imperial cutter was given up, and Mr. Moore was appointed collector of customs at Port Albert, Victoria; and, when a separation from New South Wales took place, Mr. Moore's services were retained by the Victorian Government. Mr. Moore died on the 19th instant, in his 81st year, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John M'Nall, at Rockdale. The interment took place at Rookwood on Tuesday afternoon.

The action brought by the Municipal Council of Rockdale against Henry Macnamara for having carried on an offensive trade—a slaughterhouse and boiling-down establishment—so as to be a nuisance, was concluded in the Summons Division of the Central Police Court yesterday afternoon, after several days' sitting. The magistrate (Mr. C. Delohery, S.M.) considered that the establishment was a nuisance to the residents, and fined the defendant £5, with £31 15s 6d professional costs and £19 2s witnesses' expenses, a total of £55 17s 6d.

The proposal to ply a line of omnibuses from the Circular Quay to the Redfern railway station at penny fares was further considered by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners yesterday. The applicant for the license, Mr. E. P. Dawbarn, was present, and was asked a number of questions regarding the manner in which it is intended to conduct the line. The applicant, however, stated that he was not prepared to go into details, as he had not fully considered the matter, and the further consideration of the application was postponed pending fuller information on the subject.

Last night a lecture entitled "Thrift and Worth—what do they mean?" was delivered under the auspices of the Australian Socialist League, in Leigh House, Castlereagh-street, by Mr. W. A. Holman. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. G. Spence (general secretary of the Australian Workers' Union), and about 300 persons, including a number of ladies, were present. In the course of his address the lecturer said it was the old school of socialists—men who believed in catastrophes—who advocated 24 hours of bloody revolution, and believed that socialism would be in full swing the next morning, but thinking modern socialists knew that there would not be a great gulf drawn between socialism and commercialism, but that they would merge into one another. The question for them to decide was not whether or how they should bring socialism about, but it was whether, when the critical moment came, when the accumulation of capital had reached an acute stage, and there was no choice but that everything should be taken over by the State or allow civilisation to perish, they would be prepared to take a right, true, and honourable course. It was their duty to clear away everything that promotes ignorance and delusion, and to spread the light.

In the Young Men's Christian Association rooms last evening the Rev. C. J. Byng, of Christ Church, Bexley, delivered a lecture, entitled "Has the Messiah Come?" Mr. J. H. Carruthers, M.L.A., occupied the chair. The lecturer in the course of his remarks replied to the common doubts of honest sceptics, and gave proof of the truth of the Christian faith, the great annual festival of which was now close upon them.

A meeting of the committee of the Bible Society of New South Wales was held in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Pitt-street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. A. Rennie presided, and there were also present Messrs. D. Walker (secretary of the Y.M.C.A.), W. Garden, Samuel Dickinson, J. H. Newman, T. P. Reeve, Stephen Jones, and the Rev. T. B. Tress (hon. secretary). Reports regarding the work of the past month were submitted and adopted, and a conversational discussion ensued on matters appertaining to the work of the society.

Joseph Smith, aged 54, a gardener, was on Tuesday evening found by his son Thomas lying on the floor of one of the rooms of his house in Cook-road, Marrickville, suffering from a severe wound on the back of his head. Medical aid was at once procured, but from the first the case was hopeless, and death occurred about midnight.

The inquest which was held by the City Coroner yesterday into the cause of the death of the infant whose remains were found in the yard of the house 109 George-street, Redfern, on 9th November, resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against John and Sarah Makin. These people occupied the house in June last, and evidence was adduced to show that on the 27th June last they received from a woman named Amber Murray a child three weeks old to care for. They left these premises a few days afterwards, taking with them six babies which had apparently been farmed on to them, but when the police turned up the yard at 109 George-street there was among the bodies found one which corresponded with the baby entrusted to them by Miss Murray. This was for purposes of identification described as "D," and evidence was given with a view of showing that it and some of the clothing which was wrapped round the corpse had been handed to the Makins by the woman Murray. The medical experts were unable to determine the cause of death owing to the time which the baby had been interred, and the Coroner directed the jury that there was neither proof of identity nor the cause of death before them. In spite of this the jury, after being out a little over an hour, found that "D" body was the child of Amber Murray, and that the Makins, father and mother, were guilty of murder. The jurors returned an open verdict in respect to "C" child, and, after some pressing, the Coroner elicited that, in their opinion, Amber Murray's child had been killed by foul means. The man Makin did not show any emotion when the verdict was returned, but his wife and daughters appeared to be greatly affected. Blanche and Florence repeatedly kissed their mother, who moaned piteously, and when she was taken out of their arms she kept on repeating that Amber Murray's child was taken to Macdonaldtown. She further stated that the jurymen who had found her guilty of wilful murder were "liars." John Makin, on the other hand, assumed an air of indifference, and used a disgusting phrase as he got into the cab which conveyed him to Darlinghurst Gaol, where he and his wife will await their trial at the criminal sittings.

The appointment of Mr. E. M'Donnell and the Hon. B. B. Moreton as conciliation justices for North Brisbane marks (says the *Brisbane Courier*) the initiation of an experiment that will be watched with great interest by the general public. Few persons even among the legal fraternity have any desire to witness the failure of the Act under which these appointments are made, while there are many who wish that it were more comprehensive. What little adverse criticism there was during its passage through Parliament rather took the shape of regret that it was not wider in its scope than assertion that it was a step in the wrong direction. Parties are left entirely free to bring any matter before a conciliation justice, and even if they do so they commit themselves to nothing unless a formal agreement is arrived at. The secrecy of the proceedings should certainly make them popular with certain classes of litigants. In nearly all contentious cases disputants have a strong desire to avoid publicity, but this longing is intensified when the quarrel happens to be between husband and wife or father and son. The Act, moreover, has been drawn with great simplicity, so that few should find any difficulty in comprehending its requirements. If any persons have a quarrel either party may invoke the assistance of the conciliation justice, even when an action has already been commenced in a higher court. The request must be made to the justice in writing, or if made by word of mouth may be written out by the justice himself, who is then to appoint a time and place for hearing the matter, and endorse this information on the request. A copy of the request, with a summons endorsed, is then to be sent to the other party to the dispute, who may either attend or stay away. Should he elect to disregard the summons, however, he must give 24 hours' notice of such intention or pay a fine of five shillings, which amount reverts to the plaintiff to recoup him for the modest fee the justice has the right to charge. When the matter comes on for hearing proceedings are to be oral, while no lawyer is to appear for either party. The justice will try to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty, and if successful will draw up an agreement for signature by the parties. Records of these agreements will be deposited with the registrar of the nearest District Court, and will take effect as if they were judgments of the Court. It will be observed that this is the only point at which a compulsory element is introduced, but even here the obligation is only created after both parties have signed the agreement.

We have received from the City Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited, a calendar for 1893.

VICTORIA.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our Correspondent.)

VISIT OF SIR JOHN DOWNER TO MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Sir John Downer visited Parliament to-day. On the motion of the Premier, he was accommodated with a seat on the floor of the Assembly. Whilst in Melbourne he will obtain particulars of the type of locomotives in use on the railways, and gather other information upon railway matters. It is also likely that he will confer with the Premier on the vexed question of the disputed territory.

THE MISSING KETCH KERMANDIC.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

A message was received last night by the Customs Department stating that a boat and pieces of wreckage, supposed to belong to the missing ketch Kermandic, had been washed ashore on Yanakie Beach, near Wilson's Promontory. The Lady Loch was despatched to-day to make a search.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT COMPANY.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Messrs. Box and Denistoun Wood to-day submitted their opinion in regard to the affairs of the Freehold Investment Company to Messrs. Malleson, England, and Stewart. Counsel held that the directors were civilly liable for the payment of unearned dividends distributed, and, without expressing a definite view on the advisability of a criminal prosecution, they pointed out, from the facts submitted, that a jury would probably draw certain inferences on which a criminal prosecution would lie. The result will be submitted to the liquidator to-morrow. It is doubtful if any further action will be taken till after the holidays, when probably a £10 call will be made.

THE REAL ESTATE BANK.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

A dividend of a shilling will be payable to-morrow to the depositors with the Real Estate Bank. The liquidators do not intend to take any notice of the return of Mr. Munro, who will probably arrive on Friday; but the depositors are taking steps to call a meeting at which Mr. Munro will be invited to justify his position.

DEATH OF MR. A. B. MALLESON.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Mr. A. B. Malleson, of the firm of Malleson, England, and Stewart, solicitors, died this morning after a short illness, aged 62. In 1855 he was admitted to practice in the United Kingdom, but almost immediately afterwards came to Sydney, where he practised a few months. He then accepted a share in a business in Melbourne, which had been founded by J. W. Muttlebury. The firm of Muttlebury and Malleson was continued from 1857 to 1861, when the firm underwent changes. Mr. Malleson took no active part in politics. He married a daughter of Captain Devlin, and leaves a widow and one son.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

The election of two representatives of merchants and traders on the Marine Board of Victoria was held to-day, the retiring members being H. R. Reid and Robert Dickens. The polling resulted in the election of E. J. Parker and Robert Dickens.

At the meeting of the Harbour Trust to-day it was announced that the dredges Willunga, Platypus, and Groper had been stopped, partly from the fact that the work upon which they had been engaged was completed, and partly because the condition of the trust's finances rendered such a step necessary. As a consequence, 60 men will be thrown out of work at the end of the present month.

The official investigation was held to-day by the Court of Marine Inquiry into the narrowly averted collision on the afternoon of the 7th between the steamers Flinders (Captain Beatty) and the Hygeia (Captain Patrick), near Queenscliff. The Court reserved its decision till to-morrow.

Charles William Ladd, aged 35, was tried to-day on a charge of sending a threatening letter, demanding money, with menaces, to W. A. Webb, ex-Mayor of Richmond. A verdict of guilty was returned, with a recommendation to mercy on the ground that he was not aware of the seriousness of the offence. He was remanded for sentence.

At an extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Victoria Mutual Building Society to-day, a scheme of reconstruction was agreed to.

A deputation of contractors waited upon the Minister for Railways to-day, to induce him to reconsider his decision to abolish the arbitration clause in railway contracts, and if not to ask for common law. Mr. Wheeler replied that he was bound to admit that arbitration on the broad principles was fair and equitable, but the Government had had such experience of it that they felt compelled to make an alteration. He promised to submit their views to the Board of Land and Works.

The body of Hay Louie, grazier, of Kilmore, who disappeared mysteriously from Carlton on the 14th, was found in the Yarra to-day.

Sergeant Mills, the Premier's orderly for the past 17 years, died to-day. He invariably accompanied the Premier on any official trips to the other colonies, and attended Sir Graham (then Mr.) Berry on his historic embassy to London in 1879.

The following are the latest scratchings:—Normanby Stakes: Assurance, Anglo, Lexicon, Currawang.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our Correspondent.)

RETURN OF MR. JAMES MUNRO.

ADELAIDE, Wednesday.

Mr. James Munro, Agent-General for Victoria, was a passenger by the R.M.S. Ballaarat, which arrived from London to-day. Mr. Munro declined to say a word as to the cause of his return or on Anglo-colonial affairs, simply remarking that he was practically on a holiday trip and was enjoying it. Mr. Munro, who is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss. Munro, continued his voyage by the steamer to Melbourne.

ADELAIDE, Wednesday.

A special train, carrying the English mails and passengers, left Adelaide at 6.50 this evening for the other colonies.

With reference to the London cablegram in which it was stated that it was rumoured that the South Australian Government would place a loan on the London market in January, the Treasurer states that there is no doubt that as soon as the money market is favourable the Government will take action. As stated in the House, the Treasurer will need additional funds, and the House gave him authority to float upwards of a millions worth of stock in addition to £600,000, the balance of the last loan. In addition to this the Treasurer is empowered to float £500,000 worth of Treasury bills locally, in the event of the London market not being favourable for flotation of the ordinary stock. So far as the cablegram is concerned, in which it is stated that the London brokers offered to take up a million and a half worth of stock, the Treasurer says he knows nothing of the reported offer.

Mr. F. R. Upcott, M.I.C.E., of the Consulting Engineer's Branch of the Indian Public Works Department, is visiting Adelaide. He has come out specially to leave his family here so as to secure the education of his children. He intends travelling over all the railways. He says that many people in India are anxious to come to South Australia. He had a brief interview with the chairman of the Railway Commissioners to-day.

SPECIAL CABLES.

FROM THE *HERALD'S* LONDON CORRESPONDENTS.

"GENERAL" BOOTH'S SCHEME.

LORD ONSLOW'S COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the report of Lord Onslow's committee of inquiry into the Salvation Army's social scheme "whitewashes" "General" Booth, but regrets the amount of cash sunk in buildings at the beginning of operations.

The press admit that "General" Booth personally has been cleared, still they doubt the practical character of the scheme.

Dec. 21.

The committee doubts whether the training obtained on the Hadleigh Farm is sufficient to fit people to be emigrated to the oversea colony, yet it is unable to suggest any plan by which they can make a fresh start in England. The bulk of the oversea colony fund was invested in Queensland and Victorian stocks, but two-thirds of the amount was pledged as security for advances made to carry out the scheme. There was nothing to show that the Booth family had personally benefited by the social scheme. The General draws nothing from either wing of the army.

The committee thought it premature to pronounce upon the results of the enterprise at the present stage. The money had been spent prudently, and the accounts were clear. Although the General was not liable, either civilly or criminally, yet there were adequate legal safeguards which made it desirable that the oversea colony scheme should be continued. The committee thought that the real property and the investment stocks ought to be vested in independent trustees.

POISONING OF A RUSSIAN GENERAL.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A COUSIN OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich, a cousin of the Czar, has been charged with poisoning General Beranok, a Russian commander at Tashkend, in Russian Central Asia. An inquiry is proceeding.

MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Gladstone has left England for Biarritz, in France, where he intends to pass the winter.

STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION.

MR. GLADSTONE HOSTILE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Gladstone has refused to receive a deputation from the London Labour League in favour of State-aided emigration, or to introduce a bill into Parliament for that object.

NORTH MEATH ELECTION.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The evidence taken in the hearing of the petition against the return of Mr. Michael Davitt as member of the House of Commons for North Meath shows that Bishop Nulty advocated breaking the skulls and limbs of the Parnellites.

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.

A STORMY MEETING.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

An excited meeting was held to-day of creditors of and depositors with the Liberator Building Society, the solicitor of which, H. G. Wright, and the largest debtor, J. W. Hobbs, are under criminal prosecution on a charge of fraud. The meeting, denounced the affair as a great swindle. Mr. Jabez Spencer Balfour, ex-M.P. for Burnley, one of the promoters of the company, was present, and he was received with execrations and storms of groans.

LORD TENNYSON'S ESTATE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The estate of the late Lord Tennyson has been sworn for probate purposes at under £57,000, of which amount the sum of £25,000 represents realty.

THE PAN-BRITANNIC GAMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The delegate of the athletic society of an American University has arrived to confer with Mr. J. Astley Cooper concerning the projected Pan-Britannic games.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKETERS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

It is announced that a team of South African cricketers is likely to visit England in 1894.

THE EUROPEAN BEET YIELD.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Mr. F. O. Licht, the Magdeburg expert in beet sugar, has reduced his estimate of the European beet crop for the current campaign to 45,000 tons, and of the cane crop to 25,000 tons.

QUEENSLAND MEAT.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Weddel and Mr. Oscar de Satge are about to interview Sir Redvers Buller, Adjutant-General, in order to ask that Queensland meat may be used in the supply of British garrisons at home and abroad. Sir James F. Garrick, Agent-General for Queensland, supports the endeavour.

A great luncheon is to be held aboard the steamer Ruahine on January 10 next in order to introduce Queensland meat and export produce. Sir James F. Garrick will preside, and about 150 guests are expected.

SPECIAL CABLES.

FROM THE *HERALD'S* LONDON CORRESPONDENTS.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

SCENE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

TWO DUELS ARRANGED.

FURTHER PROSECUTIONS AUTHORISED.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE IMPLICATED.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

M. Cottu, one of the directors of the Panama Canal Company, has surrendered to the Paris police.

Dec. 21.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have granted the Public Prosecutor authority to prosecute M. Rouvier (Minister of Finance), M. Roche, M. Arene, M. Proust, and M. Dugue (deputies), and M. Albert Grévy, M. Renault, M. Beral, M. Deves, and M. Thevent (senators), owing to the discovery of the initials of their names upon the counterfoils of cheques for 3,300,000 francs which the late Baron Reinach is alleged to have distributed in connection with the Panama Lottery Loan.

In the Chamber, M. Rouvier made a violent speech, and protested that he was perfectly innocent. He was quite prepared to meet the scrutiny of the court. He declared that while Premier he levied money from his friends for the purpose of increasing the secret service funds, without which many of the deputies would not have secured their seats.

M. Deroulède and M. Millevoye assailed M. Clemenceau upon the nature of his relations with M. Cornelius Herz, who had fled to London, and accused him of selling his journal to a foreigner. M. Clemenceau called M. Deroulède a liar, and an exciting scene ensued, the outcome being that duels were arranged between M. Clemenceau and both his assailants.

Intense excitement prevails in Paris.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

M. Guichard succeeds M. de Lesseps as Chairman of the Suez Canal Company.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER NUBIAN.

THE PASSENGERS SAVED.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Union Steam Ship Company's steamer Nubian, bound from London for the Cape of Good Hope, sank while entering Lisbon, at which port the company's steamers call on their way to the Cape. The passengers were rescued.

ILLNESS OF MRS. LANGTRY.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Mrs. Langtry, the well-known actress, is seriously ill.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The brokers who have offered to take a South Australian loan of one million and a half are irritated at not having received any reply from Sir John Bray.

QUEENSLAND SEPARATION.

THE TOWNSVILLE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The London committee of the Northern Queensland Separation League has discussed the cablegram of the Townsville Separation Committee, and has decided to adhere to the decision, already announced, to stay further agitation pending local movements.

BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY SHARES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Broken Hill Proprietary shares are quoted at £4 15s.

QUEENSLAND.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our Correspondents.)

THE MINISTERIAL PARTY AT THURSDAY ISLAND.

THURSDAY ISLAND, Wednesday.

The Lucinda returned this afternoon from a cruise to the islands. The Ministerial party landed on three of the islands, meeting the chiefs and being received heartily. It is rumoured that the purport of the Chief Secretary's visit to Saibai is to consider the advisability of acceding to Sir William M'Gregor's request that it be handed over to the British New Guinea Government.

Sir Samuel Griffith opened a fair in aid of the funds of the Sacred Heart Mission Convent to-day. In doing so he referred to the great loss suffered by the mission through the untimely death of Bishop Verjus.

The Lucinda sails south to-morrow. A few leading residents meet the Ministerial party at lunch to-morrow, but it is understood to be private, and not in any way of a political character.

BRISBANE, Wednesday.

The Minister for Railways, the Hon. T. Unmack, has left Brisbane by special train for Bundaberg, in connection with certain proposed land grant railways. The Minister for Lands, the Hon. A. S. Cowley, accompanied Mr. Unmack, as he had been invited by the Chamber of Commerce and the Pastoral and Agricultural Society of Bundaberg to inspect the site offered in that district for an agricultural college.

At a Cabinet meeting this morning it was decided to appoint the Hon. B. B. Moreton a member of the Central Board of Health in the room of the late Mr. John Petrie.

Three cases of supposed leprosy have been reported to the Geraldton police, two being aboriginals at the Percy River, and the other a Chinaman at the Etheridge River.

The Central Separation League has prepared a document, giving a resumé of the separation movement from its inception, and recapitulating the reasons in its favour. It has been signed by 64 officers of the league. The document was this morning presented to the Governor, who promised to forward it to Lord Ripon.

LITTLE'S PHENYLE.

Disinfectants prevent typhoid, &c. Sold everywhere wholesale. The Australian Drug Company, O'Connell-street, Sydney.—[Advt.]

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our Correspondent.)

PERTH, Wednesday.

The Midland Railway Company's proposals have been reported upon by a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament. They recommend practically the adoption of the company's proposals to the Government for the completion of the line; but recommend very stringent terms in order to secure the Government.

NEW ZEALAND.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our Correspondent.)

AUCKLAND, Wednesday.

While the steamer Rotokino was at Calcutta, Mr. Heemitt, chief steward, died of cholera.

Since Friday last 740 passengers have arrived at Bluff from Australia.

For Dunedin oats a moderately fair demand is experienced. Best bright stout feed and malting, 1s 10½d; medium to good, 1s 8½d to 1s 9½d; inferior to medium, 1s 6½d to 1s 7½d.

COUNTRY NEWS.

(From our Correspondents.)

THE MINERS' NEW AGREEMENT.

NEWCASTLE, Wednesday.

The adoption of the miners' general agreement is being fully discussed at all the lodges. So far, the result is 1147 for the agreement, and against 554. A peculiar feature is the resistance of the miners of the Co-operative Colliery, who have been on strike for some months. They refuse to accept the agreement on account of a clause which refers to unmarketable splints. At the ballot in this colliery the votes for accepting the agreement numbered 7, against 263.

A SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

BROKEN HILL, Wednesday.

A sad case of suicide occurred this morning. A man named Eill, a shift boss on Block 14, gave his wife £38 to keep for him some time back. When he asked her for it she showed him £23, saying she had lost the rest. He went to work, and on returning had words with her regarding the money, winding up by boxing her ears. She left the room, but returned immediately afterwards, saying, "Harry, you have struck me; are you satisfied now?" at the same time throwing a small bottle at him. He picked it up, and found it had contained strychnine which he had purchased to destroy dogs. The unfortunate woman had swallowed the contents, and though every effort was made to save her life they proved unavailing, and Mrs. Neil shortly afterwards died.

An inquest was opened and subsequently adjourned.

BATHURST, Wednesday.

Mr. Bustard, consulting sanitary engineer, has just concluded a contract for the erection of one of his sanitary furnaces at the gaol. The forum patent used proved unsuitable, but Mr. Bustard's method completely destroys nightsoil and renders it perfectly innocuous. He goes to Orange to commence the construction of a furnace for the municipal council, at a cost of £1600.

BOURKE, Wednesday.

Work is progressing rapidly in connection with the erection of meat-preserving works. It is expected that the first stock will be treated during February.

Owing to no tenders having been received by the council for the supply of a £9000 loan for the erection of gasworks, it has been decided to make arrangements with a private firm for a loan.

The following river reports are to hand this morning:—Goondiwindi, 2ft. 9in., falling; Mungundi, 8ft. 11in., falling; Mogil Mogil, 9ft., stationary; Collarendabri, 9ft. 2in., stationary; Walgett, Barwon, 20ft., falling; Namoi, 12ft. 1in., stationary; Brewarrina, 20ft. 6in., falling; Bourke, 28ft. 5in., falling; Louth, 34ft. 4in., falling; Tilpa, 34ft. 11in., stationary; Wilcannia, 31ft. 6½in., rising.

BROKEN HILL, Wednesday.

Mr. Creer, Superintendent of the Labour Bureau, leaves for Sydney to-morrow night. He despatched about 35 unemployed to-night by the express.

CARCOAR, Wednesday.

The mail train conveying the Melbourne mails, due here at 3.30 a.m. yesterday from Harden, was five hours late, caused by a cow getting on the line near Wargoola siding, causing two carriages to run off the rails. Slight damage was caused to the rails. The officials at Woodstock were at once communicated with, and a special relieving train with winding gear arrived from Bathurst railway workshops. About 20 men, under the supervision of the branch outdoor superintendent, Stanger, shortly arrived on the scene of the accident. The passengers and mails shortly afterwards left for the destination, en route for Bourke and other Western stations. Only slight damage was done to the carriages. Traffic was shortly afterwards resumed.

CUDAL, Wednesday.

The hay has all been safely housed, and is of excellent quality, no rain having fallen while it was in the fields. The wheat harvest is in full swing. The crops are very heavy, many fields yielding from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Much is being cut with string binders, strippers in many instances having been discarded.

The surveyor has completed a trial survey for a light line of railway from Gregra to Cudal. If this line is constructed it should pay, as it would tap the centre of a rich agricultural district.

The weather continues dry and unseasonably cold.

GOULBURN, Wednesday.

For 16 years bankers and chemists have not been placed on the jury list here, but a change was made at the last revision court. The bankers do not approve of the alteration, and there is some doubt whether they are not exempt. By the 2nd section of the Jurors Act of 1847, 11th Vic., No. 20, certain persons are exempted from service as jurymen, managing directors, managers, cashiers, and tellers of any banking establishment being included. In 1876, however, the Jury Laws Amendment Act, 40 Vic., No. 6, was passed, and its third section withdrew the exemption in favour of justices of the peace, bankers, bank directors, merchants, accountants, chemists, &c. It is somewhat remarkable that in the statute creating the exemption the word manager is used, whilst in the Act apparently cancelling the exemption the word banker is used. It remains to be decided whether that is fatal to the intention of the later Act.

INVERELL, Wednesday.

The Mayor, Alderman T. K. B. Mayne, has resigned owing to continued ill-health. A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held this morning, for the purpose of electing a successor, Alderman Wilson having been appointed returning officer. Alderman W. Whittingham was duly elected Mayor for the remainder of the current year.

The weather is again fine. The 140 points of rain which fell since Sunday will do the corn and grass a deal of good, whilst very little damage has been done to the wheat crops. Considerable quantities are beginning to arrive at the local mills. The sample is plump and good.

KATOOMBA, Wednesday.

The fourth annual Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition in aid of the local School of Arts was held in the Oddfellows' Hall on Friday and Saturday last. The attendance on Friday was good, but on Saturday, owing to the heavy rain, very few persons attended. Sufficient, however, was taken to pay all expenses, and it is anticipated a small surplus will remain to be handed over to the School of Arts.

Heavy rain set in on Saturday last and continued up to last evening. To-day has been fine, and good weather may now be expected for the coming holidays.

The plans and specifications of the proposed Katoomba gasworks were received by the council on Monday evening last, and were at once referred to a committee for consideration.

A sudden death occurred last evening in a room at the back of Mrs. Long's hotel, Park-street, Katoomba. It appears that the deceased, Edward Owen, had been drinking heavily for two days. After ten last night he went into the room where his body was found to have a sleep, and later on the discovery was made that he had expired. Owen was a grocer's assistant, and was about 27 years of age. Coroner Lethbridge and a jury of seven held an inquiry into the death of Owen. The inquiry lasted all the afternoon, and at 5 o'clock it was adjourned to enable a post-mortem to be made. This was made by Drs. Spark and Abbott. When the inquest was resumed at 7 o'clock they certified that death had resulted from sanguineous apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

LISMORE, Wednesday.

A man named Strachan Robertson, who was arrested some days ago on two charges of obtaining money by false pretences, was further remanded to-day. The accused represented himself as being still connected with the Citizens' Life Assurance Society, by which company he had been for some time employed. There are other warrants out against him which will take him to Sydney. His capture by the police was executed very smartly, while he was making away in the direction of the tableland.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.

An inquiry touching the origin of the fire which occurred at the residence of Dr. Beattie on Friday morning last was held to-day before the district coroner, Mr. Kenyon. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the premises and its contents were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 16th instant, but whether accidentally or otherwise there was nothing in the evidence adduced to show.

URALLA, Wednesday.

This morning, as Ganger Peirce was proceeding over his length on the railway, he discovered the dead body of a gatekeeper named James M'Kay lying in the watercourse alongside the railway line, about two miles from Uralla. It appears the unfortunate man was making his way home along the line from Uralla and came in contact with the goods train passing through about 9.30, and was killed. M'Kay was about 60 years of age.

THE WEATHER.

MORE SOAKING RAINS IN THE COUNTRY.

Clarence Heads figured prominently in Tuesday's rain reports, the fall there measuring 7in. and 70 points in 24 hours. But that was quite exceptional, as indeed it might well be, and was no doubt due to the presence of thunderstorm conditions. In the town of Grafton the rain during the same day only measured 3in., and over the northern part of the colony in the coastal division it ranged from an inch to 1½in. Yesterday's reports were of a much lighter rain on the northern coast, and, speaking generally, the weather was fine in the colony. The heaviest rain occurred at Tenterfield, viz., 1·53; Taree, 1in.; Port Macquarie, 1·25. With those exceptions it was very light. There was a noticeable change also in the temperature. For a few days the weather was unseasonably cool, but yesterday the thermometer got back nearer to its normal condition, though not quite to it. The latest readings in the colony yesterday were—33· Glen Innes, 37· Kiandra, 39· Bathurst, and the highest 103· at Euston, 99· Broken Hill, 96· Deniliquin, 91· Balranald, 93· at Wagga, Wilcannia, and Wentworth. At Broken Hill it was dull and threatening, and at Euston the weather report gave it "like rain." The outlook for the holidays is what most people are concerned about, and on making inquiry last night at the Observatory Mr. Russell said it was not a cheering one. The truth is the conditions are what they have been for so long—eminently unsettled. It is on record certainly within a few months back that not a drop of rain fell in any part of New South Wales during a full day of 24 hours, and the fact was specially noticed at the time; but speaking for Sydney, it seems beyond recollection since a straight-out full week of fine weather occurred. Nor have the elements become more pleasantly disposed, if one may judge from the forecast issued yesterday by the Government Astronomer. In his 4 p.m. report Mr. Russell says that light variable winds, but chiefly from N.E. to N., may be expected, with very unsettled weather and rain threatening for the holidays. Scattered and light showers may be expected for the present on the coast. Some very heavy thunderstorms have occurred in the country during the electrical disturbances which were experienced lately more or less severely in the metropolis. The particulars of one of these violent outbursts are of quite a phenomenal character. At Tilba Tilba, down south, while a terrific thunderstorm was passing, a resident of Tilba, a lady, was alarmed at what appeared to be a ball of fire pass at a great pace in at the open kitchen door, running, as it were, along the floor across to the fireplace and up the chimney, taking the whole of the fire with it out of the grate. Though for the moment paralysed with fear, the lady's escape was providential, as a moment before she states that she was standing in a direct line with that travelled by the fireball. During the same storm Mr. May's store and the post-office—both under one roof—were struck, and the wire connecting the line and the instruments entirely disappeared.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA v. NEW SOUTH WALES.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our Correspondent.)

ADELAIDE, Wednesday.

The cricket match, South Australia v. New South Wales, was resumed and concluded to-day. With five wickets down for 86 runs, and with 120 more runs to make to win, the visiting team continued its second innings, the not-out men of yesterday's play, Iredale and Bannerman, going to the crease. The wicket was not very much impaired considering that it had had four days' play upon it, and the weather was slightly cooler. Although when Bannerman and Iredale made a bit of a stand New South Wales seemed to have a chance of pulling off the match, yet when these two were dismissed there was little doubt as to the result. Five minutes before the usual adjournment for lunch all the visitors were disposed of for 148, South Australia thus winning the match by 57 runs. Bannerman took his score to 30, and Iredale batted well for 36, but with the exception of these, Callaway was the only one to reach double figures. Giffen was the most successful bowler, although the deliveries of Jones troubled the batsmen.

The following are the scores:—

New South Wales.—First Innings.

Jones, c Reedman, b Giffen	0
Bannerman, c Delaney, b Jarvis	16
Gregory, run out	2
Moses, b Giffen	99
Donnan, b Jones	120
Iredale, lbw, b Giffen	22
Callaway, b Jones	19
Youill, not out	36
Newell, c A. H. Jarvis, b Giffen	5
Pierce, b Giffen	3
Wales, b Giffen	2
Byes	7
Leg byes	6
Total	337

South Australia.—First Innings.

A. H. Jarvis, st Wales, b Callaway	1
Lyons, b Pierce	16
Wilkinson, c Gregory, b Pierce	9
Reedman, c and b Pierce	11
G. Giffen, c Moses, b Pierce	75
Hill, b Pierce	60
F. Jarvis, c Wales, b Pierce	0
Parkin, b Callaway	0
Blinman, b Pierce	28
Jones, b Pierce	0
Delaney, not out	2
Sundries	15
Total	212

South Australia.—Second Innings.

Giffen, b Pierce	16
A. H. Jarvis, c Jones, b Pierce	40
Lyons, c Wales, b Iredale	124
Hill, b Newell	9
Reedman, b Donnan	79
Blinman, c and b Donnan	20
Delaney, b Donnan	3
F. Jarvis, c Jones, b Pierce	13
Wilkinson, c Donnan, b Pierce	2
Jones, c Bannerman, b Pierce	6
Parkin, not out	3
Sundries	16
Total	330

New South Wales.—Second Innings.

Jones, st Jarvis, b Jones	6
Moses, b Jones	5
Gregory, c and b Giffen	13
Donnan, c and b Giffen	20
Youill, b Jarvis	6
Iredale, c and b Jones	36
Bannerman, c and b Jones	30
Callaway, b Giffen	10
Pierce, b Giffen	0
Wales, c Jarvis, b Giffen	5
Newell, not out	3
Sundries	14
	148

Bowling Analysis.—Giffen, 250 balls, 18 maidens, 56 runs, 6 wickets; Jarvis, 96 balls, 6 maidens, 27 runs, 1 wicket; Jones, 150 balls, 4 maidens, 49 runs, 3 wickets.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES AT BATHURST.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our Correspondent.)

BATHURST, Wednesday.

Previous to the breaking up for the holidays the boys of All Saints' College attended at the Oddfellows' Hall to receive their prizes. There was a large attendance of visitors, and the Bishop of Bathurst, Dr. Camidge, presided. The Rev. F. Tracey, M.A., the headmaster, expressed satisfaction at the improved attendance during the past year and general gratification with the work done by the boys. He confessed himself disappointed at the result of the University examination. He mentioned, however, that three out of four passed matriculation, and six out of eight the junior, one of these doing very well. He complained of the arrangements in connection with the University examination, stating that despite repeated protests the period was fixed for September instead of December, thus preventing a full year's work. He also found fault with the length of the papers. One year there would be a thousand lines and another 300 or 600. In French they had selections from most difficult authors, some of them going back to the fourteenth century. Passing from that to the results, he said it was impossible under the present system to ascertain accurately the precise value of the passes. The results were split up into classifications designated A and B, but nobody understood what these meant. It seemed curious that there was nothing to indicate more precisely the standard of a pass. A boy was expected to possess some certificate before he could get into the Civil Service, yet he could not find out how he had passed.

The Bishop presented the prizes, and complimented the masters and the boys on the excellent standard maintained by the school, not alone in the matter of education, but in all manly sports, which he hoped they would continue to cultivate. The proceedings closed with a concert and a performance of "Aunt Belle," all present enjoying a pleasant evening.

The annual presentation of prizes at the Patrician Brothers' School took place to-day. After a concert by the boys the Bishop (Dr. Byrne) handed the prizes to the winners. In the course of his address he referred to the admirable work done by the school, as was especially evidenced by the success of the elder boys at the junior examination, and generally by the smartness and aptitude of the other pupils. He spoke highly of the labours of the Brothers, and complimented them on the standard of the school.

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PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.—*Continued from page 5.*)

required. The hon. gentleman had said that the late Government left the present Ministry in the midst of difficulties; but his late colleague, Mr. Bruce Smith, raised a loan of three and a-half millions, which wiped out all these obligations. He (Mr. M'Millan) had supported the Colonial Treasurer in his application to the House for permission to raise four millions on Treasury bills to cover the whole of the prospective works. So that here, this Government, that had been so "damnably obstructed," got a loan that covered past commitments and four millions of Treasury bills to cover future liabilities. (Hear, hear.) An endeavour had been made to show that the loan expenditure of the Parkes Government had been very heavy. Well, in 1889 the loan expenditure stood at £1 10s 6d per head, and in 1890 it stood at £1 18s 10d, whereas in the previous six or eight years the loan expenditure stood at over £4. If they took the whole loan expenditure of the Parkes Government during its three years of office they would find it to compare favourably, on the average, with the loan expenditure of previous Governments. What was it that brought them into their present difficulties? It was the policy which he, as Treasurer, deliberately adopted with the sanction of his Government, and which, if adopted by the other colonies, would have left Australian credit unimpaired. New South Wales had been off the London market for 18 months, when the financial world was disturbed by the Baring trouble, and it was considered to be to the interest of this colony that further borrowing should be delayed as long as possible. Victoria, however, applied on the London market for a loan of two or three millions, and it was a failure. Queensland went on the market and it was a fiasco, and meantime New South Wales was struggling to meet its engagements, and to keep up its credit, without further borrowing. The Parkes Government did not go on with new public works after it was clear that the English money market was closed against it. But what had the present Government done? Ministers knew they had a distinctly adverse money market to deal with, and yet they had actually committed the country to fully a million of new expenditure on works that could not be regarded as being of immediate necessity. Where was the immediate necessity for the Cootamundra to Temora railway, or for the additional section of the Tweed railway, or for the William-street cable tram, or for the Military-road at North Shore, or for the Burwood-road to Marrickville railway; and if money was so scarce why throw away £30,000 on a contract for iron pipes? (Cheers.) When the present Government came into office it was announced that in future many works which had up till then been constructed out of loan money would be constructed out of revenue. Well in 1891 a sum of £105,000 from revenue was applied to public works construction, while in 1892 the amount so applied did not exceed £174,000. He returned now to the position of the Parkes Government when it left office. Sir George Dibbs had most unfairly said that the Parkes Government retired from office because of its financial difficulties. To this he would reply that the head of the Government, on the strength of information supplied by himself (Mr. M'Millan) and by his successor in the Treasury (Mr. Bruce Smith), believed that there was a considerable surplus. The members of the present Government had harped upon the responsibilities inherited from their predecessors. If the members of the present Government thought their predecessors had incurred extra expenditure and that there was a deficiency, that ought to have been sufficient to make them doubly cautious in their own expenditure. But the element of caution was not a leading feature of the Estimates which the present Government submitted last year, and had he (Mr. M'Millan) been in Sydney at the time, he would have offered bitter opposition to those Estimates. He found that instead of the Estimates-in-chief remaining as they were when he left for England, they had been increased by several hundred thousand pounds. He had laid down that the only justifiable increase would be—first, interest on loan account (about £130,000); and then about £157,000 for railways, and that except in regard to these two sums the House had no right to allow a single increase on the expenditure over the previous year. When the Government sought to pass its Appropriation Bill the Government knew that the surplus had become a deficiency, but failed to act upon that knowledge. The gentleman who was responsible for a great deal of the present trouble was the Minister for Public Works. When he (Mr. M'Millan) left for England, the first draft of the Estimates represented a total of £10,602,000, or £952,000 in excess of the Estimates for 1891. He looked upon the extra taxation which the Government imposed as a calamity. The Government was debauched by it. The Government forgot that while the 10 per cent. duties might yield them a million of revenue, it took a million and a half out of the pockets of the people. (Cheers.) He submitted that the revenue would be in almost as good a position if that additional taxation had never been imposed. If they took a million and a half out of the pockets of the people, how could they expect them to return the same revenue in other matters? Those gentlemen, in the face of the "extravagance of the previous Government," in the face of the fact that the colony was going down a sliding grade of depression—a sliding grade which must affect the revenue of the colony—mopped up for general expenditure the whole of the £900,000 derived from fresh taxation, and they brought in another set of estimates, and had the audacity to increase the original expenditure to from £10,800,000 to £11,150,000. That was this retrenchment party. The chief sinner was the Minister for Public Works. The only large increase outside the Public Works Department was the increase for special appropriations. The population of this colony was increasing by about 3 per cent. The amount for roads and bridges was exceeded by £229,000, and the amount for the Public Works Department by £540,940, the increase in the Works Department being 23 per cent. and that on roads and bridges 26 per cent. The Minister for Works, not satisfied with increasing the roads and bridges by 26 per cent., had another vote to deal with. A short time ago £150,000 was appropriated for roads and bridges. On the 21st October, when those hon. gentlemen took office, there was out of that vote still remaining £120,000. Instead of the usual savings accruing in the department that vote was kept back, and the result was that £300,000 savings in his department were considerably reduced. The more intimately he examined the accounts the more he was bound to say that there was no necessity upon financial grounds for that extra taxation, because if the Government had reduced their expenditure down to the limit of the Parkes Government as originally framed the year before, they would have been able to save the great bulk of their taxation. The present Ministry had been living on the so-called demerits of their predecessors, and they had exceeded, by £200,000, after allowing for everything, the whole of the expenditure of the Parkes Government in the year 1891, and they brought out a deficiency equal to the amount on which they wanted to change the fiscal policy of the country. He thought he had shown that the late Government did not deserve the stigma cast upon it for financial misgovernment, and he had shown that if they took the average of those three years either with regard to the consolidated revenue or the loans account, they would compare favourably with any three years in the financial history of this colony. Nearly every Government had brought down Supplementary Estimates for £800,000. Yet this Government had been able to bring down Supplementary Estimates for £200,000. Did that not prove that this Government was simply keeping down the deficiency as low as possible in order that the people should not know what it was? That was the first time he had ever had to make a charge against any Government of concealing the state of the public accounts. (Mr. SEE: "It is not true.") Those gentlemen who were presumed to retrench were the very gentlemen who, in the face of every warning they had ever had, had as great a deficiency as their predecessors. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and "No, no.") There was one thing this Government could not get over. They had a right to bring before the people of the country and the members of the House the state of the finances, in order to give the country time to decide its course before the end of the year. They might talk about federation, or they might talk about local government, but there was something that was bigger than either of those questions, and that was the credit of the colony. (Cheers.) For the last two years the atmosphere had been thick with the anathemas from the old country about the subterfuges and dodges of colonial finance, and if the Government had known that the country was going behind and that the question must be faced, they should have come honourably and fairly before the House at the very beginning of the session, and stated that they had miscalculated the revenue and expenditure, and that they would not deceive the general creditor. If that course had been adopted he did not believe that one word would have been said from the Opposition side of the House. (Cheers, and "Hear, hear," and laughter.) He had said before that with a revenue and expenditure of 10 millions it was impossible to absolutely forecast the future, but the gravamen of the charge against the Government was that they had never attempted to deal with the expenditure. It was partly their fault, and partly the fault of the system. (Hear, hear.) The Government talked about liabilities, but he denied that they had any liabilities that they had to go on with if they did not like. The question of local government had been looming up ever since the last Appropriation Bill. If the Minister for Public Works had simply renewed his vote of 1892 for 1893, it would have been £1,497,000. But he had put down for 1893 the sum of £401,718. Adding £600,000 for special endowments, and the vote for 1893 under the new-fangled conditions amounted to a million of money. From that he deducted the amount of £45,000 for municipalities; and now, in lieu of £1,497,000, the Minister for Works put down quietly as the expenditure of his department, including the general subsidy under the new Local Government Bill, £950,000. The result was that if the action of the House destroyed that new-fangled idea there would be an extra deficiency above the present deficiency of £540,000. (Hear, hear.) That was the beginning of the concealment on the part of the Government. If that statement had been made out honestly this year, instead of having £1,100,000 of deficiency, there would have been nearly £1,700,000. (Hear, hear.) Now, let them look at the question of local government. Here was a country which for 20 years had been under a system of central government. They had had a surplus land revenue. They had had a system of bribery and corruption throughout all the constituencies of the country; and they had a people who, instead of governing themselves, were accustomed to look to the central Government. Did the hon. member think that in 12 months he would revolutionise the whole of that system, and get half a million of money out of the people who had previously been so debauched? The thing was absurd. In any system of local government they would have to begin gradually and tentatively. The people were not educated up to the present Local Government Bill. And, furthermore, though they might make a complete municipal system in some of the more thickly populated parts of the country, the very fact of erecting municipal districts in all parts of the country for roads and bridges might add instead of lessening the general expenditure. His indictment against the Government was that in the most unmanly, cowardly, and unwarrantable way, when they had taken office, in order to secure their position, they had attacked the fair fame of their predecessors. If they were honourable or straightforward men they should stand or fall by their own results. The Government had proved themselves to be the most financially incapable Ministry that ever took office in the colony. (Opposition cheers.) It was not that they did not know the truth, for the hon. member at the head of the Treasury had said in his last speech that they had got to the end of their tether. The Government said they had been an economical administration; but the only department which would serve as a political barometer of the position had been piling on hundreds of thousands of pounds. (Cheers.) The head of the Government had stated that he had a million and a half of money not yet expended, but it was a curious thing that during the debate everything that might have been favourable to the last Government where an explanation could have been made was suppressed, and everything favourable to the present Government was exaggerated. It was not for him to say what might be the policy of any future Government, or go into elaborate details with regard to the qualifications of that side of the House, but he wanted to put before hon. members and the country the statements he had made. He did not believe that anything could affect the figures he had put before the House. The Government were more or less identified with the extravagances of the past, and he asked the House to say whether they were to carry on any longer. They had had 12 months' trial, and it was not now a question of freetrade or protection. The matter at present was whether the depression which hung over the country was to be accentuated or not. They had before them the deficiency of the previous Government—which he said had been loaded up to an enormous extent—and they had a Government which, instead of cutting down the Estimates and lopping off the excrescences of the previous Government, were, in the face of warning and anathema against their predecessors, doing more to injure the public credit under the present state of affairs than anything that had ever been done before. It was known that difficulty had attended the late Government, yet, in spite of warning and with the knowledge that the revenue was decreasing every month, the present Government had gone on recklessly expending money without regard to the position. He said that an indictment had been made out against those gentlemen which it was not possible for any speeches to alter or figures to controvert. He said distinctly—painful as it seemed to him—that it was impossible that the prosperity of the country could be realised and the present depression raised until they had a change of Government, or until they dealt fairly, honestly, and fearlessly with the public finances. No Government ever went into office under such favourable circumstances as the Ministry, and nobody ever heard of a Government with £480,000 of a bogus deficiency getting £900,000 extra taxation. Those gentlemen had had an opportunity of economising to the fullest extent. They had a House which was absolutely subservient to them, and a strong majority which that side of the House could not touch. They had everything possible in favour of them. They had, furthermore, the public mind in a state of tension, disgusted with regard to the public expenditure, and willing to keep the revenue and expenditure within bounds, and if they had brought down any proposition for reorganisation, any large scheme for economy through the whole service at the end of last session, it would have been fairly met, fully considered, and probably passed into law. They had not done that. They had for nine months allowed everything to drift, and they had not, as they should have done, taken the House into their confidence with regard to the financial position. They were getting deeper and deeper into the slough of financial despair, and they had a weak and incapable Government unable to show them any remedy. (Cheers.)

HON. MEMBERS: The Treasurer.

Mr. SEE: The Treasurer will not speak to-night.

HON. MEMBERS: Divide.

Mr. ROSE said that the whole policy of the Opposition was of a negative character; they proposed nothing constructive. He asked any of the neutral men in the House had they heard anything from the leader of the Opposition or Mr. M'Millan which would induce them to consider that the party led by Mr. Reid had a more progressive policy than the one at present in force by the present Ministry. The leader of the Opposition had been asked to state what he proposed to do, but only replied in vague generalities. He had missed a great opportunity, and now the question for members was, would they turn out a party which had a policy for a party which had no policy? Although he (Mr. Rose) did not agree with all that the existing Ministry proposed as to local government, yet it was to be remembered that members like him would have power to amend the measure in respect to that matter in committee. Next to a local government bill and an income tax the most crying need of New South Wales to-day was the creation of an independent Civil Service Board. That would be the first step towards retrenchment in this direction. The crisis to-day was so alarming that nothing would do so much to popularise a Ministry than a general 10 per cent. reduction in the salaries of Civil servants from the Governor downwards, or they might have a gradual reduction of 10 per cent., 7½ per cent., and 5 per cent. He intended to lay aside the question of freetrade and protection, and go in for a policy of retrenchment, which he thought would lead to the salvation of the country.

Mr. WADDELL asked if the Government would consent to an adjournment of the debate.

Sir GEORGE DIBBS said he had no objection to the debate being adjourned, but they would have to sit the debate out on the following night.

Mr. WADDELL moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. GARRARD said they ought to go on a little later that night.

Mr. TOOHEY said he trusted hon. members would consent to the motion for adjournment. The hon. the Treasurer wished to reply to the criticism on his financial administration, and it was scarcely fair to expect him to speak that night.

Mr. RAE said he thought the debate should be continued a little longer.

Mr. BRUNKER said the credit of the country was at stake in the debate, and after the forcible speech of Mr. M'Millan it was only fair the hon. the Treasurer should have opportunity of reply. He trusted the House would consent to the adjournment.

The motion was agreed to, and the resumption of the debate made an order of the day for the following afternoon.

ADJOURNMENT.

Sir GEORGE DIBBS moved,—"That this House do now adjourn."

The motion was agreed to, and at 24 minutes to 12 o'clock the House adjourned till the usual hour next day.

PENNY 'BUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I am very much surprised at Mr. Young's letter re penny 'buses. Surely if Mr. Dawbarn is willing to run to the station for 1d he ought to be allowed to do so in this supposed free country. If the other 'bus companies are willing to charge 1d to the station, and there are enough 'buses on the line, then I could understand the Commissioners refusing to grant him permission to run; but, if not, I consider it a great injustice to the Sydney public. There are hundreds who walk now but would ride at the reduced rate.

I feel certain that the reduced fare would be a great inducement to many to live up our suburban lines who now are crowded in the city.

I am, &c., ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—It appears to me, and all my mercantile friends, that that august body known to Sydneyites as the Transit Commission was placed in its present position to control the traffic of the streets of Sydney, but from the tenor of a letter in to-day's *Herald* from one of their body, Mr. J. D. Young, this is evidently not the case; or, if it is, the Transit Commission has mistaken the purpose for which it was created. Mr. J. D. Young's views, and he says his brother Commissioners hold the same, are of a protective nature, and they one and all, according to him, appear to think they are to wield their power for the purpose of protecting the present 'bus and cab proprietors from any opposition. Now, Sir, it seems to me the Commissioners are travelling quite outside the purpose for which they as a body were created, *i.e.*, to control the street traffic. When they bring philanthropic views to bear on their functions, such as are propounded by Mr. J. D. Young, their opinion should be confined, one would think, simply to saying that the streets would or would not carry the extra traffic likely to come about by the new line of 'buses. The effect likely to be produced by the proposed experiment of Mr. Dawbarn becoming a fact, on the proprietors of the 'buses now plying, is entirely outside the province of Mr. J. D. Young and his brother Commissioners, and the sooner they become seized of the fact the better for the advancement of the traffic arrangements of Sydney and the welfare of its travelling public. The plea for the working man put forward by this philanthropic gentleman is too absurd to be noticed, for anyone who thinks at all must be aware of the fact that where one 'bus is now required to carry people able and willing to pay threepence for being carried a seven minutes' ride or less, at least three will be wanted to carry the hundreds who would gladly pay one penny for the same convenience; and what about the numbers of men to be employed on the new line, if it prove a success? This excuse is so thin as to be absolutely transparent, and if the Transit Commissioners persist in refusing their consent to an undertaking which the public have been wanting and willing to support for years, the sooner they are relegated to the obscurity of private life, and men of more liberal and advanced views take their place, the better for all.

I am, &c., FREDERICK KNIGHT.

December 21.

NESTLE'S FOOD IS AN ENTIRE DIET

For infants. Supplies all the elements necessary for the complete nourishment and growth of the human frame. Recommended by highest Medical Authorities as the nearest equivalent to mother's milk. Prepared instantly by the addition of water.—[ADVT.]

AUSTRALASIAN PARLIAMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, on a motion for the introduction of a bill providing for the issue of £750,000 worth of Treasury bonds, Sir Graham Berry made a supplementary financial statement, which had been looked forward to with much interest. He explained that when the financial statement was made he was under the impression that the depression would be temporary, and that an improvement might be looked for. The revenue had fallen below the estimate by between £300,000 and £400,000. The anticipated expenditure was then some £400,000 in excess of the revenue. The new proposals made were estimated to realise £900,000, which would have wiped out the deficit of that and this year. Instead of this, however, it was impossible that the revenue for the current year would meet the expenditure. The revenue for July and August was £62,000 below the estimate. For the three months ended September the deficiency was £205,826, and compared with the estimate for October the amount had increased to £273,000, and including November it reached £407,000. Some such proposal as that embodied in the bill was absolutely necessary, whoever was in office. The increased postage, which was estimated to yield £70,000 extra, was £10,000 less for the five months than under the old system. The other estimates had not been realised. The Customs revenue showed a falling off to the extent of 40 per cent., but whilst the reduction on articles not affected by the tariff amounted to 35 per cent., the reduction on articles subject to increased duties was only 7½ per cent. Amongst the decreases under Customs upon the estimate was spirits, £70,000, and wines, £2957. The live stock duty was estimated to yield £130,000, but only £17,000 was received. The Customs duties were £147,311 under the estimate, and public works £192,649. The railway revenue showed no improvement for July and August. It was intended to raise money in Melbourne. The interest would be 4½ per cent.

Mr. Gillies, in a temperate speech, urged the appointment of a committee of public accounts.

After some discussion the bill was passed.

Owing to an objection being taken, the Premier was unable to move the suspension of the standing orders to allow of the consideration of the new railway proposals. The Absentee Tax Bill was further considered in committee, all the clauses being agreed to. The bill was reported. The Mildura Waterworks Bill was further considered in committee. Mr. Shiels explained that he and Mr. Gillies, as arbitrators, had come to an agreement, the terms of which would be disclosed when the bill passed. A number of members objected to pass the bill in the dark. Mr. Levien, as chairman of Chaffey Brothers' company, strongly attacked the objecting members for their strong opposition to the proposal to make the measure perpetually operative instead of for 12 months only. The bill was passed with some amendments. The House adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

In the Legislative Council, the Trustees Amendment Bill and the Mallee Bill were read the second time. The House adjourned at 10.15 p.m.

THE OUTCOME OF THE CRISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—It matters not which political party wins the motion of censure, one of two things must inevitably follow—either a coalition Government or a dissolution. Should the Ministry win, they will be unable to carry on the business of the country, and it is morally certain that their opponents will be in a like position should they score a triumph. That is a fact which stands out clearly amid the mist of doubt which surrounds the political situation.

Under the circumstances in which the colony now finds itself—with a deficit of nearly £1,200,000, and with a long list of useful and urgent measures before the Legislature—would it not be to the advantage of the community if our political leaders were to sink their personal ambitions and unite their forces for the purpose of relieving the country from its pecuniary and political embarrassment? We occasionally read fervid orations from these gentlemen as to their patriotic desires to forward the interests of the community, and if these addresses are not merely lip-loyalty they would be glad of the opportunity to display their devotion to the common weal. There never was a better opportunity for the unification of these forces. The fiscal question is virtually hung up for the time being. The protectionist Government has announced its intention of not increasing the tariff, and the freetrade Opposition dare not remove it in face of the fearful deficit which has been revealed. Both the Ministry and the Opposition, after resisting retrenchment last session, have now become conscious that such a policy is urgent and imperative. In fact, circumstances have so changed the aspect of politics that, whether they like it or not, the Ministry and the Opposition will have to adopt practically the same policy. There is, therefore, nothing but the pride and personal ambitions of the political leaders standing in the way of a coalition, and sooner or later those obstacles will have to give way. As coalitions were found to be necessary to drag Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand out of their difficulties, so will such a resort be necessary in New South Wales. If the old politicians cannot see their way to work together, then the younger and more democratic elements must effect such a fusion as will guarantee a working majority to whatever party comes victorious out of the present crisis.

The good a coalition Government could do just now is incalculable. The great question of federation could be decided, the electoral law passed, local government and mining upon private property achieved, a new Land Bill enacted, labour reforms promoted, water conservation and irrigation carried out, the rabbit pest dealt with, and a variety of other highly necessary measures introduced. In view of what could be achieved by a coalition Government it will be well for the public to note who are the persons who obstruct such a movement, and to gauge the real motives which actuate them. To clear the way for such a unification of political forces, Sir George Dibbs should be sent to Great Britain as Agent-General, and Sir Henry Parkes be accorded a grant of £10,000 and allowed to devote his energy and ability to the cause of federation. If this were done a strong coalition Government could be formed from the following:—Messrs. Barton, Reid, Bruce Smith, M'Millan (if he would take office), Brunker, Lyne, Copeland, R. E. O'Connor, and See, or others. Such a combination could perform a truly patriotic work at this serious crisis in our political affairs by sinking their party aims and working together for the common good. Some step of this kind must be taken, for it is simply dangerous to New South Wales for the present system of party Government to continue much longer. The idea of a coalition may to some seem a little premature, but it will have to be acted upon sooner or later. The names may be varied, but the proposal will be carried out.

If our present political leaders cannot rise to the occasion and form such a coalition, then it is to be hoped that the Governor will speedily dissolve the House, and let the people mark their sense of the conduct of those who preferred their personal aggrandisement to the public good.

I am, &c., E. W. O'SULLIVAN.

INTERCOLONIAL FAT STOCK MARKET.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

Fat cattle: 2600 entered for sale for the fortnight's supply, but one mob turned out to be stores, which reduced the number to 2500 head—about 450 from New South Wales. The greater portion of the supply ranged from middling to useful quality, with several pens of prime. Owing to the hot weather buyers were indisposed to operate freely, consequently the demand was dull and irregular throughout, prices ranged 10s to 25s head under late rates, sales being effected in many instances at much less than sellers' idea of values. Prime pens bullocks, £7 10s to £9 12s 6d; good, £6 to £7; middling and inferior from £4; prime pens cows, £4 10s to £5 7s 6d. Fat calves: Supply exceptionally heavy: 500 penned. Demand dull at extremely low rates. Prime sold 40s to 55s; others from 15s.

In the dead meat market beef, prime bodies, are quoted at 17s to 18s per 100lb.; medium, 15s to 16s; prime forequarters, 11s to 12s; medium, 9s to 10s; prime hindquarters, 24s to 25s; medium, 21s to 23s. Sheep: Prime wethers, 1½d to 1¾d per lb.; medium, 1¼d; prime ewes, 1½d; medium, 1¼d; and lambs, prime, 6s to 7s; medium, 4s to 5s. Veal: Prime large vealers, 2d to 2½d per lb.; medium, 1½d; prime small vealers, 2½d to 2¾d; medium, 2d; small calves, 1d to 1½d. Pork: Prime small porkers, 4½d to 5½d per lb.; medium, 4½d; prime large pigs, 80lb to 100lb, 4½d to 4¾d; medium, 4d; bacon pigs, 3½d to 4d.

ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY.

Elder, Smith, and Do. report:—Fat cattle: 840 yarded and sold, this supply serving for two weeks' requirements. The quality generally was good to prime. Best sorts were in good demand, others rather weaker. Prime beef to 20s per 100lb. We sold 160 cattle. Sheep: 1200 penned, a few prime, but an ample number of suitable quality. Sales were dull, best sheep unaltered, others rather lower; 1600 remained unsold. Graziers purchased 2000 prime wethers to 10s 6d, good 9s, best ewes 6s 6d, prime crossbred wethers to 11s 6d, a few higher crossbred ewes to 9s 6d. We sold 2700.

MESSRS. H. KELLETT and Co. offer singular advantages to buyers of Christmas presents and requisites by their "open all day" auction sales of special consignments of the superb Electroware manufactures of Mappin and Co. and J. Dixon and Sons, including Tea and Coffee Services, Cruets, Trays, Cake Baskets, Silver Cups and Mugs, Fish and Dessert Knives and Forks, Biscuit Barrels, Salt Cellars, &c., &c. There are also endless varieties of presentation goods, such as Dressing Cases, Workboxes, Writing Desks, Photo Cases and Frames, Trimmed Work Baskets, Fancy and Bracket Mirrors, beautiful China Figures, Toilet Requisites, &c., &c. These are being distributed by a series of daily auction sales, continuing during the afternoon, at their Salerooms, 136 Pitt-street, near King-street.—[ADVT.]

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The arrangements of the caterers for the entertainment of the public during the Xmas holidays are rapidly nearing completion in those cases where the preparations have not already been concluded. To-morrow evening Her Majesty's Theatre will be closed so as to facilitate the production, on the following evening, of "Blue Beard," which pantomime is to be mounted at this house. The Lyceum Theatre will not be opened till Boxing Night. Here, also, there is to be a pantomime, namely, "Little Red Riding Hood, and Harlequin Boy Blue, or the Wicked Baron and the Naughty Wolf." At the Garrick Theatre an attractive holiday programme is promised by Mr. Fred. B. Norton on Saturday next and following evenings. "Little Cinderella and Her Great Big Sister; or The Lover, the Lackey, and the little Glass Slipper," is the title of a pantomime to be mounted at the Alhambra on Boxing Night. Walshe's Novelty Company opens at the School of Arts on Saturday. At the Opera House, Mr. Harry Rickards and his Specialty Company will continue to appear.

The circuses, in the nature of things, expect to do a large business. For Boxing Night Messrs. Fillis announce a Water Pantomime at the Carrington Ground, and notify also the engagement of a double troupe of pantomimists. Two performances will be given daily throughout the holidays. Messrs. Wirth Brothers open at the York-street Rink to-morrow evening with a large holiday programme comprising 79 artists. On Saturday afternoon there will be a performance to which children will be admitted to the circus at a reduced rate. All the necessary seating and general carpentering work was completed last evening, as also the erection of the ring. Mr. Walder, to whom has been entrusted the contract for decorating, expects to have everything ready early to-day. The whole of the company, horses, &c., are to arrive this afternoon from Hobart by the s.s. Oonah, and it is the intention of Mr. Alexander, the manager, to throw the rink open to the public for inspection this evening.

The commencement of the Christmas season at the Bondi Aquarium is fixed for Saturday next. A special juvenile festival is announced. "Wild Australia" is the characteristic designation of part of the entertainment to be provided here from Saturday afternoon next and every afternoon and evening of the holiday week. The company includes 32 aboriginal men and six gins and their children, typical of nine different tribes. An aboriginal village is to be represented, and there are to be spear-throwing, duels with spears, archery, practical illustrations of tracking, aboriginal music, and many other uncommon features.

The Cyclorama, opposite the railway station, will be open each day and evening.

At a recent meeting of the committee for the demonstration and prize distribution to be held at Rose Hill on Boxing Day, under the auspices of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows, final arrangements were made. Amongst the matters considered was the procession to be held. It was arranged that members of the various lodges should assemble at the hall, No. 328 Castlereagh-street, at half-past 8 in the morning and fall in, marching to the railway station via Goulburn, Pitt, Post Office, and George streets. The Premier Brass Band was engaged to be in attendance. The grand officers will lead the procession. The society's new banner will be used on this occasion for the first time. Another matter considered was the rate of admission to local persons, and it was decided to admit to the grounds adults not using the trains on the payment of a small amount.

The A.J.C. Summer Meeting will be initiated at Randwick on Saturday, and be completed on Monday. For each day the programme comprises six events. On Tuesday there will be pony races at Rosehill. At Lillie Bridge grounds, Forest Lodge, there will on Monday and Tuesday nights be pony racing and trotting.

Of harbour excursions there will be a large number. Excursion fares are promised between Circular Quay and Manly Beach.

AMUSEMENTS.

The City Organist gave the usual Wednesday afternoon recital at the Town Hall yesterday, when Mendelssohn's Sonata in C minor, and Bach's Grand Fuga in D major, formed the classic pieces of the programme. In the latter Mr. Wiegand's pedalling was of the most brilliant character. Apart from these pieces, the most popular number was an "extra" towards the close of the concert, in which the organist gave a fine improvisation upon "Adeste Fideles." The florid accompaniment on the piccolo to the principal theme was a particularly graceful feature in the performance, which excited enthusiasm amongst an unusually languid audience. Theodore Dubois's "Wedding Cantilene," which has great melodic refinement, and that freshness of idea which gives charm to so many of this composer's works, was also included, with other pieces, in the programme. Mr. Wiegand will give a popular holiday recital on Saturday evening.

The last performance of "The English Rose," with Mr. Lionel Rignold in his laughable character-sketch of Nicodemus Dickensen, will be given at Her Majesty's Theatre this evening, as to-morrow will be devoted to the final rehearsals of "Blue Beard." This evening, as already announced, every visitor to the house will have a chance of drawing the prize of a gold watch, which is raffled for on the stage between the acts.

There will be an amateur performance of Robertson's famous comedy "Caste" at the Garrick Theatre this evening. The occasion will derive especial interest from the fact that Messrs. Anson, Titheradge, and Emery will assume as Eccles, Hawtrey, and Gerridge, the parts in which their respective fathers have made successes in previous years.

There will be a meeting this evening at the Castlereagh-street High School to consider the position of the Philharmonic Society.

A Scotch concert was given by Miss Clara Hamilton, a member of the choir, assisted by a number of artistes, in the Town Hall, Balmain, last night, in aid of the building fund of the proposed new Balmain Central Wesleyan Mission Hall, to be erected on the site of the existing temporary structure in Montague-street. The Church, it appears, is bound by rule of conference to raise £750 cash and £200 in promises before building operations can be commenced. Of this sum about £600 has been secured, including a substantial donation from Mrs. E. Schofield, of Waverley. At the concert the following contributed:—Misses E. Brown and E. Laurie, duet pianoforte, Scotch airs; song and chorus, "Thou Bonnie Wood o' Craigelea," company; "Scotland Yet," Mr. A. Edward, who for an encore contributed "Once Again;" Miss Jessie Gilchrist sang the "Three Fishers;" Miss Clara Hamilton and Mr. A. Edward sang "Crookit Bawbee;" Mr. Kitchen was also applauded for his instrumental novelties. The Rev. P. J. Stephen presided.

An entertainment was given in the Protestant Hall last evening by the officers and men of H.M.S. Curaçoa. Lieutenant Warren presided, and about 300 persons were present. The programme, which contained no less than 20 items, consisted of songs, step dances, hornpipe selections, recitations, stump speeches, boxing, cutlass drill, singlestick encounters, highland dances, &c. Several selections were contributed by the string band of the Curaçoa, and the Scottish Rifles played airs on the pipes and drums. Among those who took part were the Misses Stewart (2), Lieutenants Worthington, Warren, and Lowry, and Messrs. Cole, Staples, Merritt, M'Donald, Denyer, M'Gregor, Wall, Hartley, Slowby, O'Connor, Poole, and Meiklejohn. An excellent exposition of cutlass drill was given by the bluejackets under Instructor Pavey, and Messrs. Wall and O'Connor exhibited considerable skill in the art of boxing. A very pleasant evening was brought to a close with the National Anthem.

The Celtic Fair, now open at 353 George-street, has been well attended, and a fairly brisk business has been done. The numerous side shows have proved successful, and have been freely patronised. Last night, in addition to the musical programme, there was a Maypole dance, and an exhibition of skirt dancing. A special programme under the supervision of Mons. Wiegand will be presented to-night.

CANE DISEASE IN THE CLARENCE DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The telegram from Maclean, in your issue of this morning, makes me say things concerning cane farming on the Clarence which are not correct. Life is rather brief for me to say that the business as carried on there is the best in the world. The experience necessary is too extensive. But there is good farming there, and good implements, and men who know how to use them. And, while investigating the cause of disease which has been ravaging the cane lands, where I found fungus disease as bad upon well-farmed land as it was upon the poorly farmed, it was necessary to look deeper than a mere assertion that the whole trouble was due to bad farming. Disease is not to be checked by statements like that.

It seems to be part of the stock-in-trade of every novice who cheers us with a record of what he saw, or supposes he saw, of our agriculture, to state that the whole process is bad. It is easy to abuse, and especially to those whose hands are too soft to enable them to build up. Statements of that kind become monotonous; but they are distressing sometimes to those who know how to farm well, and who do it. And there are many such in the Clarence district; and that was the statement at the great meeting which was called to learn what I was then able to tell them of the cane disease.

Misstatements have already done much to mystify and mislead concerning cane diseases. I have no intention that anything of the kind should be attached to me; as I believe I spoke plainly on the subject, as far as I had then investigated it. The meeting afforded evidence that the case, as explained, was understood; and when the fuller report is made, I have every confidence that it will be of the kind that all can understand—who desire to understand.

I am, &c.,

December 21. ANGUS MACKAY, F.C.S.

Two thousand daily and weekly journals are printed in Paris. This is only a little more than a third less than those printed in the provinces. They are represented by 3180, Algeria by 123, and the other French possessions by 48.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in tubercular and the various forms of strumous disease Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other cod liver oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., Limited, 210 High Holborn, London. Agents at Sydney, Elliott Brothers.—[ADVT.]

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The monthly meeting of the committee of the above association was held at the Town Hall, Sydney, yesterday. Mr. W. A. Hutchinson, vice-president, occupied the chair. The following questions were dealt with:—From Waverley, asking the committee to bring under notice of the Government the need for some alteration in the system of auditing. It was decided to recommend that one auditor be appointed by Government and one elected by the ratepayers. From Marrickville, asking for opinion as to the liability of a council in the event of buildings or balconies abutting on pathways collapsing should anyone passing be injured thereby. Resolved that the council would not be liable. From Orange, asking that the provisions of the Metropolitan Cattle and Sheep Driving Act now before Parliament may be extended to the country towns. The committee decided to ask the Government to include provision dealing with this question in the District Government Bill. From Central Shoalhaven, asking for advice as to the liability of an adjoining council to contribute towards the cost of repairing a boundary bridge. Referred to the solicitor for legal opinion. From Ryde, asking whether, if a council proves for rates in an insolvent estate, and receives a moiety of such rates, the balance will remain a charge upon the property. Referred to the solicitor for opinion. From Coonamble, asking for opinion as to the legality of the Works Department's action in notifying councils that they will be responsible for the maintenance of bridges in future. It was decided that this could only be done by proclamation under section 118 of the Municipalities Act. From Moss Vale, (1) asking whether the council can legally forego rates upon land leased by the Pastoral and Agricultural Association for show-ground. It was decided to reply that as the show-ground is not vested in trustees the council had no power to do so. From Strathfield, asking whether the council can legally strike out an assessment made in error. This council was referred to an opinion by Sir Julian Salomons published in the reports of the association. From Auburn, asking whether the Nuisances Prevention Act gives absolute power of entry to private property for the purpose of removing nightsoil, also whether a rate can be struck to recover cost of removal. Resolved that the Act does give such power, and that it is not legal to strike such a rate. From Alexandria, asking whether the council can legally enter into a contract for a five years' supply of metal on credit without evading the provisions of the Municipalities Act as to borrowing. Referred to the solicitor for opinion. Several other questions of minor importance were dealt with, and a circular respecting the District Government Bill was ordered to be forwarded to the various councils. The tender of F. White for reprinting the past five years' reports was accepted.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SECTION.

The monthly meeting of the civil and mechanical engineering section of the Royal Society of New South Wales was held in the society's house, Elizabeth-street, last evening. Mr. H. Deane, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, president of the section, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. The discussion on Mr. Alabaster's paper on "Recent Bridge Building in New Zealand" was concluded. Amongst those who spoke were Professor Warren, Professor Selman, Mr. Grimshaw, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Parkinson. The discussion on Mr. Houghton's paper, "Some Notes on the Economical Use of Steam," was postponed. Mr. E. O. Burge, M. Inst. C.E., read a paper on "Light Railways for New South Wales." He said that the question of light railways had increased lately. To many it seemed extraordinary that engineers could not design a railway which would have light rails, steep gradients, light works, and light working expenses, items more or less antagonistic to each other. Seeing that the author had had experience with heavy and light railways of all kinds, from the 5ft. 9in. gauge of Spain to the 1ft. 11½in. gauge of North Wales, he could claim some acquaintance with the subject. For true light railways engineers must design an engine to turn round sharp corners, in order to economise works. What was wanted was an engine like a snake, sinuous in motion, and using all its length in propulsion. Then as to the traffic, passenger stations must be cut out, the guards doing for the most part what was now done by the stationmasters. Signals and interlocking would be unnecessary, as the travelling would be slow. There were two classes of heavy railways—the first to pass through heavy country comprising lines through moderate undulating country only, and the second those which are chiefly on the surface, such, for instance, as would be useful on the Riverina Plains. For the former he calculated that the cost would be £4785 per mile, and for the latter £2343 per mile. The paper sought to show how the cheapening of branch lines could be made by lessening the requirements, and by making the engines of improved design, but that there was a limit beyond which any considerable cheapening in capital expenditure would be more than counterbalanced by excessive working expenses. The paper was written with the full concurrence of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, who, however, is not necessarily in agreement with it in every particular.

BEATTIE-STREET SEWER, BALMAIN.

This important work will be completed about the end of January. The work was commenced on the 20th October, 1891. The contract price was £7500, but the actual cost which will have to be borne by the Government on account of additional filling in required by adjacent property-owners, and which the Government decided to do at their own cost, so as to have a permanent and thoroughly satisfactory job, will much exceed this. The Government originally were to have contributed two-thirds of the amount of the contract price, the local council finding the remainder. Through the persistency of the local aldermen, however, in deputationising the Minister, an original intention of the Government to simply leave inlets in the side of the sewer, and the corporation to be at the expense of putting in pipes and connecting the sewer with the street gutters, was overcome, and the Government were at the expense of doing this work also, which costs some hundreds of pounds extra. The council, to meet their quota of the expense levied a sewerage rate of 2d in the £ on the area drained by the sewer, which embraces a watershed of about 500 acres, consisting of portions of the south-west, south-east, and northwards, in which there are about 25 miles of street gutters and some 1000 houses, and a population of about 10,000 persons pour some millions of gallons of storm-water and house slops, but not sewage matter, into it. The size of the sewer, as will be seen from the figures given below, is ample for all present and future requirements. At the time of the levying of the sewerage rate by the council, some friction was experienced with the ratepayers interested with regard to their liability to pay this rate when the sewer was only in course of construction but not completed. Indignation meetings were held, and a defence fund formed to contest an action that was brought by a ratepayer, who refused to pay the rate when called upon to do so at the District Court. The learned Judge, who occupied the bench at the time, came personally and viewed the route of the sewer, and decided that the borough had the power to levy the rate. Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Clymer, clerk of works to the Government, we are enabled to state that the total length of the sewer is 55 chains, beginning at the harbour at White Bay reclamation and going up to a point in Beattie-street, Balmain, opposite the residence of Mr. Alfred Hancock, J.P. Commencing at the harbour the first point up to 12 chains is an open sewer 18ft. 2in. in the clear wide, and 4ft. 6in. deep. From that chainage to 18 chains the sewer is still open work 16ft. 2in. wide in the clear, and 4ft. 6in. deep. The grade up to that point is 1 in 900, the very flattest grade that could be got, so as to admit of the water flowing freely. The covered sewer then commences at Parsons-street, going under that street to Mansfield-street, 8ft. 9in. wide, covered with jack arches, composed of iron girders with concrete in between them, the grade being 1 in 271; from Mansfield-street to Goodsir-street the sewer becomes a circular one, 8ft. 10in. in diameter, with a grade of 1 in 34 for the distance; from Goodsir-street to Reynolds-street the sewer is 3ft. 4in. in diameter, and still circular in form, with a grade of 1 in 55; from thence to Carrington-street is a 3ft. circular sewer with a similar grade; from Carrington-street to Beattie-street the sewer is 2ft. 6in. in diameter, still circular, with a grade of 1 in 16. This portion of the sewer is composed of concrete alone, with a very smoothly-plastered surface, to secure a good run for the water. Manholes are placed at intervals along the route to catch any surface water that may fall. No water closets are connected with the sewer, nor are they likely to be, the sewer being intended to carry away stormwater and house slops pure and simple. Substantial stone culverts in Reynolds and Mansfield streets had to be torn away to admit of the construction of the general sewerage scheme of the borough, which comes along afterwards across the top of this sewer near Carrington-street and a branch sewer for water closets. These sewers are to be constructed in the future, and the culverts in question were too low. The sewer runs entirely through private property until it reaches White Bay, and some slight difficulties were experienced with regard to resumptions, &c., for which a fair amount has been paid. The gutters abutting on the line of the sewer are connected at the cost of the Government with pipes from 24in. to 6in. in diameter. Wherever it was thought that a pipe would prove beneficial at any future period it has been put in; checked pipes, ready for connection, have also been put in to take off the drainage from private houses and gardens at some future time. This has been done by the Government without any cost to the private persons concerned whatever. The corporation as a matter of fact, however, could have called upon these persons to connect if they had so wished in any case. The sewer will be of inestimable benefit to the residents and property owners in a considerable portion of the area drained, which previous to the constructing of this sewer was almost uninhabitable. The work has been under the supervision of the following Government officers:—Mr. Davis, supervising engineer; Mr. O'Hanlan, district engineer; and Mr. Charles Clymer, clerk of works. The contractor has given employment to a number of local men during the construction of the sewer, as many as 40 men having been sometimes employed.

A new spinning mill, to contain 4600 spindles, to be known as the Fukuyama Boseki Kwaisha, is about to be started at Fukuyama, Bingo Province, Japan.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

PETERSHAM.

A meeting of the Petersham Council was held on Tuesday. Mayor L. C. Russell-Jones presided. Aldermen Rote, Wheeler, Wiseman, London, Crothers, Hughes, Moseley, Langdon, Elphinstone, and Toms were also present. Circular letters from Marrickville Council, respecting taxing on land values; from Burwood Council, in favour of the suburban municipalities having control of the licensing of public vehicles; and from the Municipal Association, recommending the holding of special meetings to consider the District Government Bill, were read. The trustees of the Johnston Estate wrote granting permission for drain pipes to be laid through a part of the Annandale Estate, at foot of Lincoln-lane, to carry surface drainage from West Kingston, and on the motion of Alderman Wiseman it was resolved that pipes be laid as recommended by the works committee at the previous meeting. An application from two of the council's employees for additional pay owing to the tar destroying their clothes while engaged in tar-paving was referred to the overseer for report. A letter from the secretary of the Owl Club accepted the council's offer of £60 for piano. Alderman Crothers moved, and it was carried,—"That in accordance with the works committee's report of November 22, pipes be laid in Denison-road, from Hobbs-street to culvert, at a probable cost of £10." Alderman Rote moved,—"That tenders be invited for supply and erection of a drinking trough in Palace-street, as recommended by the works committee, at a probable cost of £10." Carried. Alderman Langdon moved,—"That the sum of £500 be transferred from the Nuisances Prevention Act to general account, to meet the fair proportion of office expenses since establishment of that account." Alderman Wiseman moved an amendment,—"That the amount to be transferred be £1500," and after debate, the amendment was put, when five voted for and five against. The Mayor gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment, which was carried.

WILLOUGHBY.

At the meeting of the Willoughby Council held on Monday evening there were present—Aldermen Small (Mayor), Baum, Catt, Howarth, Wilkes, Landers, Fleming, Forsyth, and Bailey. Mr. St. V. Welch and others wrote urging the completion of Nicholls-road to the Falcon-street terminus of the cable tramway, now approaching completion. Alderman Howarth desired to make reference to a matter which cropped up in the correspondence about four weeks ago and to some remarks proceeding from himself. Alderman Wilkes protested against the proceedings as being utterly out of order, and the council then passed on to the next order of the day. Alderman Fleming was appointed returning officer for the ensuing elections. Alderman Baum moved,—"That the wharfs at Longueville and Northwood be vested in the council." Carried. Alderman Catt moved,—"That Chisholm-street be formed 15ft. wide from Greenwich-road, near Greendale Park, to its junction northerly with Greenwich-road." Alderman Landers seconded. Carried.

MANLY.

This council met on Tuesday night. Present: Aldermen W. H. German (Mayor), Scarr, Fletcher, Farmer, Thomas, Vivian, Passau, and Hayes. W. E. Austin, Secretary of the Manly Athletic Association, wrote that, at a meeting of the association, it had been agreed to accept the council's proposals to maintain the Manly Park for the sum of £55 per annum, and he enclosed a cheque for £40 in payment of all liabilities to date. Letter held over to await the report of the finance committee. The report of the finance committee showed a bank debit balance of £1219 11s 9d, and that accounts amounting to £259 5s 7d had been passed for payment. Reserve accounts amounting to £4 11s 10d had also been passed for payment. The Mayor made a verbal report that a meeting had been held to consider tenders for the steamer service, but none had been sent in. The overseer of works reported that the streets were now in a better condition than they had ever been, and that the new sewers leading from Raglan-street and the Corso to the ocean beach had been completed. The inspector of nuisances reported satisfactorily on the sanitary condition of the borough, and that the meat arriving from Sydney was being daily inspected by him, and was of first-class quality. Alderman Scarr asked a number of questions concerning the ladies' and gentlemen's baths, and the Mayor gave replies. Alderman Thomas moved,—"That Woodland-street be formed, ballasted, and metalled from Lauderdale-avenue to Sydney-road at a cost not exceeding £170, and that the work take precedence of all works." Carried.

LEICHHARDT.

The Mayor (Alderman Wragge) presided at Monday night's meeting, when there were present—Aldermen Pritchard, Ferres, Young, Treadgold, Colebrook, Cropley, Hearn, Lonsdale, Marshall, Neal, and Moore. Alderman Young moved,—"That a call of the council be now made for the purpose of considering the motion passed on the 21st November last, viz.:—'That the salary of the collector be £1 5s per week and 2½ per cent. commission on all outstanding rates and fees,' and that the same be and is hereby rescinded." Carried. Alderman Colebrook moved,—"That with a view of giving effect to the resolution carried by the unanimous vote of the council at the meeting of 9th September, 1892, instructing that the bylaws committee be called together to arrange for the wording, the necessary arrangements as to registration of same of a new bylaw, which would place the control of all works, &c., exclusively in the hands of the works committee, the council clerk be instructed to convene a special meeting of the bylaws committee for Thursday next, 22nd December." Carried. Alderman Treadgold moved,—"In view of the petition re separation of East Ward from the municipal district of Leichhardt being advertised in the *Government Gazette*, this council enters its protest against the separation being granted—first, because the reasons assigned are contrary to fact; second, because it would be against the interests of this municipality generally; and third, because of the inadvisability of splitting up the municipality in the face of the Local Government Bill becoming law at an early date." After long discussion this motion was negatived.

PARRAMATTA.

A meeting of the above council was held on Monday evening. Present—The Mayor (Alderman C. J. Byrnes) and Aldermen Taylor, Moxham, Saunders, Thorpe, Watters, Campbell, Dixon, Cox, Withers, and Bladon. The water committee reported that they had taken into careful consideration the resolution of the council with regard to the advisability of constructing a new filter bed, &c., at Hunt's Creek reservoir, and had arrived at the conclusion that the present filtering system was altogether inadequate, and recommended that a new filter be erected, capable of filtering 350,000 gallons daily, at a cost of £1400, the work to be carried out in the plans prepared by Professor Warren. They also recommended that in order to purify the water a sufficient quantity of polarite be obtained to put a layer over the filter beds. The report was received. The Department of Lands wrote in reference to the council's complaints that, in surveying the quarry reserve for sale, a great number of lanes had been provided for. The department said that the survey had been made in accordance with the established practice of laying out town allotments, and that the width of the lanes was as directed by law. The council's solicitor, Mr. J. E. Bowden, wrote giving particulars of the lawsuit Mrs. Howe v. the council. The Mayor was still of opinion that they were justified in defending the action, looking at the amount of damages awarded by the jurors, who had viewed the ground. Alderman Taylor moved,—"That in order to permanently remove the nuisance existing in the natural watercourse between Sorrell-street and the Parramatta River, application be made to the Minister for Public Works to cause a fresh survey to be made, showing the practicability of laying down a storm-water drain, and cost of same." Seconded by Alderman Watters, and carried. In answer to Alderman Bladon, the Mayor said that tenders would be called for tar-paving and tar-painting the footpaths as soon as the council had decided whether the work should be carried out by tender or day work; that the new water mains to May's Hill were expected. The Mayor moved,—"That a special committee be hereby appointed, consisting of Aldermen Taylor, Withers, Saunders, Cox, Thorpe, and the mover, to take into consideration and report to this council at its earliest convenience the best route for a railway or tramway line from Parramatta to Dural; the class of line required for the purpose, and the probable cost of same." He said that the people of Parramatta were and had been fighting for a line to the fruit-growing districts without injuring Parramatta. Believing the extension of the Rosehill line would injure the town they had opposed it, but at the same time they believed that there should be railway communication with these districts. His resolution would give the country people the opportunity of saying whether they would have a light railway or tramline from Parramatta. If the council approved of the railway being constructed by the council, he would ask that leave be given to have a bill prepared to present to Parliament, giving the necessary power. That, however, was rather premature to speak of at present. Alderman Taylor criticised the resolution, and said it was absurd to talk about such a project. The resolution was seconded by Alderman Watters, and carried.

PASTORAL INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOURKE, WEDNESDAY.

Bourke stock crossings:—700 ewes and lambs, Collerina to Sydney, Dickenson and Grogah owners, Dickenson in charge; 210 fat bullocks and cows, Congee to Dubbo, Nell and Richardson owners, Gaffey in charge; 365 fat wethers, Curragh to Sydney, Warrego Pastoral Company, Limited, owners, Angus in charge. Eungonia stock passings:—10,000 sheep, for Bourke, the property of Milo and Welford Downs, Turner in charge; 6000 mixed sheep, for Moonapagee, near Cunnamulla, Elliott owner, in charge.

INVERELL, WEDNESDAY.

Five hundred bullocks, Mole River station to Denman, Muswellbrook, E. K. White owner, Milton Blaine in charge, passed over the common yesterday.

A concert was given in St. Augustine's Schoolroom, Balmain, last evening, by the pupils to celebrate their annual breaking up, when several songs and recitations were rendered, and there was a large attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils. Prizes were distributed to the following successful pupils by the Rev. Father Boyle:—J. Collins, M. Field, M. Conway, A. Brown, E. A. Cunningham, V. Murtagh, M. Gandon, K. M'Carthy, A. Cullen, A. Downes, M. Watson, E. Chapman, and J. M. O'Keefe.

IS LITERATURE A DESPISED PROFESSION?

BY A CONTENTED JOURNALIST.

(*St. James's Gazette.*)

Mr. Besant says it is. He is never tired of pointing out what a downtrodden, wretched trade is his. In the professional agitator's language, he declares that the pore littery working man don't get no chanst, and never will till Parlymint does somethink for him. Literature is the Cinderella of professions. "Lawyers, physicians, surgeons, architects, sculptors, painters, engineers may all look for rank and distinction; but not literature." If "rank" means titles, that may pass; but *distinction!* Really! Is it not rather the fact that the world at large confers such immense distinction on literature as to make mere official recognition worthless, if not ridiculous? Suppose, for instance, Mr. Besant were a surgeon and in the front rank of his profession—suppose him even made a baronet and president of the Royal College of Surgeons—would he enjoy more distinction than he does at present as a popular novelist? I will wager that he himself cannot name one-half of the living surgeons who stand in the first rank; but the man in the street can name the writers not only of the first but the second and third rank. How many educated people could say offhand who built the Forth Bridge? Perhaps one in five. But if you asked who wrote "Robert Elsmere" or "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" or "Plain Tales from the Hills," you would hardly find one out of five who could not tell you. If fame be the same thing as distinction, literature has no cause to complain; if they are different, then abundant possession of the one must at least be allowed to weigh against lack of the other. It would be interesting to know how the comparison strikes members of those professions which Mr. Besant thinks so enviable.

And as regards pecuniary results, the disadvantage of literature is not nearly so great as it appears at first sight. True that many lawyers and doctors make £5000 or £6000 a year (though it would be truer to say £3000 or £4000), but how long has it taken them to reach that standard of income? How many years did they labour before they made anything at all? A distinguished physician once told me that if a man is able to keep himself on his earnings in that line of business by the time he is 40, that is all his friends can expect of him. Besides, in all these lucrative professions the man who succeeds in making a large income must necessarily spend a greater part of it in keeping up appearances; he must have a house or an office in an expensive quarter, a carriage, and other appurtenances; he must give dinners, and so on. Again, from the moment he ceases work not a penny more comes in. On the other hand, in literature the market is open from the outset: no capital, no goodwill, no recommendation is needed: a man can start and earn a living almost at the threshold of adult life; and following a humble walk at first is no bar to taking the highest position afterwards. He may never be able to make so large an annual income; but he can make something for a much longer period, and he runs far less chance of making nothing at all. Then he need keep up no appearances whatever; he can even wear shabby clothes and a low hat. And if he be a successful writer of books, his work may, and often does, go on bringing him in something for years.

But, it may be objected, even if the front rank in literature does promise much fame and a tolerable share of solid gain, at any rate the bulk of the profession are a poor, despised, indigent lot. On that point I will state my own experience, which may be the more instructive as I am but the most obscure of privates in the humblest literary regiment, with at best a good-conduct stripe or two. I have been something of a rolling stone in my days, and have earned my bread in two or three walks of life, including at least one of the enviable professions mentioned by Mr. Besant. I have practised as a physician, and that in the higher regions of the profession. My former position in medicine was certainly superior to my present in literature, assuming, under favour, that journalism is literature at all. Yet so long as I was a physician my friends certainly did not think more of me than they do at present. One thing Mr. Besant says is, in my experience, perfectly true. People won't believe that it is possible to make anything at all by writing, or at least they think it monstrous difficult. But for that very reason they regard anyone who does live by the pen with exaggerated respect.

On the whole, I submit that Mr. Besant's grievances are ill-founded, and that literature is neither despised nor badly paid. Certainly it enjoys some advantages denied to most other professions. Speaking without any exaggeration, I would rather make £500 a year as a journalist than £5000 as a doctor. Mr. Besant looks forward to "placing the man of letters on the same footing of independence as is now occupied by the barrister and the physician." Can he be serious? Surely he must mean dependence. But what would literary men gain by being tied down to time and place, by being stuck in a groove, by having to humour the whims and fancies of individuals, by being hedged round and hampered with 10,000 points of professional etiquette and social obligation?

NO NEED FOR A DISSOLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—If the Opposition is to be successful in defeating the present Ministry, it can only be managed by the aid of the votes of several doubtful labour representatives, and these will not be won over by talk about the need for a dissolution which "Freetrader" speaks of in your issue of Wednesday. The Government know that they have nothing to gain by going to the country at this time, and these doubtful labour men may see in this a chance of prolonged political service, with the prospect of some measures of reform being ultimately carried. If, however, the Opposition would give assurances that there was no intention of going to the country in the meantime, but that after making arrangements for the finance of 1893 the various bills now awaiting attention would be gone on with in the interests of the country, the doubtful labour members might be won over and the prospect of a better Government attained. Strictly speaking, the protectionist labour members had no authority to support a change in the tariff policy of the country, and the result has not been the prosperity and progress which was expected therefrom. Besides, as labour representatives and democrats, they should never have voted for those privileges to capitalists and monopolists which protective duties really mean. Certainly those who represent maritime constituencies should know how the trade of the port has been affected by their restrictionist policy, and might welcome a chance to undo the evil they committed. The reduction of employment and the increased cost of living must have made many converts from protection of late, and a reversion of a labour member to the freetrade policy would probably be justified.

Any appeal to the country under the existing electoral law is manifestly unfair to the freetraders, who really do not get their fair chance of representation. The Upper House has recognised that the electoral system ought to be reformed, though the members do wince a little at one man one vote; but they must know that the people on the whole are in favour of it. With a new electoral law the freetraders would have a chance of getting the real feeling of the country on the fiscal question, and for this it is worth while waiting some time.

The possibilities of work from the present Parliament are not exhausted; but no good can come from keeping the present Government in power. The labour party are now likely to be far more tractable to Mr. Reid than they were to Sir Henry Parkes, in whose time the labour men were fresh to Parliament, and suffered from a diseased self-importance; but the humiliations of last year have cured many of them of their temporary folly.

I am, &c., AUGUR.

During half a century Juggernauth figured (says the *Times*) in the missionary imagination as an Indian Moloch who annually crushed thousands of victims beneath his chariot wheels. His murderous procession formed the frontispiece of missionary magazines and tracts; it supplied the favourite peroration on missionary platforms just before the plate went round; it has passed into the classical literature of the century, into the works of even such writers as Thackeray, George Eliot, and Charlotte Brontë. The whole fabric, laboriously built up by missionary misrepresentation, suddenly collapsed 20 years ago, when an impartial and accurate scrutiny was applied to the actual facts. The police records under British rule and the vernacular records of native rule proved beyond a question that the murderous procession was a myth. Cases of accidental trampling were shown to have occasionally taken place amid the excited crowds, often 40,000 strong, pent in narrow lanes, and tugging at the unwieldy cars. Much rarer cases of suicide by diseased and leprous persons were at intervals suspected or recorded. But such deaths, whether by chance or by design, were proved beyond doubt to be wholly foreign to the worship of Juggernauth—the gentle and merciful god whose sole offerings are offerings of grain and fruits and flowers, and whose temples have to be closed and purified if a drop of blood is accidentally spilt within their precincts. There never was a popular misrepresentation more universally credited in England than the missionary myth of Juggernauth. There never was a popular misrepresentation more completely and more crushingly exposed by an accurate examination of the facts. The missionaries, like honest men, have accepted the facts, and Juggernauth has pretty well disappeared from our platforms and missionary magazines.

THE POWER OF RIDICULE.

(*London Evening Standard.*)

There is a story of an astute old French lady of the last century who, when her son was setting out on his travels "to see the world," bade him beware, among other dangers, of the "raillery" of Parisian society, and of "the mob" in London. Ridicule has always been a very potent weapon, and "to appear ridiculous" (with a capital R) was the dread of all who aspired to be social successes in the fashionable circles of the past. Even Addison and Horace Walpole shrank from such a fate. Many a cause has been injured by well-timed ridicule. The eighteenth century author who wrote a sketch of the supposed result of a Stuart restoration and chronicled the fate that befell "my little Jacky" after he had "touched one of the plaids of the Life Guards (Highlanders, of course) in Hyde Park" was said to have done as good service to the Government "as a troop of horse," by his coarse pleasantry. There is a story that, at one of the late provincial elections, the friends of the candidate who appeared likely to come in almost unopposed, issued an appeal to the voters "Poll for ——, and the flowing tide." The opposition canvassers promptly printed underneath, "Vote for ——, and damn the flowing tide,"—a sentence which so amused the electorate that a number of voters forsook their own colour to "vote for that sharp-witted chap." It is a well-known story how Burke's tragic action in flinging the dagger on the floor of the House of Commons was turned into bathos by the cruel orator who rose to remark, "The gentleman has brought us the knife; but where's the fork?" Many a sensational speech or action has been thus spoiled by well-timed ridicule. There is a story of the eccentric vicar of Morwenstow, Mr. Hawker, once attending a religious meeting about the time of the "Oxford Movement," at which one speaker waxed eloquent regarding the "evils of sacerdotalism," and declared, amid much applause, that he would "never, never be priest-ridden." Mr. Hawker quietly scribbled the following lines on a slip of paper, and handed them to the excited orator,—"Thou ridden ne'er shalt be by prophet or priest; Balaam is dead, and none but he would choose thee for his beast." The unfortunate speaker rose no more that evening. The cruel wit of the gallery deities has often ruined a play on its first night. There is a story of a French sacred opera, in which one of the actors sang an air commencing "L'amour a vaincu Loth." The writer of the piece, shabbily dressed as authors are often wont to be, occupied a conspicuous place in a stage box. A wicked wit amid the audience chose to interpret "a vaincu Loth" as "a vingt culottes," and, pointing to the ill-attired dramatist, cried aloud "Qu'il en donne une à l'auteur?" Roars of laughter drowned the singer's voice, and the piece never recovered this fatal witticism. It was by the force of ridicule that frivolous Parisian society successfully combated the proposed reforms of Louis XVI.'s prudent Minister. "Silhouettes" were introduced as examples of the economy which could only afford scraps of black paper instead of portraits, and in 20 other ingenious ways the proposed financial reforms were "laughed out of court." The Parisian populace is still marvellously apt in giving a ridiculous aspect to any political situation, as the clever toys and pictures which appear like mushrooms on the boulevards after any political crisis abundantly prove. Even in the days of the Terror a Paris mob was susceptible to the power of a witticism; as a clever abbé proved, who when the infuriated crowd was dragging him *à la lanterne*, coolly asked, "Why? to make the light burn more brightly?" The mob laughed, and released their victim.

Many an eloquent speech has been ruined by a sarcastic epilogue. "Do you doubt my evidence, my lord?" exclaimed a witness to a judge who had seemed to cast some doubt upon his exact veracity. "Why, I have been wedded to truth from my childhood." "Yes; but the question is, how long you may have been a widower," was the dry retort. The beforenamed eccentric Cornish vicar (Mr. Hawker) was wont to allow his church to remain in somewhat picturesque untidiness—a neglect which scandalised a new and very zealous curate, who one day brought a barrow, filled it with all the remains of Christmas decorations, odds and ends of matches, &c., which he had picked up in the church, and then carted the whole to the vicar's door. "I have brought you all the rubbish I have found in your church," said the curate reproachfully, expecting to utterly shame his careless superior. "Not all," was the quiet reply; "if you will kindly seat yourself on the heap in the barrow, I will see that the whole is speedily carted away." "See how the little darling is smiling in his sleep—it must be because the angels are whispering to him," said an enthusiastic young lady, as she hung over the baby's cradle. "Lor, miss," said the nurse, pitying the speaker's inexperience, "tain't the angels, but only the poor dear's wanting of a drop of peppermint." "How sad is clerical intolerance," sighed a worthy dissenting lady; "do you know the clergyman in my parish actually objects to bury us!" "Come to me, then, I shall be too happy to bury you all," was the reply, sometimes attributed to Sydney Smith, sometimes to another clerical wit. "E'en his failings lean to virtue's side," quoted a kindly apologist of a somewhat unpopular public character. "Yes, but the misfortune is that he has never gone over," was the cruel comment. Ridicule has often effected what grave arguments failed to accomplish. It is a well-known story of Lady Eleanor Davies, the XVII. century prophetess, who, discovering that her name contained an (imperfect) anagram of "Reveal, on Daniel," became extremely troublesome with her political predictions until an astute Dean "shot her through with an arrow from her own quiver" by demonstrating that her true anagram was "Dame Eleanor Davies—never so mad a ladie." This discovery effectually quenched the seer's zeal.

Parodies have injured many a poem or treatise, and sometimes even usurped the place of the original literary productions in popular memory. A modern essayist records that he can recollect the parodies of "Proverbial Philosophy" which appeared in the *Saturday Review* better than Tupper's own lines; and, perhaps, Swift's "Reflections upon a Broomstick," and on "Seeing Dr. Carlton feel a dog's pulse," are better known than the "Boyle's Reflections" which Swift thus satirised. Ridicule being so powerful a weapon, it is not wonderful that its use is often fiercely resented. Children, and even animals, are very sensitive to being "laughed at." An intelligent dog is quite aware when it is ridiculed, and resents the indignity. The records of the Puritan meeting-houses in New England are full of records of penalties inflicted for mistimed hilarity. In 1755 one Deborah Boys paid five shillings for the crime of "laughing in the meeting-house," and a lad was fined ten shillings for a similar misdemeanour; but perhaps this was not his first offence. "Making wry faces" drew down punishment on a boy at Andover about the same date. Even after this lapse of time one feels some sympathy for the hardly-dealt-with "Jonathan and Susan Smith," who, in 1755, were fined five shillings each and costs because "they did smile" in the meeting-house. Probably those young folk were lovers, and exchanged furtive nods and winks during "sermon-time," which the stern preacher chose to interpret as casting ridicule on some of his "twenty-secondlies" or "twenty-thirdlies." As it only cost Deborah Boys 5s and no costs to laugh outright, it seems a little unjust that mere "smiling" should have proved so expensive an amusement to Jonathan and Susan; but there may have been "aggravating circumstances" in their case which have not been handed down to us. The mere utterance of the words "Tprhurt, Tprhurt," does not seem an unpardonable offence to modern ears; yet in the thirteenth century one Roger de Sutton was sent to prison by the then Sheriff of London for giving vent to these unseemly sounds, which were interpreted "as casting vile contempt upon him (the Sheriff) . . . . . to his (Roger's) own damnifying, and in manifest contempt of our lord the King." Ridicule is often a dangerous weapon to its users. It is said that the reports which reached Elizabeth of the satirical and slighting remarks made upon her by Mary Queen of Scots greatly embittered the English Queen against her rival, and ultimately sealed that rival's fate. Even the most ungenerous nature would often find it easier to forgive an actual injury than to overlook the offence of "turning him into ridicule."

From a recent report on the foreign trade of Japan in 1891, it is stated that in mining machinery and iron nails Great Britain has receded, while other nations have advanced, and in the case of mercury and iron (rod and bar) the loss experienced by English trade was some measure of the gain which accrued to Spain, and to Germany, and Belgium respectively. On the other hand, locomotives and pig iron were imported in increased quantities from the United Kingdom, mainly at Germany's expense.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

To-day business in the Stock and Share market was even more quiet than usual. Nothing was done in banks and all were quoted at late rates. There were no transactions in Steam, Insurance, and Gaslight, and all were quoted at late rates. Shale and Oil were dealt in at last price, but otherwise miscellaneous stocks were neglected, quotations being as before. Some business was done in Permanent Trustee, the market being rather firmer. Nothing was done in Land and Building Companies' shares.

At the Sydney Stock Exchange at 4 o'clock, one sale of Shale and Oil Company at 8s was reported. Closing quotations were:—

BANKS.

	Buyer.	Seller.		Buyer.	Seller.
Aus. J. Stock	19¾	20½	New Zealand	—	5
City	9½	9¾	Do. Auckland Register	—	—
New Issue	20/	22/	Royal of Queensland	—	—
Com. of Aust., Sydney Reg.	5½	—			
Com. of Syd.	115	116½	Q. National	98/	5
Federal	—	15/	Union	—	55
N. S. Wales	58	59			

STEAM.

Balm'n Ferry	8/	11/	N. S. Ferry	34/6	36/6
Illawarra	75/	82/6	Port Jackson	7/6	15/

INSURANCE.

Aust. Mutual	—	15/	New Zealand	66/	72/
City Mutual	—	2/	United	69/6	—
Mercantile	5/9	6/6			

GAS.

Aus. Gaslight	13½	13¾	Manly	—	20/
C. of G'burn	—	—	North Shore	—	12/

BREWERIES.

Tooth's	17/9	18/	Cast'm'ne and Wood Bros.	18/	20/
Marshall's	1/11	2/6			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aarons's Exch. Hotel	—	8/	Goldsbrough, Mort	—	12/6
Aust. Ker. and Oil	15/	—	Gordon Emery	1/	—
Ditto, con.	—	5/	Hudson Bros.	1/2	—
City Carrying	1/	1/3	Do., new issue	9d	—
Colon'l Sugar, £20 paid	26	27	Richardson & Wrench	—	15/
Dalgety & Co.	—	5¼	Shale and Oil	7/9	8/3
Emu Gravel	12/	—	Silv'ton Tram	63/	—
Eagle Tobacco	5/6	6/6	Syd. Exch.	17	18½
			Syd. Hyd.	11/6	12/9

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE.

Assets Realisation	—	4d	Mont de Piété	21/6	—
Mort. Guar.	—	1/	Perm. Trustee	1/10	2/
			Perp't'l Tr'st	13/6	14/

LAND AND BUILDING.

Commercial	—	55/	Syd. and Sub.	—	5/6
Syd. Freehold	11/	14/			

On the Stock Exchange of New South Wales the following sales were reported to-day:—Permanent Trustees, 1s 10½d and 1s 11d. The following are the closing quotations, except those corresponding with the figures of the Stock Exchange published above:—City Bank, seller 9¾; New South Wales, buyer 58¼; Queensland National, seller 99s 6d; Royal of Queensland, seller 96s; North Shore Ferry, buyer 34s 6d; Mercantile Mutual, buyer 6s; Australian Gaslight (new), seller 12½; Emu Gravel and Road Metal, buyer 12s 6d; Hudson Brothers, new issue, buyer 1s, seller 2s; Broken Hill Water Supply, buyer 8s; Mont de Piété, seller 22s 9d; Perpetual Trustee, seller 13s 9d; Equitable Land Building, buyer 54; Industrial Provident, seller 16½; Sydney Freehold, seller 13s 3d; Sydney Permanent, seller 5s; and Sydney and Suburban, buyer 4s 3d.

The British Board of Trade returns show that the receipts of gold from Australia for the month of October amounted to £164,948, the silver receipts being £3483. For the 10 months ended October the total value of the imports of gold from Australasia amounted to £2,831,997, against £4,038,568 in the previous year, and £1,037,260 in 1890. The total value of the silver received for the 10 months was £260,259, against £121,943 in the corresponding 10 months of the preceding year, and £129,881 in 1890.

At the twelfth annual meeting of the Haymarket Permanent Land, Building, and Investment Company this evening, the report, of which we have already furnished particulars, was adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

The Bourke Municipal Council has failed to get tenders for a loan of £9000 for the erection of gasworks. The interest which the council offered was 6 per cent.

There has been more or less parleying by London brokers with the South Australian Government with a view to taking up a new loan which it is thought the Government of that colony proposes to float in the middle of next month. It was reported in November that a London syndicate had applied for the balance of the last South Australian loan, but this Sir John Bray, the Agent-General, denied. He then said that his Government would not borrow until the new year. A fortnight ago he admitted that he had received overtures towards taking up a £600,000 loan at about 92, but he declined them in the belief that he would get a better price early in the year. Now we are informed that brokers are irritated at not having received any reply from Sir John Bray for £1,500,000 tenders which they had sent in.

The fall in the price of silver to 3s 1 15-16d per oz. leaves it only one-sixteenth of a penny above the lowest point touched, on the 16th August last.

The unfavourable banking features of the last year or two are apparent in the compilations of the reports of the various companies. For years there had been a tolerably steady increase in the number of branches, the considerable profits earned by these institutions enabling them to carry the handicap of unremunerative branches to a degree probably greater than in any other part of the world. But this kind of business has received a check since larger percentages of losses have occurred. From an article in the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* of December it appears that while for the three years ended 31st March, 1891, there was an average of 52 branches per annum opened; in the 18 months ended 30th December last there was a reduction of eight in the total number of such branches. The balance-sheets of the banks for the half-year ended 30th September amounted to £200,406,578, being a decrease of £4,049,373 for the half-year, which was partly accounted for by the disappearance of the figures of the Mercantile Bank of Australia (£2,408,669) and partly by a diminution in the totals presented by several of the remaining banks. The Bank of Australasia, with an increase of £997,796, and the Union Bank of Australia, with an increase of £993,249 (an increase quite independent of the business of the Bank of South Australia, since acquired). Since 31st March there has been a net decrease in the total of £2,535,971. The collapse is significant when it is mentioned that in the preceding 18 months there had been an increase of £16,056,496. That increase was undoubtedly abnormal, and included unduly inflated figures.

The extent to which the colonies have developed their export productions during the decade ended 1891 forms part of the subject of an article in the current number of the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*. It is based on figures supplied by Mr. R. M. Johnston, the Government Statistician of Tasmania. The return is a very instructive one, the figures being as follow:—

—	1881.	1891.	Increase. Amount.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	
Victoria	12,480,567	13,026,498	545,869	4·37
New South Wales	11,955,277	21,103,816	9,148,539	76·52
South Australia	3,643,402	4,685,313	1,041,911	28·60
Queensland	3,478,376	7,979,080	4,500,704	129·39
West Australia	502,769	788,874	286,105	56·90
	32,060,391	47,583,500	15,523,118	48·42
Tasmania	1,548,116	1,367,927		
New Zealand	5,762,250	9,400,094	3,637,844	63·13
	39,370,757	58,351,520	18,980,773	48·21

It will be seen that the most satisfactory increase was in Queensland, New South Wales and New Zealand following afterwards. As population did not progress relatively as fast in the three colonies, the returns of the exports of home products per head of population do not show the same wide divergencies, a more rapid rate of increase of population in Queensland, that is 80·79 per cent. for the decade, reducing the apparent advantage of that colony, while a slower rate of increase of population in New Zealand (26·58 per cent.) increased the percentage of exports above that of New South Wales, whose population increased at the rate of 49·01 per cent. within the decade. The following table shows the exports of home products per head of population:—

—	1881.	1891.	Movement. Am'nt.	Per cent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria	14 7 0	11 7 2	2 19 10	21·34
New South Wales	15 12 7	18 9 3	*2 16 8	*18·12
South Australia	13 2 8	14 16 0	*1 13 7	*12·80
Queensland	15 14 9	19 14 8	*3 19 6	*25·26
West Australia	17 0 7	15 9 10	1 10 9	9·02
Tasmania	13 5 11	9 3 8	4 2 3	30·93
New Zealand	11 13 10	14 6 6	*2 14 10	*23·45
	13 18 9	15 4 8	*1 5 11	*9·30

* The asterisk denotes plus; without, minus.

These figures are very suggestive, for they show how seriously the production of Victoria has fallen off. Tasmania in a larger proportionate degree has also suffered, while Western Australia did not export so much per head. On the other hand, Queensland in 1891 sent forth a larger increase of wealth per head of population than any other colony, while New Zealand and New South Wales came not very far behind. Queensland and New South Wales still export more produce per head than any other colony. There were greater divergences in the export trade of the various colonies in 1891 than in 1881.

The members of the Distributing Merchants' Association, recently formed for the limitation of credit, met to-day, transacted some formal business, and adjourned until the 12th January.

IMPORT MARKETS.

The volume of business continues to diminish, merchants generally reporting little or nothing beyond sorting-up lines. Stocks of old flour are now getting into very small compass; best roller flour being worth £10 10s. New roller flour for forward delivery is quoted at £9 10s. New wheat from the country is being received at prices equivalent to 3s 6d per bushel. The London market remains weak, with no quotable change. The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, report that they are in receipt of a cablegram from their London office, dated 20th instant, as follows:—"Wheat: Market is very weak. Quotations unchanged since last telegram." Locally we note the sale of about 120 chests of Indian tea at 10d; also, 150 chests of China at 6½d. Of Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s auction catalogue to-day, 250 half-chests of China tea were sold at 7½d, the remainder being passed in. The import of tea from 1st July to 30th November was 7,868,080lb., against 5,482,748lb. to the corresponding period of last year; but the exports this year exceed those of last year by 1,000,000lb. In their monthly tea report of 21st December, Messrs. Rowbotham and Co. write:—

Sales for the month have been well up to the average at advancing rates, and entirely confined to supplying dealers' requirements. Neither the inevitable advance in prices as the season progresses nor the off chance of the duty being re-imposed have, so far, held out sufficient inducement for business of a speculative character. With regard to the duty question, it was generally considered that much as the Government regret their hasty action in removing it, to propose its re-imposition would be too large a "leek" to swallow, and consequently no speculative purchases on this account have been reported. Prospects for large holders of stock are most encouraging, probably more so than at any time since 1884, when China leaf above common was selling at 9½d to 10d. Last season at this time desirable Indians and Ceylons were available in any quantity at from 6d to 7d; this year they are unobtainable and are as likely to remain so; blenders will have to fall back on China sorts to a larger extent than usual. The Chingtu, the last ship from Foochow, has about a million lb. for all ports. Taking all points into consideration, if the Calcutta and Colombo markets keep steady, a "boom" in the leaf seems probable. China: The bulk of the business has been in flavory to fine Panyongs from 6½d to 10d, nearly every settlement of consequence showing an advance on that preceding it. Desirable Kaisow kinds have not been offering, and these are likely to be wanted later on as substitutes for Indians. Padraes have been placed in some quantity, and show good value to buyers at 5½d to 7d. Common congou is steady at 5½d, and good common a shade better. India: Supplies have been on a much smaller scale than usual, and owing to the excessive rates ruling in Calcutta, but little more is likely to come forward, the season there being too near its close to admit of any material fall. There are no public sales to notice. Some fair-sized parcels of medium to fine pekoes have been quitted at from 8d to 1s 3d, but cannot be repeated. There are no pekoe souchongs offering. A cable from Calcutta, dated 19th instant, reports an excited market; common pekoe souchongs, 8½d, c. f. and i., Sydney. Ceylon: The sudden advance in Colombo has greatly curtailed shipments, and arrivals have been fewer than at any other time during the past 12 months; and as a cable, dated the 17th instant, reports a further advance in pekoe souchongs of 3 cents, we are not likely to receive any large quantity for some time. With the exception of a few lines of fine brokens there is nothing in first hands, although our receipts from this market show an increase of 50 per cent. over last year. We quote pekoe souchongs, 8d to 9d; pekoes, 8½d to 11d; broken pekoes, 10d to 1s 4d.

Nothing beyond small sales of dried fruit came under notice to-day, prices being steady. In general grocery goods there was no very noteworthy feature; 200 cases Champion's vinegar sold at 7s; Keen's blue, 6½d. Sugar is fairly well supplied, the market being steady but firm. Some further business in malt was transacted at 6s 9d. In liquids good sales of Bulldog bottled ale are mentioned at agents' quotations. Geneva continues to move off at 10s. Martell's brandy noticed at current rates. Champagne in quantity quitted at late rates. The metal trade is decidedly quiet. Some galvanised iron was placed at £18 15s, the market being firm and strengthened by the advance in freights. Kerosene, 1s 2½d to 1s 3d for high test, less being accepted for forward delivery. Blundell and Spence's, 2s 4½d for half-and-half; 200 cases of raw were quitted. 500 barrels of Wouldham's cement were placed for export.

The following is a return of produce received at Darling Harbour per rail for the week ending 21st December, 1892:—Butter, 2066 kegs and 238 cases; eggs, 448 cases; bacon, 64 bags and 80 sides; hay, 82 trucks; straw, 15 trucks; chaff, 162 trucks; wool, 21,613 bales; sheepskins, 1107 bales; wheat, 180 tons 11cwt.; flour, 139 tons 9 cwt.; maize, 150 tons 2cwt.; potatoes, 15 tons 14 cwt.; bran, 43 tons 10cwt.; pollard, 22 tons 15 cwt.

The Customs revenue received to-day amounted to £7095 5s 1d. The principal items were:—

Spirits, £2852 2s 3d; wine, still, £25 18s 2d; wine, sparkling, £45 5s; ale, porter, and beer, in wood, £39 10s; ale, porter, and beer, in bottles, £10 6s 3d; tobacco and snuff, £330 18s; tobacco, unmanufactured, £10 10s; cigars, £176 3s 1d; sugar, unrefined, £70 18s 9d; rice, £11 11s 5d; dried fruits, £24 3s. Specific duty: Advertising matter, £17 4s 11d; candles, £36 19s 10d; fish, dried, preserved, or salt, £33 3s 9d; flour, £4[illegible]; fruits, green, £14 12s 6d; galvanised iron, £14 4s 5d; jams and jellies, £15 11s 8d; maize, £13 5s 10d; oats, £32 10s; oil, kerosene, £120; oils, in bottle, £29 12s 6d; paper, brown, £135 8s 4d; paper bags, plain, £37 10s 1d; starch, &c., £18 15s; tinctures, over 75 per cent., £36 15s 11d; vegetables, preserved, £28 19s 5d; whiting and chalk, £21 2s 3d. Ad valorem: 10 per cent., £1072 5s 3d; 15 per cent., £149 8s 1d. Pilotage, Sydney, £80 19s 4d; harbour dues, £20; excise on tobacco, £500; excise on cigars and cigarettes, £100; excise on beer, £372 16s 3d. Total, £7095 5s 1d.

EXPORT MARKETS.

Large catalogues of wool were again submitted to-day, the total number of bales being 8286. The quantity sold was reported to be 6986 bales. Competition was fairly brisk, and, except in the case of wool reserved for prices beyond market values, there was a good disposition to purchase. The following reports have been supplied:—

Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson, and Co. report.—We offered to-day a catalogue of 2935 bales wool, and sold at auction 2538. Including 712 bales sold privately since last sale, this gives a total of 3250 bales for the week, and 21,173 bales for the season up to date. Our next large sale will be held on 11th January, and a special catalogue of small lots will be submitted on 4th January. The market to-day was rather more active than it was last week, but the increased animation was more the result of a better selection of wools than of any improvement in values. There was a full muster of buyers, and as usual a strong preference was shown for light-conditioned well skirted wools of bright appearance. Of this class we had a very nice selection, principally drawn from the New England district, where the custom of sheep-dipping is spreading, to the great advantage of the wool clip of the table land. We also had a number of stylish Southern wools, particularly from Wheeo, Yass, Burrowa, and neighbouring localities, together with several fair-sized lots from Southern Queensland, which attracted much attention on account of their light dry condition. All these wools elicited very lively bidding, and brought prices which show but little of the effects of the late fall. Good pieces and belly wool were again in good demand, and for lambs' wools also last week's values were firmly upheld. Scoureds sold satisfactorily, as did also fleece-washed wools, considering that the lots on offer were all unskirted, and of only medium colour. Very faulty wools, whether greasy or washed, were comparatively neglected, there being no anxiety to purchase these except at very low prices. On the whole, the year may be said to have closed satisfactorily, with very few remnants on hand, and every prospect of a sufficiently active foreign demand to absorb all the wool that may be available during January and February without any serious diminution on the rates now ruling. Amongst the more prominent wools in our sale to-day may be mentioned:—CAN over New England, a well-known Armidale brand, admirably got up, bright in condition, and of fair length. The first fleece brought 9¾d, second fleece 7½d, and pieces 6½d per lb. Another favourite New England brand was KAW over Clerkness, a second instalment of this clip, which realised 9½d for wether fleece, 7½d for clothing, and 7d for pieces. DC over S over Tangley, from near Guyra, was noticeable for its vastly improved condition as compared with former years; the whole of the fleece of this clip was bright and attractive, and with a liberal skirting would have taken a place in the front rank. As it was, the combing reached 8½d, and balance of fleece 7½d. WD over New England, from Armidale, made 8½d; HMB, a nice little lot from Walcha, 8½d; JC over Morven, a carefully-trimmed and bright wool, from Armidale, 8½d; JKLY, from Armidale, 7½d; RM over New England, a dark-looking but dry wool, from Bendemeer, 7½d; and TT over New England, unskirted, from Armidale, 7d. The leading Southern lots were:—HE over Narrawa, a very light, handsome wool, from near Wheeo, 8½d; WJA over Burrowa, a deep grown staple of high quality, 8½d; MC over B, a small lot from Bowning, 8d; JC over Numby, from Reid's Flat, a favourite brand of very taking style, but only lightly skirted, 7½d for combing, 7½d for clothing; TDP over Homewood, from Burrowa, 8½d; BEB, a well-grown and very robust wool, from Tangmangaroo, 8d; T over B, from Breakfast Creek, bright and of rich quality, at 8½d; RD over General's Hill, from Burrowa, 7½d. Western wools ranged up to 8½d, this figure being paid for an extremely well-bred but very yolky lot marked JFS over Mudgee, from near Rylstone. A further instalment of the W over JS over Wandong brand, from Obley, reached 8½d; BH over Shirley, from Ballimore by Dubbo, at 8d; EM over B, a well-grown Castlereagh wool, 7½d; JW over Lands, a light attractive parcel from Molong, 8½d; Goolalphin, from near Guyong, bold, sound, and very regular in quality, 7½d; ROW over Mudgee, from Gulgong, 7½d. Queensland wools included two nice lots from near Macalister, viz.: TN over Queensland, at 7½d; and WR over Macalister Farm, 8½d, the latter attracting particularly strong competition; RFOO, from Umberoollie, realised 7d; JW, from Iralby, at 7d; Z in diamond, pieces from Dora Vale, 6½d, and Jireena, a very earthy and seedy wool from North Queensland, 5½d. Monaro wools are coming in, and amongst those sold to-day were:—PL over Michelago, unskirted, at 7½d; SS over —, from Haskin's Town, 6½d; H over I, from near Cooma, 6½d; M over Meroo, from Braidwood, 7d; and HW over Colinton, from near Bredbo, unskirted, 6½d. Of the lots not described above, the more important were:—A over G over Wombat, 11 at 7d; B over C over Willala, 18 from Gunedah at 7½d; Cobram over HP 11 from Culgoa River at 7d; JR conjoined over Mudgee, 16 at 7d; RG over Coonmalla, 40 from Woolar at 6½d; MD in circle over Burie Downs, 20 from Walgett at 7½d (this for hogget fleece), and 19 ewe fleece at 6½d; B over Pomeroy, 15 from Goulburn at 7½d; JHP over Evergreen, 11 from Quirindi at 6½d; PW over Glenwood from Warren, 17 at 7½d; H. Gorham over Hilldrop, 12 from Rye Park at 7½d; Goobang over JE, 21 from Cowra at 7d, and 12 at 6½d, this for first pieces; ES over Cowrell, 13 first combing at 6½d, 12 first clothing at 6½d, 4 second clothing at 5½d, 16 pieces at 4½d; GE over PV, 15 from Cooma at 6½d; W over WW, 10 from Walcha at 7½d; A over F, 18 from Yass River at 7d; AH over N, 11 from Newbridge at 8d; WR over Mudgee, 30 from Cassilis at 7½d; Eastview, 23 combing hoggets and ewes at 6½d, 7 clothing hoggets and ewes at 6d, 4 first lambs at 5½d; JBW over Wargo Rock, 15 second pieces from Parkes at 2½d; BM over Mickabil, 12 from Forbes at 6½d; HJH over Bushood, 15 from Mudgee at 6½d; PC over Burren Burren, from Walgett, 52 first combing at 7d, 35 second combing at 6½d, 9 first clothing at 6½d, 31 broken fleece at 6½d; Scone over JP over A, from Moonan Brook, 18 at 7½d; Young over Mudgee, from Gulgong, 31 at 7d, 4 pieces at 4½d; CD, from Molong, 27 at 6½d; F McG, 10 from Bendemeer at 7d.

Messrs. Hill, Clark, and Co. report:—Wool: For our tenth sale of the season we brought forward a catalogue of 2741 bales to-day to the usual full attendance of buyers. Competition from all sections of the trade was very brisk, especially for all free well-grown lots, and more especially for those lots to which owners had paid attention to the skirting and preparing for market. Values for faulty-conditioned and indifferently-skirted parcels were about on a par with last week's prices, but these wools are not regarded with favour. Crossbreds, unless in first-class condition, is in only moderate request, and the same may be said of washed fleece. Good lots of scoured created brisk competition, and we obtained up to 14½d for the A quality of the Tallawalka fleece, scoured in Bourke, the B quality selling at 14d, and a line of the CWR over Royston brand, from Goondiwindi (Queensland), made 14½d per lb. Our catalogue was largely composed of greasy wools of medium qualities; but a few lots were above the average, notably the JF over Walcha clip, from New England, for which offers ranged up to 8½d, and being a shade under owner's limits the lots were bought in. The C&FB clip, from Dalton, a well-grown, free, and sound wool, made 8d for hoggets, wethers, and ewes. The same figure was also secured for a further portion of the well-known G H Jenkins over Herbert Park clip, from Armidale; while for a small line of black wool of this brand we obtained 9½d per lb. 8d was also secured for the unwashed portion of the TB over G clip, from Gundaroo. BM over Burra and RM over Gree Hills, from Queanbeyan, sold at 7½d. F. Ball over Singleton, combing and clothing, sold at 7½d, and the same price was secured for TH over H, from Bathurst. At 7½d we sold several lots, notably a small lot of first and second clothing of the McKY over Pullaming clip, from near Gunnedah, the first pieces of the same brands making 6½d. ASB over Leighwood, from the Goulburn district, sold at 7½d, as also did a portion of the L reversed W in oblong brand, from Eugowra, besides numerous smaller lots. At auction and privately, since last reporting, we have sold 2158 bales, of which the following are the chief lots:—G H Jenkins over Herbert Park over Armidale, from Armidale, 27 hoggets, wethers, and ewes at 8d, 4 black at 9½d, 11 first pieces at 6½d; C&FB, from Dalton, 65 hoggets, wethers, and ewes at 8d, 11 bellies and pieces at 4½d; TB over G, from Gundaroo, 16 at 8d; RM over Burra, from Queanbeyan, 19 hoggets, wethers, and ewes at 7½d; F Ball over Singleton, from Singleton, 12 combing and clothing at 7½d; TH over H, from Bathurst, 7 wethers at 7½d; TG over Tallagandra, from Gundaroo, at 7½d; McKY over Pullaming, from Gunnedah, 19 first and second clothing at 7½d, 43 first pieces at 6½d, second pieces at 4½d; ASB over Legwood, from Gulspie, 40 wethers and ewes at 7½d; U over Spring Grove over Braidwood, 26 wethers and ewes at 7½d; MOC in diamond over Mudgee, 14 grease at 7½d; GE over Nelanglo, from Bungendore, 27 hoggets and wethers, at 7½d; RM over Green Hills, from Queanbeyan, at 7½d; TOD over New England, from Armidale, 7 hoggets, wethers, and ewes at 7½d; HC conjoined, from Forbes, 11 hoggets and ewes at 7½d; RC over SG over NSW, from Bendemeer, 11 hoggets, wethers, and ewes at 7½d; L reversed W on oblong, from Eugowra, 33 ewes at 7½d, 6 seconds hoggets, wethers, and ewes at 7d; first pieces at 6½d, bellies at 4½d; C over Lamb, from Mudgee, 20 greasy at 7½d; 22 in circle, 8 at 7½d; Edwd Flood over Carabea, from the Macquarie, 33 first combing hoggets and ewes at 7½d, 21 second combing and first clothing at 6½d, 66 broken fleece at 6½d; LD over E, from Eugowra, 13 hoggets, wethers, and ewes at 7½d; EH over B, from Breadalbane, 22 greasy at 7½d; IXR, from near Bathurst, 93 greasy at 7½d, 12 pieces and bellies at 4½d, 5 locks at 2½; Glenariff, from Byrock, A combing and clothing at 6½d, 8 A fleece at 6½d, 10 first pieces at 6½d, 11 second pieces at 5½d; Morbella, from the Macquarie, 20 first combing hoggets and wethers at 7½d, 132 first combing ewes at 6½d, 96 first clothing ewes at 6½d, 55 broken fleece hoggets and ewes at 6½d, 48 broken fleece at 6½d, 12 super lambs at 6½d, 35 first lambs at 5½d; MM over Y over Bulyeroi, from Millie, 51 ewes at 6½d; ERA in square, from Mudgee, 56 at 6½d; MUN, from Mara Creek, 71 wethers and ewes at 6½d, 30 pieces at 6½d per lb. In scoured the principal lots were:—Tallawalka, from the Darling (scoured at Bourke), 18 A at 14½d, 16 B at 14d; CWR over Royston, from Queensland, 18 E at 14½d; Edwd. Flood over Carabea, from the Macquarie, 16 fleece at 11½d, 37 first pieces at 9½d, 64 bellies at 9½d, 26 locks at 6d; AFG over NSW, from the Bland, 10 locks at 8½d; PS over Bogan, from the Bogan, stained pieces at 8½d, 7 locks at 7½d; W. Flood over Yandilla, from Barke, pieces at 1s, bellies at 10d, stained pieces at 8d per lb. Washed: HM over Wheeo, from Wheeo, 24 fleece at 9½d; J. M'Mahon over Redground, from Goulburn, at 9½d per lb.

Dalgety and Company, Limited, report:—We offered 2610 bales at to-day's wool sale, which will be our last for the present year, as from to-morrow the auctions will be suspended for the holidays, and will not be resumed until 11th January. This afternoon the buyers showed a strong inclination to buy, competition at times being of the keenest kind, and where owners' reserves were on the level of existing rates no difficulty whatever was experienced in effecting sales. In the early part of the season the entire absence of heavier reserves than the wool could carry was a feature of the auctions, but when the London sales opened on 27th November with an advance, woolgrowers generally seemed sanguine that rates all round would be permanently better, and the result is that many consignments coming down now are being offered under higher limits than it is possible in the present state of the market for buyers to give. The practice of placing reserves on wools offered in this market is gradually giving place to the policy of leaving wools intended for sale in Sydney to the care of the brokers entrusted with the sale of the clips, and, as this is the custom in force in the home markets, there seems no reason why the plan should not be altogether adopted here; and we have no doubt that the system, if given effect to, would prove a saving of time to all concerned. The catalogue to-day contained many lots in light condition, and all those wools where care was taken in their preparation for market were eagerly competed for. Greasy fleece sold to 8½d, broken to 7½d, pieces to 7d, bellies to 4½d, and locks to 3½d. The offerings in scoured comprised medium and inferior qualities only, with a large proportion of the lower grades, for which good relative prices were obtained. Washed had a little better demand than at last week's sales, and a few lines were sold at up to 9½d. The first positions were taken by the JF over Rock View, from Grenfell, and the PR in triangle, from Gilgandra, which realised to 8½d, both lots being of nice quality, sound, and light in grease. The second parcel, from Glenriddle station from Barraba, was offered and sold at 8½d, the wool being of good length, sound and dry, and nicely got up. The offerings of the JF over Kentucky wool, from Walcha, were this time from a different station from that from which the first lot came, and, being dust-stained and irregular in condition (although of good length and sound), the same rates could not be obtained as were realised for the wool sold on the 14th; 73 first combing wethers sold at 8½d, 10 first clothing ewes at 7½d, 30 broken at 7½d; JDH over Bogalara, from Bowning, showing good quality and fair length, but somewhat tick-stained, and dingy, and lacking brightness, was passed in at 8d for 32 first fleece, the offer made not coming up to owner's reserve; 61 fleece were sold at 7½d, 37 pieces at 7d, 10 bellies at 4½d; Bentwood, from Tumbar Springs, of medium length, good quality, sound, part infected with seeds, realised to 8d for 14 fleece, and 6½d for 11 first pieces. The hogget wool, from Pine Grove, Grenfell, opened up dry, light, and sound, with a run of dingy fleeces through it, and 8d was obtained for 28 bales; the wethers of the same mark were heavier in grease, part broad in quality, and sold at 7½d; the ewes were more irregular in condition, but realised the same price. The remaining consignment of HO over Bangaroo, from Canowindra, was more faulty and skirty than the previous lot; 81 ewes, of good length, sound, part irregular in condition, realising 8d, and 27 first pieces, bulky and dry, but not very well packed, making 6½d. A second parcel from Moore anda, Moree, in good marketable condition, sound and good length, part weighty, realised 8d for 27 A ewes, 7d for 12 B ewes, and 7½d for 8 A lambs. MC over Merrill, from Gunning, in light condition, good quality, thin, part tender, sold at 7½d, and had the wool been more heavily skirted a higher price would have been obtained for it. Woolway, from Cooma, a medium length, sound, dry, light conditioned and slightly faulty, sold at 7½d for the firsts and 7½d for the seconds, the broken, which was seedy, realising 6½d. The hogget wool in the JMA clip, from Cargo, was dry, fair length, medium quality and skirty, and realised 7½d for 22 bales; the wethers, very much dust stained and with thin and weak backs, sold at 6½d. Cudgegong, from Rylstone, light in condition, sound, but with dingy fleeces in, was passed in at 7½d for the first combing, the second being sold at 7½d. MRA, from Nyngan, of good length, sound, but only in medium condition, sold at 7½d for 91 fleece hoggets, 6½d for 43 first fleece, 6½d for 28 second fleece. By auction to-day and privately since last sale we have sold 2230 bales, the following being the other principal sales effected:—Greasy: WB over 5 over Coota, from Barmedman, 18 bales hoggets and wethers at 8d; TP over NAG, from Grenfell, 7 hoggets, wethers, and ewes at 7½d; DZ in triangle, from Molong, 23 hoggets, wethers, and ewes at 7½d; RF over Young, from Young, 11 ewes and wethers at 7½d; Mallo, from Hay, 10 wether hoggets at 7d, 8 ewe hoggets at 6½d; John Hodge over Nags Head, from Grenfell, 20 fleece at 7½d; AD Balgery, from Sutton Forest, 82 fleece at 7d; JG over Y over Oak Farm, from Canowindra, 15 wethers and ewes at 6½d; Wellmoringle over J&K Bros., from Brewarrina, 16 fleece stragglers at 7½d, and 28 at 7d; BB over PR, from Grenfell, 10 ewes at 7d; DZ, from Temora, 10 fleece at 6½d; M. Wheel, from Grenfell, 15 fleece at 7½d; TD (D on side), from Canowindra, 17 fleece at 7½d; Hillstead, from Moree, 14 ewes at 7½d; Trinkey, from Quirindi, 16 pieces at 5½d, 12 bellies at 3½d, 18 locks at 2½d. Scoured: MRA, from Nyngan, 14 bellies at 10½d, 11 locks at 7d; Euroka, from Walgett, 11 bellies at 12d; Glenbrook, from Cooma, 10 locks at 8d. Washed: TL, from Cowra, 6 fleece at 9½d.

Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co. report to-day from Melbourne:—We catalogued 5558 bales at our sale to-day, and sold 4264 bales. The market was rather easier for merino and crossbred greasy fleeces, but very firm for pieces and broken. Good scoureds were firm. Faulty sorts were weak, and washed wools in poor request. On Monday we sold at auction 280 bales, and privately 212 bales. The principal sales in greasy were: M over Parkland, first combing at 10½d; Thurnloona, first combing at 7½d, pieces at 6d; Bulla, first combing at 7½d, broken at 7½d; T. Edols and Co., first ewes and hoggets at 9d, pieces at 6½d; Wombramurra, first combing ewes and hoggets at 8½d, first lambs at 7½d; CRE over INA, first lambs at 8½d; K over Berachah, crossbred at 8½d; Major Line, crossbred at 7½d. In scoureds; Muthoura, combing at 14½d, pieces at 8½d; Four Mile Creek, combing at 13½d, pieces at 12½d.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The quantity of wheat and flour afloat to the United Kingdom is now estimated at 2,764,000 quarters. The quantity afloat to the Continent amounts to 820,000 quarters.

The following are the present average quotations for shares of the under-mentioned steam companies:—

Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, £7 10s.

Orient Steam Navigation Company, £3 10s.

New Zealand Shipping Company, £1 5s.

British-India Steam Navigation Company, £7 10s.

Peninsular and Oriental, deferred shares, £137 10s.

The present average quotation for currants, vostizza, in half-cases of 56lb., is 27s per cwt.; patras, 23s; provincials, 20s. Figs, extra fine, in 14oz. or 1lb. boxes, 36s 6d. Eleme raisins, ordinary, in half-cases of 56lb., 26s. Sultana raisins, extra fine, in 18lb. boxes, 26s.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

There was a further falling off to-day in the extent of business done in Investment stocks, the near approach of the holidays checking any disposition to large transactions. Late quotations were fairly supported, most business being done in Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus. Commercial Bank had sales of small lots in the morning at £5 13s, but closed firmer. The principal sales were—Colonial Bank, £8 5s; Commercial, £5 13s, £5 14s (small lots); Bank of Victoria, £8 6s; Metropolitan Gas, £10 12s; Perpetual, New South Wales, 13s 3d; Trustees, Executors, and Agency, £6; Union, 20s; Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus, 18s, 17s 9d, 18s; Silverton Tramway, 68s; Standard White Lead, 1s 5d.

For old wheat 3s 5d was offered; new sold at 3s 2d to 3s 2½d. A good parcel of bran sold at 8½d. Maize, 3s 2d (small lots). Cornsacks, 5s 6d. A parcel of 2000 casks cement sold. The Import markets generally are quiet.

PRODUCE MARKET.—WEDNESDAY.

Forty-three trucks of forage were put up for auction at the Redfern market this morning before a fair number of the trade. Bidding, however, was far from brisk, except for superior samples, for which good prices were realised. The day's consignments consisted of hay and chaff in about equal proportions. In the latter, inferior qualities were still predominant, and prices were correspondingly low. The market, taken as a whole, showed no appreciable change from yesterday. Three trucks of good chaff, evenly cut from old hay, consigned from Lime Siding, brought 3s 10d, 3s 11d, and 4s respectively, while one of first-class quality, from Kelso, was disposed of for 4s 8d. Prime new hay from the Campbelltown district was sold at 4s. Old hay was again inquired after, but none was forthcoming.

The following are the prices realised:—

Chaff.—Inferior, 3s to 3s 6d; best, 3s 10d to 4s 8d per cwt.

Hay.—Chaff hay, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; medium oaten, 3s 7d; prime, 3s 10d; wheaten, 3s 6d.

Lucerne.—There were only three trucks available. A good leafy sample, from Mulgrave, was disposed of at 3s 2d; the others brought 2s 5d and 3s.

Potatoes.—Circular Heads were sold at 4s.

Maize.—A few bags at 4s 2d.

The tone prevailing on the wharfs to-day was much the same as that recorded yesterday, there being but little business done except in seasonable goods for holiday consumption. In other lines it is apparent that retail dealers, having fully satisfied their immediate wants, will not recommence buying on any extensive scale until after the New Year. Even for such articles as ham, butter, eggs, &c., which at this period of the year are usually in exceptionally strong request, the demand, although fair, is not up to expectations formed from the experience of corresponding periods of past years. As a consequence general disappointment is shown by producers and agents alike. As was anticipated, the wheat market has not changed. Favourable reports have been received from the country regarding the new crop, and early supplies are being received, while large lots have been offered at prices equivalent to 3s 6d at Darling Harbour. Milling flour was firm without change. Bran remained dull. There was but little pollard in the market, and a slight rise was experienced. Oats continued firm at yesterday's quotations. Maize weakened slightly, the business done being trifling. Nothing was done in onions. Potatoes went up 5s a ton with a good demand.

Wheat.—There was no alteration in milling wheat, yesterday's quotation of 3s 6d being still maintained. Consignments are coming down more freely, while large parcels are offering from the country at prices equal to 3s 6d at Darling Harbour. Chickwheat, 2s 10d to 3s.

Flour.—Leading brands, new, £8 10s to £10; old, £10 15s, Adelaide roller, best new, £10; old, £10 5s to £10 10s.

Bran.—Quiet. Local, 9½d; New Zealand, 9d to 9½d.

Pollard.—Scarce, with good demand at 11d. There was but little New Zealand in the market, at from 10d to 10½d.

Oats.—Firm; 2s 7d for medium, 2s 8d prime. A few choice lines of heavy milling 2s 10d.

Maize.—A slight falling-off was experienced. Prime, 4s to 4s 3d; inferior, 3s 9d.

Hay.—There was no demand for oaten hay from the Hunter River at 40s. Lucerne, £2 to £3; market showed a slight improvement.

Onions.—No demand.

Peas.—No change. Grey, 3s 6d; blue, 4s 6d per bushel.

Potatoes.—Early rose, £3 10s; red skins, £4 to £4 10s. Good demand.

Barley.—Cape, 3s 6d; English, 3s. No alteration; quiet.

Honey.—2d to 4d per lb.

Cheese.—There was no change in this line. Prime loaf 5d to 5½d; other sorts 4d to 4½d, with a shade higher for specially good quality.

Butter.—Quotations the same as yesterday, with a good demand. Factory, 8d to 9d; dairy, 7d; pastry, 5d to 9d.

Bacon.—Dull, no alteration. 5d to 6d machine-cured; 6d to 7d for hand-cured. Hams, good demand. Colonial, 9d; English, 1s to 1s 1d.

Lard.—In bulk, 3d to 4d; bladder, 5d to 6d.

Eggs.—Fair demand, scarce. 11d to 1s and up to 1s 3d for a few good lines.

Poultry.—Young fowls were again very scarce, and were worth up to 4s, with good demand; other inferior and middling sorts brought from 3s to 3s 6d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; geese, 5s to 7s; turkeys (cocks), 16s to 18s; hens, 6s to 7s.

OPOSSUMSKINS.

Messrs. John Bridge and Co., Goldsbrough, Mort, and Company, Limited, Winchcombe, Carson, and Co., and Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Limited, report having held sales on Wednesday. The market was strong at last week's quotations. Of well-furred skins the market was bare. Quotations: First, to 9s per dozen; small and rumped, 11d to 2s 3d; black, 16s.

THE FISH MARKET.

The supply of fish received at the Eastern market, Woolloomooloo, for the past week ended 21st December was very good. The total amount realised was £687 9s 6d. Consignments came from the following sources:—Harbour, 101 baskets of net fish, 4 dozen jews, 42 dozen mullet, and 110 baskets of prawns; Botany, 77 baskets of net, 3 dozen schnapper, 13 dozen jews, 27 dozen mullet, and 3 dozen lobsters; Broken Bay, 31 baskets of net, 41 dozen schnapper, and 24 dozen mullet; Tuggerah Lake, 87 baskets of net, 19 dozen jews, 56 dozen mullet; Port Stephens, 88 dozen lobsters; Wollongong, 67 baskets of net, 10 dozen jews, and 50 dozen mullet; Newcastle, 4 baskets of prawns; Shoalhaven, 4 baskets; Richmond River, 17 baskets of net, 4 dozen jews, and 14 dozen mullet; Lake Macquarie, 106 baskets of net, 19 dozen jews, and 60 dozen mullet; Clarence River, 35 baskets of net, 4 dozen jews, and 14 dozen mullet; Long Reef, 6 dozen schnapper; Hawkesbury, 80 baskets of net, 16 dozen jews, and 31 dozen mullet; Macleay River, 16 baskets of net; Port Macquarie, 3 baskets of net and 4 dozen mullet; Woy Woy, 19 baskets of net, 2 dozen jews, and 5 dozen mullet. Three baskets were condemned as unfit for human food. The prices obtained ranged as follows:—Schnapper, 4s to 10s per dozen; squire, 2s to 25s; flathead, 2s to 24s; whiting, 1s 9d to 12s; flounders, 1s 3d to 10s 6d; soles, 1s 6d to 13s 6d; kingfish, 1s 9d to 18s; jew, 1s 6d to 60s; tragin, 1s 9d to 12s; nannegai, 1s 3d to 7s 6d; salmon, 2s to 6s; mullet (sea), 1s 9d to 5s; long toms, 1s 6d to 4s 9d; parrot fish, 1s to 4s 6d; rock cod, 1s to 18s; leather jacket, 2s to 21s; bream, black, 6s to 60s per basket 80lb. to 90lb.; garfish, 7s to 48s; blackfish, 4s to 20s; silverbellies, 2s 9d to 18s; mullet, sand, 3s 9d to 22s 6d; trevally, 6s to 15s; perch, sea, 7s 6d to 32s; yellowtail, 4s to 12s; tailers, 6s to 16s; lobsters, 7s to 10s per dozen; dried fish, 2s to 4s 9d.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

DECEMBER 21, 4 P.M.

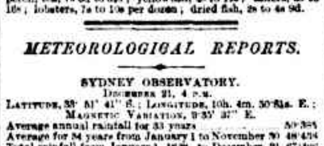
LATITUDE, 33° 51' 41" S.; LONGITUDE, 10h. 4m. 50·84s. E.; MAGNETIC VARIATION, 9°35' 37" E.

Average annual rainfall for 33 years	50·385
Average for 34 years from January 1 to November 30	48·434
Total rainfall from January 1, 1892, to December 21	67·426
Sydney standard barometer at 9 a.m. to-day	29·975

Barometers corrected to 32° Fah. and mean sea level.

The Time Ball drops 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, 2h. 55m., 9·19s. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

STATE OF BAROMETERS.



WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, AND RAINFALL.

Stations.	W.	M.	M.	Rain	Stations.	W.	M.	M.	Rain
Albury	b	88	57	0	Maitland	g	69	50	0·19
Armidale	b	83	46	0·20	Manning H'ds	b	66	53	0·08
Balranald	b	94	55	0	Marsden	b	81	61	0
Bathurst	b	67	33	0	Menindie	b	87	65	0
Bendemeer	c	—	—	0·77	Molong	b	73	51	0
Bodalla	b	78	48	0	Murrangurell	b	81	60	0
Bombala	b	80	48	0	Moree	b	82	57	0
Bourke	b	90	60	0	Moruya	b	73	52	0
Bowral	b	64	52	0·01	Moss Vale	b	61	49	0·03
Brewarrina	b	89	60	0	Mount Hope	b	—	—	0
Broken Hill	g	90	70	0	Mt. Victoria	b	59	45	0·09
Bundarra	b	70	41	0	Mudgee	b	70	58	0
CamdenHav'n	c	72	57	0·30	Mungindi	b	82	57	0
Cape St. Geo.	b	74	57	0	Murrumb'rah	b	77	63	0
Carcoar	b	70	50	0	Murrurundi	b	63	52	0
Casino	g	73	54	0·01	Muswellbrook	g	70	60	0·03
Cassilis	c	69	51	0·04	Narrabri	b	76	54	0
Clarence	c	73	62	0·10	Newcastle	c	67	60	0·18
Cobar	b	80	63	0	Orange	b	64	45	0
Condobolin	b	89	66	0	Picton	b	69	55	0
Cooma	b	77	42	0	Pt. Macquarie	g	68	56	1·25
Coonabar'br'n	b	73	46	0·14	Port Stephens	c	80	—	0·27
Coonamble	b	81	50	0	Queanbeyan	b	81	49	0
Cowra	b	80	57	0	Quirindi	c	69	55	0
Cudgellico	b	81	62	0	Scone	c	66	49	0·03
Deniliquin	b	90	58	0	Singleton	b	89	57	0·10
Dubbo	b	77	51	0	Sydney	c	69	59	0·01
Eden	b	73	54	0	Tabulam	c	81	57	0
Euston	u	108	62	0	Tamworth	b	75	56	0·25
Forbes	b	81	54	0	Taralga	b	—	—	0
Gabo Island	b	75	61	0	Taree	c	67	59	1·00
Glen Innes	b	84	33	0	Tenterfield	b	76	46	1·38
Goulburn	b	68	44	0	Wagga	b	90	54	0
Grafton	b	75	60	0·02	Walcha	b	57	42	0·15
Gulgong	b	69	58	0	Walgett	b	85	60	0
Gunnedah	b	75	56	0	Warialda	b	73	50	0
Hay	b	94	59	0	Wellington	b	70	55	0
Hillston	b	88	61	0	Wentworth	g	92	64	0
Inverell	b	71	52	0·12	Werris Creek	c	68	50	0·03
Jerry's Plains	c	70	58	0	Wilcannia	b	93	56	0
Katoomba	b	69	46	0·10	Wollongong	c	75	54	0
Kiandra	b	62	37	0	Young	b	81	47	0
Lismore	c	77	49	0·07					

[Explanatory.—Weather: b, fine; c, cloudy; d, drizzling; f, fog; g, dull; h, hazy; m, misty; n, frosty; o, overcast; p, showery; q, squally; r, raining; s, snowing; t, thunder; u, threatening; v, stormy; w, hot wind; M. M., maximum and minimum readings of thermometers.]

SYNOPSIS.

New South Wales.—Generally fine and warmer; still unsettled in the N.E.

Victoria and Straits.—Fine, and clear to fine, but cloudy generally; in parts gloomy.

South Australia.—Generally gloomy and sultry.

Queensland.—Fine, but cloudy generally.

Central and Northern Australia.—Generally fine and hot. Western Australia.—Generally fine, in S.W. parts cloudy.

Tasmania.—Fine and clear to fine but cloudy; at Southport raining.

New Zealand.—Gloomy in central and S. parts; fine in the N.

FORECASTS.

New South Wales: Light variable winds, chiefly from N.E. to N.; weather is very unsettled, and rain threatens for the holidays; at present scattered and light showers may be expected on the coast.—H. C. RUSSELL. Victoria: Cloudy, warm, and unsettled, with N. winds, changing to light W. and S.W. winds later.—R. L. J. ELLERY. South Australia: Fine generally; still hot inland, but cooler in southern districts, with S.W. and S.E. winds and partially cloudy weather.—C. TODD.

RAIN HAS FALLEN IN PREVIOUS 24 HOURS.

New South Wales: Light to heavy, chiefly on N. coast and high lands. Queensland: With thunderstorms on various parts of the Pacific slope.

9 P.M. OBSERVATIONS.

Dubbo, calm, fine, 75°; Forbes, calm, fine, 69°; Bourke, E.E., fine, 80°; Deniliquin, calm, fine, 76°; Wentworth, N.W., cloudy; Newcastle, E.S.E., fine, 73°; Wilcannia, N.E., fine, 84°; Goulburn, calm, fine, 70°; Sydney, E.N.E., fine, 71°.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER 22.

Sun rises at 4.48, sets at 7.10; Moon, 7.13 a.m., 9.33 p.m.; Mercury, 3.43 a.m., 5.56 p.m.; Venus, 2.53 a.m., 4.38 p.m.; Mars, 11.56 a.m., 11.49 p.m.; Jupiter, 1.3 p.m., 12.43 a.m.; Saturn, 12.32 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

Full moon, 4th; new moon, 19th.

High water at Port Denison, 10.5 a.m., 10.27 p.m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

A moderate amount of business was done in the mining market yesterday. Proprietary shares opened at £4 10s, and closed 1s weaker. Tens opened at 51s ex dividend, and closed at 52s 6d. Junction North sold at 4s 5d. In gold companies, Last Call sold at 1½d and 2d, and Sunlight at 2s 10d.

Sydney Stock Exchange: The latest quotations were:—

	Buyer.	Seller.		Buyer.	Seller.
COAL.			Lubra	—	3d
Burwood	4 6	5	Mount Galena	—	6d
Stockton	10/	13/	Mount Scott	2 4	2 7
Ditto, new iss.	—	3 6	Mt. Stewart	4	4 8
Vale of Clwydd	5 6	—	GOLD.		
Wallsend	—	28	Band and Albion Consols	12 6	13 9
Waratah	—	5½	Crown of Peak Hill	—	1/
West Wallsend	—	2 6	Last Call	1d	2d
Wickham and Bul. Island	10 9	15/	Mount Allen	—	5 6
SILVER.			Mount Gahan	—	7 6
B. H. Proprietary	89/	89/3	Mount Marvel, contrib.	3d	6d
Block 10	52 6	53	Occidental	—	2/
New Extended	2 3	2 6	Nambucca Head	—	6d
Junction N'th	4 3	4 6	Pambula	3	3 3
South	13/	15	Ditto, contrib.	2 9	3 2
Ditto, new	—	9/	Sunlight	2 9	3/
Block 5	6d	1/	True Blue	5/	5 6
Hero	1/	2/	Zelma	—	3d

The following sales were reported:—Morning—Silver: B. H. Proprietary, £4 10s; Block 10, ex div., 51s. Noon—Silver: B. H. Proprietary, 88s; Junction North, 4s 5d. Afternoon—Silver: B. H. Proprietary, 88s 6d, 88s 9d, 89s; Block 10, 52s 6d. Gold: Last Call, 1½d, 2d; Sunlight, 2s 10d. Miscellaneous—Shale and Oil, 8s.

Stock Exchange of New South Wales:—Sales—Silver: B. H. Proprietary, 89s 6d, 88s 6d, 89s; Block 14, 52s 6d.

The latest quotations were:—

Silver: Proprietary, buyer 89s, seller 89s 6d; Block 10, buyer 52s, seller 53s; Central, buyer 8s 9d, seller 9s 6d; Central Block, seller 10d; Junction North, buyer 4s 3d, seller 4s 8d; South, old, buyer 13s, seller 14s 9d; New B. H. Extended, buyer 2s 3d, seller 2s 6d; Hero, buyer 1s, seller 1s 10d; Lubra, seller 6d; Mount Stewart, buyer 4s 2d, seller 4s 9d. Gold: Golden Gully, buyer, 1s 6d, seller 1s 11d; Last Call, buyer 1d, seller 3d; Pambula, buyer 3s, seller 3s 4d; Sunlight, buyer, 2s 9d; True Blue, buyer 5s 2d, seller 5s 7d. Coal: Wallsend, buyer 26.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Mount Gahan Gold-mining Company, held at Pambula on the 17th December, the engineer in charge of the works reported that the battery would be completed before the end of this month, that contracts had been entered into for the erection of sheds, completion of dam, and fittings for aerial tram, and that he believed everything would be in readiness for carrying and treating ore by the middle of January. The hydrogen amalgamators, recently purchased in New Zealand, will form part of the gold-saving appliances. The mine manager reported the opening up of a new lode to the N.W. of present workings, traced at and near the surface for 200ft., running nearly parallel with original lode; test shafts sunk at intervals along the line show prospects of from 1 to 5 ounces. He is quite prepared to deliver ore to keep the battery working to its full capacity from the day of opening.

The Mount Allen Gold-mining Company has declared a dividend (the first) of 3d per share, payable at the registered office of the company, Post Office-chambers, on the 30th January, 1893.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

BROKEN HILL, WEDNESDAY.

At Block 10 Campbell's shaft is now down 718ft., being 3ft. below the 715ft. station, which will be formed in due course. The north drive has been extended 148ft. The ore shows no change, being entirely composed of dense sulphides. In Kelly's shaft at the 615ft. level the north drive is extended 243ft. The south drive on the same level is advanced 652ft., the ore showing no change, being still in average grade of sulphide. No. 1 winze at the 515ft. level is down 88ft., still in country rock. No change whatever is showing. The east crosscut at the 150ft. level has been extended 55ft.; it is in lode material, the ore being of low grade. At the 242ft. level a party of men have started an upraise on the eastern body in contact with the main eastern wall of the lode, and the material passed through is ferruginous quartz, assaying 64oz. silver to the ton. Rich patches of chloride silver ore being occasionally met with as large as a man's head. The new shaft in the north-west corner is down 57ft., and making water freely. The bottom is of a schistose nature. A picked specimen gave an assay of 22oz. silver and 3 per cent. lead.

At the Junction North on Monday the fires were lighted in the chloridising furnaces for the purpose of trying and warming them up preparatory to starting roasting, and they gave great satisfaction, not a single hitch occurring. This afternoon a trial of the crushing plant was made, and 1 ton of argentiferous sandstone was run through in a few minutes. Hauling ore will be re-commenced to-morrow. There are over 600 tons now ready on the floors at the 420ft. level. Preparations are now nearly completed for active working. The non-arrival of the ammoniacal recovery plant has somewhat delayed the starting; but, from present advices, this should be soon on the spot.

GYMPIE, WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Thomas Smith reports:—No. 1 North Glanmire declared a dividend of 9d, payable on Thursday. North Smithfield crushed 407 tons, yielding 695oz. gold. A dividend of 6d is payable on Friday. No. 1 North New Zealand crushed 164 tons, yielding 603oz. amalgam. Sales: Crown and Phoenix, 8d; Nos. 3 and 4 Glanmire Tribute, 9½d; Great New Zealand, 1s 3d, 1s 4d; No. 3 North Phoenix, 8½d, 9d; No. 1 South Phoenix, 7s 5d; Golden Pile, 14d; North Smithfield, seller 18s 6d, buyer 16s.

CHARTERS TOWERS, WEDNESDAY.

Mills's United has declared a dividend of 3d, equal to £3750. During the fortnight they have raised 1250 tons stone. There will be little news till the new year owing to the holidays. Latest sales: Syman Brilliant Victoria, 7s 5d; Victoria Caledonia Block, 2s 1d; Victoria, 16s 8d; Clark's Brilliant Worcester, 7s 1d; Queen Central, 2s 6d; Brilliant Extended, 2s 2d; Kelly's Queen Block, 6s 11d; total for the day, 2850 shares for £442 1s 8d. Latest quotations: Brilliant St. George United, 15s 1d; Brilliant Freehold, 4s; Craven's Caledonia, 6s; Mills's United, 27s; Seven North East Queen, 3s.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

Gold-mining companies had a fair extent of business without important change in quotations. The shares in most request were:—Band and Albion Consols, Berry West, Black Horse, Britannia United, Madame Berry, Star of the East, Long Tunnel Extended, and Grand Duke; and among Bendigo companies, Golden Age, Princess Dagmar, and United Hustler's and Redan. Antimony Hill, Koh-i-noor, Long Tunnel, Garibaldi, and Working Miners were quitted at a little under yesterday's price. Band and Albion Consols, 13s; Berry West, 40s, 41s 6d; Black Horse and Egerton Extension, 1s 4d; Hepburn Estate, 12s 1½d; New Koh-i-noor, 4s 9d, 4s 10½d; Star of the East, £11 14s; Clarence United, 6s 3d; Garibaldi, 22s, 21s 6d; Golden Age, 10s 10½d, 10s 11d; New Argus, 7s 3d (cum div.); North Shamrock, 2s 5d, 2s 6d; Princess Dagmar, 35s 6d, 36s; Sea, 1s 4d, 1s 5d; United Hustler's and Redan, 16s; Long Tunnel, £7 10s; Long Tunnel Extended, £5 15s, £5 17s; Grand Duke, 7s 4d, 7s 6d; North Duke, 2s 2d; Working Miners, 9s, 8s 10d; South Hopetoun, 7½d.

Broken Hill silver companies' shares had only a moderate extent of business; Block 10 quotations being ex dividend. Very little business was done, and there were no important changes in the quotations of the others. Comet Tasmania were lower. Sales: Broken Hill, 91s, 88s 6d, 89s 6d, 88s 6d; Block 10, 52s, 50s 6d, 53s; South, paid, 13s 6d, 13s; British, 13s, 13s 3d; New North Broken, 9d; Pinnacle Amalgamated, 1s; Tasmanian Comet, 1s 8d, 1s 6d.

ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY.

The mining market generally shows a downward tendency, but an improvement in Block 10 is noticeable. Sales: Baker's, 31s 3d, 29s 6d; Peel River, 1s 9d; Broken, 88s 9d, 89s 6d, 87s 3d, 88s 9d, 88s 6d; Block 10, 51s 6d, 50s, 58s, 56s 6d; Block 14, 27s 6d, 28s; New Ediacra Consols, 18s, 19s 6d, 18s 6d; South, paid, 14s; Old British, 13s; Junction, 5s 10½d; Junction North, 4s 4d; N.B. Hill Extended, 2s 4½d; North Central, 1s. The shares (Adelaide register) of Block 10 for the month of December show an increase of 114.

RETURNS.

True Blue Gold-mining Company, December 20.—The manager reports having crushed 190 tons for the past fortnight for a yield of 226oz.

Golden Gully Mine, December 20.—Cleaned up 50 tons from various parts of the mine for 27oz. 12dwt. 12gr. retorted gold.

New Baker's Creek North Mine, December 19.—Cleaned up battery after crushing 21 tons stone for 4oz. 15dwt. gold. The stone was taken from near the boundary of Baker's Creek Mine on No. 2 reef.

Mount Allen Gold-mining Company.—55 loads crushed for week ending 17th instant, total 115 loads; lifted 83[illegible]oz. of amalgam from plates.

MANAGERS' REPORTS.

Alameda Silver-mining Company, December 10.—Alameda and Mariposa joint shaft: The shaft has been sunk a further distance of 10ft., making a total of 109ft. 6in. The sinking is a little harder, water about the same, machinery working smoothly.

Junction Leads Syndicate, December 20.—The plant and machinery is now being thoroughly overhauled preparatory to resuming sinking after the holidays. The shaft is already sunk 140ft., which includes over 100ft. of hard basalt, and it is expected will be bottomed at about 200ft. early in the coming year.

Block 10.—Campbell's shaft has been sunk 2ft. during the week, making the total depth 88ft. below the 615ft. level. Men have been engaged timbering, which will account for the small amount sunk. 615ft. level: North drive has been extended 5ft., making total distance from crosscut 13ft.; face without change. Kelly's shaft, 615ft. level: South drive has been extended 7ft., total distance from shaft 40ft.; face in massive sulphides assaying 15oz. silver and 24 per cent. lead. North drive has been extended 12ft., making total distance from shaft 24ft.; face continues in sulphides assaying 13oz. silver and 15 per cent. lead. 515ft. level: No. 1 winze has been deepened 5ft., making total depth 75ft. below the bottom of level. A change for the better is showing in the bottom, and to-day's assays give 19·6oz. silver, 6 per cent. lead, and 25 per cent. zinc per ton. Stopes at this level continue to produce high-grade kaolin and sulphide ores. 465ft. level: Stopes in this level are without change, and are yielding kaolin ores of good grade. 415ft. level: Stopes in back of the main level north continue to yield kaolin and sulphide ores of good grade. Stopes in the back of main level south are without change, and are producing high-grade sulphide ore. 180ft. level: The crosscut east from the mullock pass is in 12ft., and the face is in a ferruginous quartz assaying 51·4oz. silver, but no lead. This crosscut will be continued to the main footwall of the lode, a distance of 60ft., and shall be disappointed if it does not pass through payable ore for the whole distance. Western trial shaft has been sunk 12ft. during the week, making the total depth 43ft. The material being sunk through is comprised principally of garnet sandstone, with veins and patches of quartz, assays from which have varied from 5oz. to 7oz. of silver per ton. Rock in present bottom rather hard. Ore despatched for week, 56 trucks, containing 320 tons 6cwt. For current half-year, 434 trucks, containing 2443 tons 7cwt. 2qr. gross weight.

Broken Hill Junction North Silver-mining Company, December 17.—The plant for treating the ore is fast approaching completion, and during the ensuing week work will be resumed underground, and part of the ore already broken will be hauled to the surface, crushed and mixed up in the works ready for roasting. Both furnaces are ready, and will be started as soon as some chemicals now on the road are to hand.

New Baker's Creek North Gold Mine, Hillgrove, December 19.—During past week the crosscut at 225ft. level extended west 5ft., making it 131ft. from No. 5 reef. The ground is very similar to what it is in the upper level between Nos. 1 and 2 reefs.

Golden Gully Gold-mining Company, December 20.—Winch winze: Tram line between 470ft. and 370ft. level completed. Flat at 470ft. level finished. Contractors for main south drive having thrown up contract, am now driving same with wages men. 370ft. level:—No. 1 south winze intermediate drive: Contractors have extended same 24ft.; total from winze, 50ft. About 40ft. of this drive have passed through quartz and calcite veins, which showed gold. Contractors completed contract. Operations here will be suspended until connection is effected between winch winze and No. 1 south winze. Main south drive: Contractors have driven a further distance of 4ft.; total from mark, 140ft. 6in. No change. Contract finished. 270ft. level:—South drive on fissure reef: Contractors have extended same 15ft.; total from mark, 84ft. Reef about 3in. thick. Contract completed. Main south drive: Contractors have driven a further distance of 18ft.; total from mark, 123ft. 6in. No change.

CAPTAIN HOSKINS'S REPORT.

Sydney, Dec. 10, 1892. Mining Bank, 116A Pitt-street. Reading and Rigby Fine Gold Amalgamator.

Testimonial from Captain Hoskins:—

Gentlemen,—Having carefully watched the process of treating two parcels of stone from the United Bluey Mine by Reading and Rigby's Mixing and Amalgamating Pan, I have much pleasure in stating that the result, viz., 90 per cent. of the assay value of bullion contained, is highly satisfactory. This machine is undoubtedly a perfect amalgamator, as the whole of the pulp must come in contact with the quicksilver, and the system of amalgamating in charges renders it impossible for any free gold or quicksilver to get away, no matter how fine it may be. In my opinion the gold-bearing material should be crushed dry and passed through the finest screens possible, so as to liberate all the free gold, which, when liberated, cannot possibly escape from the amalgamator, as the rapid rotary motion throws the large quantity of quicksilver used up the sides of the pan, bringing it into contact with the arms or mixers, which disseminate it in fine particles through the whole of the pulp. After being thoroughly mixed, clean water is introduced, and with the machine in slow motion all the amalgam and fine particles of silver settle at the bottom, while the whole of the pulp is flushed off, but no silver or amalgam can possibly get away, as the flushing is done in comparatively still water. If the ore contains pyritous matter, the pulp can be passed over vanners and concentrated, and this concentration would be perfect with the one process owing to the even fineness of the pulp treated. The capacity of your machine I estimate from seven to eight tons in 24 hours, as charges of 5cwt. can be thoroughly mixed, amalgamated, and flushed off in about three-quarters of an hour; the work being automatic, there is no delay between charges. Your machine can be cheaply and profitably worked, as it requires less than one horse-power per machine, and its automatic action enables one man to look after two or more machines. (Signed) Yours faithfully, THOS. HOSKINS, Mining Engineer.—[ADVT.]

MR. GLADSTONE AT OXFORD.

Mr. Gladstone on 26th October fulfilled a long-standing engagement at Oxford by delivering the first lecture under the Romanes Foundation. He chose as his subject "Mediæval Universities." The Sheldonian Theatre (says the *Home News*) notwithstanding that the occasion was observed as a University function, was crowded in every part, and both within and without the building the Premier had a hearty reception. Mrs. Gladstone, who accompanied the Vice-Chancellor, was also warmly cheered. At the outset Mr. Gladstone submitted that the University, as such, was of lay and not ecclesiastical foundation. They had thus before them the idea of the Universities fully formed for the development of the knowledge which the rolling years might add to the human store. Let them now inquire at what point of date, during the first and not the least brilliant period of academic history, to what place they must accord the honour of having owned the earliest establishments to which the name University had been accorded. Bologna was established in the twelfth century, and was joined with Paris, partly on the ground of the priority enjoyed by both, Bologna, however, having slightly the advantage. Bologna earned its early fame only as a grand school of law, in which capacity it attracted students largely from beyond the Alps; while, in the course of time, other studies were gradually grouped around it, without, at first, forming part of the University. Only one other University commenced its career in the twelfth century. It was then that Oxford became definitely entitled to the name, with equipment in all branches. Cambridge dated somewhat later; it was first in the year 1209 that a trustworthy notice of it was found. Like Oxford, it was supplied with the four faculties, and, like Oxford, as well as Paris and Bologna, it owed its existence to no exercise of authority, either by the State or by the Church, but to the free and spontaneous impulse which some of the most learned inquirers into academic regions regarded as the noblest features of their early history. At a later date, in the year 1318, and at the request of King Edward II., Pope John XXII. issued from Cambridge what purported to be a document of foundation; but the institution had been long at work, and it might probably then have been suffering from some temporary difficulty or decline. At one time, in 1229, she gave shelter to a body of students from Paris. At another period, in 1240, she performed the same hospitable office for Oxford, for the vicissitudes of academic existence were, at that time, not less rude and chequered than their existence itself was masculine and intense; and, from time to time, these vicissitudes compelled resort to such shelter in several quarters. But Cambridge did not attain the fulness of her stature until a much later date. It was Paris which, among the mediæval Universities, from the twelfth until the fourteenth century, towered above all the rest as the great mart of teaching and of learning, but especially of theological learning. Youths flocked thither in crowds to learn. But on a still wider and an astonishing scale did all the distinguished teachers repair thither to teach. It would seem as though the large majority of the more learned men from all the European countries gravitated to Paris, both for study and for the instruction of others. Again, in its influence as a model, and in its historical greatness as a national and even international power, none could contest the supremacy of Paris. But while thus endeavouring to do justice to that wonderful University and city, he believed there was still something to be said which might well satisfy every child of Oxford with regard to the position which fell to her lot. They could not, indeed, trace so well as in the case of Paris the preparation for full academic life by a long experience of teaching. Some presumption seemed to arise for Oxford from the rapidity with which the University, when formed, came to tread in the footsteps of its older, yet scarcely older, sister under King Stephen. And before the twelfth century had run half its course it seemed Oxford was more or less an active seat of learning. After glancing at the history of Oxford in the intervening centuries, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to deal with some of the seventeenth and eighteenth century celebrities whom Oxford sent into the world of Churchmen, and selected especially Butler and Laud as men to whom their successors had shown out scant justice. Butler, the great moral philosopher, author of the "Analogy," whose sermons in Rolls Chapel used to be studied more than they are now, "had never had the honour of having a single line he wrote translated into any foreign language." Laud had found England Calvinistic and made it Anglican, just as Augustus had transformed a brick Rome into palaces of marble, "or," said Mr. Gladstone slily, "if your theological prepossessions lead you to prefer the inverted form of expression, let us say that Laud found the English Church of marble, and turned it into brick." Then came a panegyric of Oxford chancellors. "Ever since 1772, from Lord North down to Lord Salisbury, the Chancellors of Oxford have all been Prime Ministers." This fact, he thought, seemed to point to some specially strong tendency of Oxford methods towards the exigencies of public life. The theological and political results of University training were exemplified, and an hour and a half's lecture concluded with an expression of opinion against any severance of theological from other branches of academic work, in the belief that a knowledge of the relations between the Creator and man was the crown of human knowledge. Active companions had come into the field to extend the range of culture, and schemes for self-reform and extension prevailed. Yet he thought the older Universities were still young, and afforded the brightest promise for the future; but the nation looked to a future of increased exertions rather than one of somnolent predominance.

Mr. Gladstone visited the University Press at Oxford on 25th October. As he was leaving, the employees asked for a speech. In a few remarks, the right hon. gentleman expressed the pleasure with which he had seen their work, and commended to them the examples of the Middle Ages, when excellence was aimed at not for its pecuniary value, but for its own sake.

THE NECESSITY FOR A DISSOLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I have read the letter signed "Freetrader" in this morning's issue, and think that the point he makes is a strong one. The disarrangement of commercial and financial affairs that would be caused by an appeal to the country at the present time would no doubt be enormous, and might probably intensify the existing crisis; but a continuation of the present condition of affairs is perhaps, after all, only a prolongation of the agony, and while parties are so evenly balanced in the House the prospect of a change in the incidence of taxation gives rise to an indisposition on the part of capitalists either to invest their money in real property or to put it into industrial enterprises.

It would be far better for a direct appeal to be made to the country at once, and a settled policy initiated, which can only be brought about by a dissolution, and the rejection by the electors of a number of members whose shifty and unreliable actions are responsible for a large amount of the commercial uncertainty and stagnation which now exist. I am, &c.,

December 21. INVESTOR.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

An interesting programme of pony and galloway racing has been provided by the Moorefield management for the meeting which takes place this afternoon, and visitors from the metropolis will be accommodated with special trains to Kogarah, leaving Redfern at 12.40, 1.7, and 1.25 p.m., returning after the last race, while the special for horses is timed for 11.50 a.m. The opening event is set down for decision at 2 p.m., and the final for 4.45 p.m.

After winning the Selling Race at Warwick Farm yesterday, Creeper was bought in for £50.

Tickets of admission to the saddling paddock during the A.J.C. Summer meeting for licensed jockeys, foremen, and extra boys, can be obtained at the A.J.C. office up to 4 p.m. to-day.

Very little business was transacted at Tattersall's Club yesterday in connection with the summer campaign at Randwick. Marvel was introduced into the market for the A.J.C. Summer Cup, and a few small lines were accepted about Mr. Hill's horse at 100 to 5. Neptune also received some support, and after about a thousand had been written against him at 100 to 3 and 4, 100 to 5 was the best offer. The other quotations were unchanged. Chatham was a shade easier for the Carrington Stakes, and offers of 8 to 1 met with no takers, but 10 to 1 was wanted. There were no inquiries for Tattersall's Club Cup.

The sum of £460 provided by the Warwick Farm Racing Club for their December meeting was evenly distributed yesterday, when the largest dividend of £90 was secured by Steeltrap for Mr. T. Walker (ns) in the Warwick Farm Handicap; Mr. A. Shearsby (ns) came next with £70, earned by Coghill in the Hurdle Race; Messrs. I. Earnshaw, J. B. Clark, and W. R. Hall each benefitted to the extent of £60 by the victories of Gaytime, Madras, and Plover in the Flying Stakes, Nursery Handicap, and Pace Welter respectively; Creeper, by winning the Selling Race, credited Mr. J. Swan (ns) with £50; and Mr. H. Oxenham got £10 for Pilot Boy's performance in the leading event.

Settling over the Warwick Farm December meeting takes place at Tattersall's Club rooms to-day.

Advices from Melbourne state that the V.R.C. committee have removed the disqualification imposed upon the well-known jockey, T. Sanders, by the Oakleigh Park stewards in March, 1891. The original term was for two years, but the governing body gave him another six months for entering the saddling paddocks at Flemington and Caulfield while under the ban. Sanders served a year and nine months of the term of his disqualification.

WARWICK FARM RACING CLUB.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

Stewards: Messrs. W. Dargin, J. A. Scarr, Wm. Gannon, J. B. Olliffe, J. M'Laughlin, E. E. A. Oatley. Judge: Mr. J. B. Olliffe. Handicapper: Mr. J. A. Scarr. Starter: Mr. T. Watson. Timekeeper: Mr. T. M. Alcock. Clerk of Scales: Mr. Charles Perry. Clerk of Course: Mr. W. Burgess. Secretary: Mr. George W. S. Rowe.

The Warwick Farm December reunion, postponed from Saturday last, was held yesterday, and attracted a very good attendance. The transit service by rail left nothing to be desired, and beautifully fine weather prevailed. The tracks were in excellent condition, and the appointments up to the regular standard, while the sport was conducted without the slightest friction under the supervision of the secretary, Mr. George W. S. Rowe. Mr. Watson despatched his fields on even terms, and Mr. J. B. Olliffe, in his capacity as judge, had some close finishes to adjudicate upon, but he was fully equal to the occasion, and his decisions were never questioned. An excellent luncheon was provided, and the general arrangements were satisfactorily carried out.

A more than useful field went to the post for the Hurdle Race, and after a wonderfully good contest Coghill got home in front, attended by the well-performed Cascade, who ran a great horse under his heavy impost. The Flying Handicap brought about one of the best races ever witnessed upon the course, and Gaytime just got up in the last stride to lower the colours of Brightlight and Lady Lovel. Creeper was made a very strong favourite for the Selling Race, but had a narrow escape from Eldorado, who ran her to a head. Pilot Boy was elected a strong favourite for the Warwick Farm Handicap, but Steeltrap stole a march on his field, and won with plenty to spare at the end. Madras won the Nursery Handicap without an effort; and Plover at last justified his good looks by securing the Pace Welter from a pretty good field. The following are the details:—

HURDLE RACE, a handicap of 70 sovs., 2 miles.—Mr. A. Shearsby ns b g Coghill, by Roodee—Miss Livingstone, 6 years, 9st (Death), 1; Mr. W. Kelso's b g Cascade, aged, 13st 2lb (Mulry), 2; Mr. W. Taylor's b g Iroquois, aged, 9st 7lb (Rheese), 3. Other starters: Bellringer, 11st 9lb (Hatch); Violin, 10st 9lb (Lee); Eclipse, 9st 7lb (Nolan); Hornpipe, 9st 5lb (Bull); Stampede, 9st (Underwood); Reuben, 9st 2lb, including 2lb over (Ruddle). Betting: 3 to 1 v. Violin, 4 to 1 each v. Iroquois and Cascade, 5 to 1 v. Eclipse, 8 to 1 v. Coghill, and 10 to 1 v. others. Stampede was first away, but soon gave place to Reuben, who, attended by Hornpipe, Bellringer, Violin, and Coghill made the running until well in the straight, when Coghill took command, and led past the stand by two lengths, followed by Violin and Iroquois, who were well clear from Reuben, Hornpipe, Stampede, and Cascade, and then came a gap ending with Bellringer and Eclipse. After passing the homestead turn, Iroquois took command, and showed the way along the back by a length, attended by Coghill, Cascade, Reuben, Violin, and Hornpipe, who were clustered. They closed up at the far corner, and then Iroquois began to draw away, but Coghill caught him at the home turn, and, fairly racing away from everything, won rather comfortably from Cascade, who struggled right gallantly under his big weight, and finished three lengths from the winner. Iroquois was nearly the same distance away, closely followed by Violin, and then after a long interval came Stampede, Hornpipe, and Reuben, with Bellringer beaten off. Eclipse fell over the railing into the enclosed centre of the course, and walked in. Time, 3 minutes 59 seconds.

FLYING STAKES, a handicap of 60 sovs., 6 furlongs.—Mr. I. Earnshaw's b m Gaytime, by Newminster—Pastime, aged, 7st 7lb (Farrell), 1; Mr. C. T. Roberts's br f Brightlight, 3 years, 6st 7lb (Davis), 2; Mr. H. Garratt's br m Lady Lovel, aged, 7st 4lb (Cook), 3. Other starters: Plain Hill, 8st 2lb (Gainsford); Kookaburra, 8st (Gough); Sherbrooke, late Drummer Boy, 7st 11lb (Crothers); Avenger 7st 8lb (Jones); Piecrust, 7st 7lb (Liddiard); The Markee, 7st 7lb (Schaaf); Blue Blood, 7st 2lb (Garland); Keepsake, 6st 9lb (Tierney). Betting: 5 to 1 v. The Markee, 5 to 1 each v. Piecrust and Avenger, 6 to 1 v. Blue Blood, 7 to 1 v. Sherbrooke, 10 to 1 v. others. Lady Lovel made the pace to the house corner, attended by Kookaburra and Brightlight. Kookaburra then melted away, and Lady Lovel and Brightlight settled down to finish, and it looked like a match between them until Gaytime suddenly dashed up at a terrible pace, and, snatching the race out of the fire, defeated Brightlight by a head, while Lady Lovel was only beaten by a head for second place. The Markee was two lengths off, and was succeeded by Kookaburra, Avenger, Keepsake, Piecrust, and Blueblood, with Sherbrooke and Plain Hill last. Time, 1 minute 17 seconds.

SELLING RACE of 50 sovs, weight for age for three years old and upwards, winner to be sold for 100 sovs., 7 furlongs.—Mr. J. Swan ns b m Creeper, by Marvellous—Ivy (aged), 8st 11lb (Fielder), 1; Mr. P. M'Grath's ch g Eldorado (aged), 6 years or aged, 8st 13lb (M'Carthy), 2; Mr. A. Shearsby ns b g Jester (£25), 6 years, 7st 6lb (Durston), 3. Gipsy Queen, 8st 11lb (Hoschke), also started. Betting: Even money on Creeper, 6 to 4 v. Eldorado, 7 to 1 v. others. Jester made the running from Eldorado to the home turn, which they rounded together, with Creeper three lengths away. Eldorado was well clear at the distance, but by a brilliant effort Creeper caught him when a stride from the post, and beat him by a short half-head, after a brilliant race; while the other two finished a long way out of it. Time, 1 minute 34 seconds.

WARWICK FARM HANDICAP of 100 sovs., second horse to receive 10 sovs. from the prize, 1 mile 2½ furlongs.—Mr. T. Walker ns b h Steeltrap, by The Drummer—Emery, 6 years or aged, 7st (Gardiner), 1; Mr. H. Oxenham's b g Pilot Boy, 4 years, 8st 5lb (Delaney), 2; Mr. T. Ivery's b g Lancer, aged, 7st 4lb (Whatham), 3. Other starters: Cardoness, 8st 10lb (Pearson); Aurelius, 8st 3lb (Harris); Assayer, 8st (Garland); Moscow, 7st 4lb (Tierney); Piecrust, 6st 12lb (Jones); Zelendia, 6st 12lb (Conlon); Lady Lovel, 6st 10lb (Cook); Lord Hobart, 6st 10lb (Schaafe); Protein, 6st 7lb (R. Gough). Betting: 7 to 4 v. Pilot Boy, 4 to 1 v. Lord Hobart, 6 to 1 v. Aurelius and Cardoness, 10 to 1 each v. Moscow and Steeltrap, and 20 to 1 v. others. A splendid start sent Lady Lovel, Moscow, and Pilot Boy away in front, and as soon as they settled down Pilot Boy, on the inside, appeared at the front, and led past the stand from Cardoness and Lady Lovel, and a length from them came Steeltrap at the head of a cluster whipped in by Assayer. As they dashed past the six-furlongs post Steeltrap dashed to the front, and taking advantage of the loitering pace, led along the far side of the course by four lengths from Lady Lovel, Moscow, and Pilot Boy. When three furlongs from home the field suddenly realised the fact that Steeltrap had stolen a march, and settled down after him, but it was all too late, and Gardiner keeping the son of The Drummer going, landed him a winner by five lengths from Pilot Boy, who defeated Cardoness by a length for second place, and then on intimate terms came Lancer and Moscow, followed by Piecrust and Assayer, with the others together, and Protein last. Time, 2 minutes 18 seconds.

NURSERY HANDICAP of 60 sovs., for two-year-olds, 5 furlongs.—Mr. J. B. Clark ns b f Madras by Chester—Gymkhana, 2 years, 8st 7lb (Huxley), 1; Mr. H. Dargin ns b c Tivoli, 2 years, 7st 11lb (Holmes), 2; Mr. J. Monaghan ns b c Elton, 2 years, 7st 2lb (Parker), 3. Other starters: Nimrod, 8st (Sussex); Moya, 7st 9lb (Fielder); Formality, 7st 7lb (Gardiner); Thespian, 7st 7lb (M'Leay); Suspense, 7st 4lb (M'Auliffe); Peri, 7st 2lb (Durston); Tiwoona, 6st 9lb (P. Harris); The Trier, 6st 7lb (H. Conlon). Betting: 6 to 4 v. Madras, 4 to 1 v. Tivoli, 8 to 1 each v. Formality and Elton, 10 to 1 v. others. When the flag fell to a good start Formality refused to leave the post, and Madras getting well away cleared out, and making every post a winning one, won in a canter by seven lengths from Tivoli, who was attended by Elton, Tiwoona, Suspense, and Peri. Time, 1 minute 3½ seconds.

PACE WELTER, a handicap of 60 sovs., lowest weight 8st 7lb, 6 furlongs.—Mr. W. R. Hall's b g Plover, by Monmouth—Roselale, 5 years, 9st 3lb (Pearson), 1; Mr. I. Cornwell ns b m Missie, 5 years, 9st 3lb (Leadbeater), 2; Mr. J. Miller's b g C. B., 5 years, 9st 9lb (Callinan), 3. Other starters: Marvelette, 10st 9lb (Kelso); Silver Knight, 9st 11lb (Norton); Slomach, 9st 11lb (Conlon); Cumino, 9st 7lb (Barden); Coronado, 9st 3lb (Durston); Widden, 9st (Ellis); Warwick, 9st (Nerricker); Cynthia, 8st 11lb (M'Carthy); The Stroller, 8st 9lb (Parker); Sumal, 8st 9lb (Farrell); Twenty Winks, 8st 7lb (Schaaf); Fancy, 8st 7lb (R. Gough). Betting: 4 to 1 v. C. B. and Widden, 5 to 1 v. Missie, 7 to 1 v. Plover, 10 to 1 v. others. From a good start Cumino, Marvelette, and Missie were first to break the line, and the two firstnamed carried on the running until they were displaced by Missie, who then took command and held it round the turn, followed by Plover, Cynthia, and C. B., who had got badly away. Leaving Cynthia at the distance, Plover cut down Missie and beat her cleverly by a length. C. B. came with a great rattle at the finish, and was three-quarters of a length from Missie as they flashed past the post, while Cynthia was a head away, followed by Warwick, Cumino, Slomach, and Marvelette. Time, 1 minute 18 seconds.

LILLIE BRIDGE PONY RACE MEETING.

Patrons of pony racing mustered in full force at the Lillie Bridge Grounds last evening, when an interesting programme was played out under favourable auspices. The results are appended:—

MIDGET HANDICAP of £10 (12.1), about 3 furlongs.—Mr. W. Foulsham's b m On The Fire, 4 years, 8st 10lb (Prosser), 1. Other starters: Nymph, 9st 9lb; Fashion, 9st 6lb; Carrie, 9st 1lb; Clive, 7st 8lb; Goldleaf, 7st 8lb; Nana, 7st 6lb. Betting: Even money on Fashion, 3 to 1 bar one. Won by a length. Time, 48 seconds.

FOREST HANDICAP of £10 (13.3), about 5 furlongs.—Mr. T. M'Grath's b g Playboy, 6 years, 9st 5lb (Ryan), 1. Other starters: Glad Tidings, 8st; Eleanor, 7st 9lb; Florrie, 7st 7lb; Grasshopper, 7st. Betting: Even money on Playboy, 3 to 1 bar one. Won by two lengths. Time, 1 minute 17½ seconds.

BRIDGE HANDICAP of £10 (12.3), about ¾ mile.—Mr. S. Want's b m Tilly, aged, 7st 12lb (Want), 1. Other starters: Greygown, 9st 3lb; Pelham, 8st 2lb; Poddy, 7st 12lb; Hat, 7st 9d; Little Mab, 6st 7lb. Betting: 6 to 4 on Poddy, 2 to 1 v. Greygown, 3 to 1 bar two. Won by two lengths. Time, 59½ seconds.

TRAMWAY HANDICAP of £10 (13.1), 5 furlongs.—Mr. G. Galleud ns b h Heathen, 5 years, 7st 11lb (Steenson), 1. Other starters: Jessie, 8st 10lb; Guilderoy, 7st 7lb; Annandale, 7st 4lb; Polly, 6st 7lb. Betting: 5 to 4 v. Heathen, 2 to 1 v. Annandale. Won by a length and a half. Time, 1 minute 17½ seconds.

NARRANDERA PONY AND GALLOWAY CLUB.

NARRANDERA, WEDNESDAY.

The following are the nominations for the first annual meeting of the Narrandera Pony and Galloway Club to be run on the 2nd January next:—

THE WAVERLEY HANDICAP, for ponies 13 hands and under, 5 furlongs.—Black Angel, 4 years; Goosehunter, 3 years; Needle, aged; and Sweetheart, 4 years.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP, for ponies 12 hands and under, 4 furlongs.—Mite, 2 years; Black Angel, 4 years; Mistake, 3 years; Rosebud, 6 years; and The Nun, aged.

THE NEW YEAR'S GIFT, for ponies and galloways, 14.2 and under, 6 furlongs.—Kiss-me-Quick, aged; Pretty Polly, aged; Daisy, 4 years; Kilarney, 4 years; Two-and-a-half, 5 years; My Lady, 6 years; Sweetheart, 4 years; Lady, 4 years; Wasp, aged; and Sylph, aged.

THE SELLING RACE, 4 furlongs.—Dora, aged; Little Sister, 5 years; Minnie, aged; Ding Dong, 5 years; Tommy, aged; and Sylph, aged.

THE NEWTOWN STAKES, for ponies 14 hands and under, 5 furlongs.—Little Sister, 5 years; Lubra, 4 years; Flame, 3 years; Minnie, aged; Kilarney, 4 years; Little Dick, 6 years; Two-and-a-half, 5 years; My Pet, aged; Rosebud, 6 years; Gipsy Queen, 2 years; Sweetheart, 4 years; Fairy, aged; and Sylph, aged.

THE RAILWAY STAKES, for ponies and galloways 14.2 and under, 4 furlongs.—Kiss-me-Quick, aged; Lubra, 4 years; Pretty Polly, 6 years; Flame, 3 years; Minnie, aged; Kilarney, 4 years; Little Dick, 6 years; Two-and-a-half, 5 years; My Lady, 6 years; Gipsy Queen, 2 years; Lady, 4 years; Wasp, aged; and Sylph, aged.

URANA TURF CLUB.

NARRANDERA, WEDNESDAY.

The following weights have been declared for the principal events of the Urana Turf Club's meeting, to be run on 26th December:—

THE URANA HANDICAP.—Russell, 8st 10lb; Explosion, 7st 5lb; Grey Light, 7st; Belmore, 6st 7lb; Southern Star, 6st 5lb.

THE FLYING HANDICAP.—Explosion, 7st 10lb; Cousquetto, 7st 5lb; Grey Light, 7st 2lb; Irma, 6st 7lb; Sunlight, 6st 7lb.

HURDLE RACE.—Explosion, 10st 5lb; Peter, 10st; Limerick, 9st 12lb; Irrigation, 9st 12lb; Zanzibar, 9st 12lb; Longfellow, 9st; Hardiface, 9st.

HILLSTON JOCKEY CLUB.

WAGGA, WEDNESDAY.

The following are the weights for the chief races to be decided at the Hillston Jockey Club's race meeting on Boxing Day:—

FLYING HANDICAP, 6 furlongs.—Maori, 10st; Cashel, 9st; My Boy, 8st 4lb; Tirnan, 7st 4lb.

RAILWAY HANDICAP, 1½ mile.—Maori, 9st; Malacca, 8st 6lb; Cashel, 8st 2lb; Tirnan, 7st 10lb; My Boy, 7st 10lb.

GREEN'S GUNYAH RACES.

WAGGA, WEDNESDAY.

The following handicaps have been declared for the Green's Gunyah races on Boxing Day:—

GREEN'S GUNYAH HANDICAP, 1½ mile.—Russels, 8st 10lb; Explosion, 7st 5lb; Ellery, 7st 5lb; Robin Gray, 7st; Darkness, 6st 12lb; Jenolan, 6st 12lb; Undine, 6st 10lb; Monday, 6st 7lb; Alarm Me, 6st 7lb.

FLYING HANDICAP, 6 furlongs.—Russels, 8st 12lb; Ellery, 8st 5lb; Explosion, 7st 7lb; Robin Gray, 7st; Darkness, 7st; Jenolan, 7st; Cavistock, 7st; Undine, 6st 12lb; Coquette, 6st 5lb; Alarm Me, 6st 7lb.

HURDLE RACE, about 2 miles.—Explosion, 11st; Honeysuckle, 10st 7lb; Cavistock, 10st; Greydawn, 9st 7lb; Peter, 9st 7lb.

CRICKET.

A match was played at Petersham between teams representing H.M.S. Mildura and Rapid, the latter winning by 2 runs. Scores:—Mildura, 20 and 72 (Lovern 17, Bird 14); total, 92. Rapid, 32 (Davis 15) and 62 (Dr. Sparrow, not out, 34, Leiutenant Bolton 17); total, 94. The Rapids declared their second innings closed with four wickets down.

The Melbourne Grammar School and Church of England Grammar School, North Sydney, commence their match on the Association Ground this morning.

The following team has been selected to represent the Cumberland country against the East Sydney electorate team, on the Parramatta ground, on New Year's Day:—Pierce, Iredale, Wilson, Moses, Metcalfe, Walford, Jordan, Board, O'Reilly, D. Donnan, Martin, G. Spurway 12, Short 13.

THE MOTION OF CENSURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The latest act of the so-called leader of the Opposition places the labour party in a position of extreme difficulty, inasmuch as it demands from it another needless exhibition of its strength or weakness.

It is hardly necessary to remind the labour party that its duty is to conceive, frame, organise, and demand from the Ministry of the day such legislation as may be necessary to the well-being of the working classes, and that it has no need to ally itself with a party that seeks to arrest if not finally annihilate every vestige of labour legislation.

The verdict of the Parliament given a few mon hs ago sets at rest the fitness of the Ministry to govern the colony, and any further attempt at present to oust it from power is highly unpatriotic, and is but another phase of the historic battle between the ins and the outs. "It aint every change that improves, that's a fact," and any change of Government at present will be highly disastrous to the country in general and to the working classes in particular. The question of surpluses or deficits is a matter quite foreign to the labour party, who have been sent into the House not to govern, but to obtain from the "man in possession" the largest share of labour legislation it can command. The power and influence of the labour party are fully recognised by both sides of the House, and having climbed to such a giddy height, the labour members must not attempt to balance themselves on the edge of a precipice, but in the most decisive manner set at rest the impudent claims of the Opposition to seize the Treasury benches.

Even admitting the Ministry to be as incapable as their enemies allege, that would not be a sufficient reason for the labour members to vote against it, as they have always said that their motto was "Measures, not men." And it was on that principle that they voted to maintain the Parkes' Ministry in power, till they fled in disgust and dismay and sank "like sunbeams in the sea." I hope that the labour party will not become victims to the trick, the show, and the wasted genius of Mr. Reid on the one hand, nor pander to the clamours of the maddened multitude who seek to establish the sovereignty of the mob on the other. I am, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL OF N.S.W.

Houses and Land for Sale.

MORTGAGEES' SALE.—THE NETHERLANDS, Rydalmere, near Parramatta, area 40 acres, with substantial Residence thereon, 12 acres orchard, orange, lemon, and summer fruits, balance well grassed. Must be sold. Chance seldom met with. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Ltd.

X M A S B O X E S by E. C. V. BROUGHTON.

HALF-PRICE for LAND.

50s each Rooty Hill Lots, full price £5.

60s each Merrylands, full price £6.

100s each Guilford, full price £10.

80s each Auburn, full price £8.

Deeds cost 35s each. Torrens' Title. Also other Gifts:—Kogarah Lots, 30 x 120, only £50, land next door £5 foot; these £50 lots face main street. Farms.—Farms at Merrylands, 396ft. by 80ft., for £30, full price £60. Clyde Lots, £9, full price £18. Poultry Farms, 100ft. by 217ft., £12 10s each. Deeds on view. For this month only. If you have not purchased land buy now. Get plans and inspect during holidays. My prices defy competition. Plans E. C. V. BROUGHTON, 301 Pitt-street.

DEEP-WATER FRONTAGE RESIDENCE. For immediate SALE, a most substantial and charming HOUSE for a boating man or city merchant. The house contains 13 dwelling-rooms, and the grounds front Waterview Bay, Balmain East. Boating and bathing houses complete. PIERCY ETHELL and MARSHALL, 114a Pitt-street.

ROCKDALE.—Det. Stone COTTAGE, close station, 4 rms., slate roof, 81 x 113, Torrens. 70 Eliz.-st.

ORCHARDS, Farms, Country Estates.—Send for catalogue. O. H. Mobbs, land agent, Parramatta.

NEW first-class Cottage, Dulwich Hill, ev. conv., cheap. Gibbings and Summerhayes, 191 Elizabeth-st.

MANLY.—Choice Villa SITE for SALE, East Esplanade. Terms if necessary. Uriel, Herald Office.

NORTH SHORE.—LAND for SALE, easy terms; Torrens. A. Harnett, Jr., 267 George-st.

BLUE MOUNTAINS.—For SALE, pretty stone COTTAGE, furn., imme. pos. J. Wright, Medlow.

CHATSWOOD, 300ft. frontage Lane Cove-rd., p. Railway Station, bargain. Harnett, 267 George-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.—2 SHOPS and Dwellings, good accommodation, head Double Bay, close to cable and Post-office and tram, always tenanted. Apply Mrs. BYRNE, Ocean-st., Woollahra.

FOR SALE, a bargain (£700), at Kogarah, a double-fronted Villa RESIDENCE, on a good elevation, within 3 minutes of the station, 6 rooms (3 with bay-windows), hall, kitchen, outhouses. Should be seen at once. ROBERT W. J. HARLEY, Pitt and Bond streets.

FOR SALE, cheap, choice VILLA RESIDENCE, Forest-road, 10 minutes' walk from Carlton Railway station, Illawarra line, splendid elevation, 8 rooms, in perfect state of repair. The land is 120ft. by 200ft. Apply S. H. LEWIS, 114 Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, cheap, 2 LOTS LAND, Harcourt Estate, must sell, widow. H. D., P.O., Parramatta.

FOR SALE, cheap, several Allotments, fronting Auburn-rd., near the station. Mr. Young, Auburn.

FOR SALE, Durham-street, Stanmore, new HOUSE, 6 large lofty rooms, kitchen, washhouse, bathroom, front and back verandahs and balconies, tiled hearths, &c., marble mantels, folding-doors, cornices, wash tubs, sinks, &c. Beautifully finished. Inspection invited. A real bargain. JOHN WEEKLEY.

THE BEST INVESTMENT in the MARKET.—£120 will buy Equity of Redemption of a Freehold Property returning £33 per annum clear. MATHEWS and CO., 150 King-street.

BONDI.—For SALE, handsome new detached Brick Cottage RESIDENCE, containing large and lofty well-ventilated drawing and dining rooms (folding-doors), three bedrooms (main one 13 x 18), hall, kitchen, servant's room, bath, laundry, and other offices; complete in every detail; unsurpassed position and convenient to trams; land, 30 x 130; Torrens title. Bargain. For price and particulars apply Dorunda, Herald Office.

SURRY HILLS, Crown-street. — Six-roomed HOUSE, £650.

SURRY HILLS, Miles-street, off Crown-street.—5 rooms, £600.

SURRY HILLS.—Building LAND, Foveaux and Riley streets, cheap.

SURRY HILLS, Arthur-street.—4 rooms, £350.

KENSINGTON.—Detached RESIDENCE, 8 rooms, land 50 x 132, price £1100.

E. H. WATKIN and CO., 109 Pitt-street.

SUMMER HILL.—For SALE, a superior Cottage RESIDENCE, cont. 6 rooms, kit., hall, fitted throughout with all latest improvements, situated in best locality, 4 min. from station, a bargain, £900. Open daily till 6 p.m. Apply COLLIN'S AGENCY, Summer Hill Station.

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Funerals.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. EDWIN CHAFFER are kindly invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, Ernest Ville, Summer Hill, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 a.m., to Summer Hill Station, thence to Necropolis. HENRY HART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of WILLIAM MUNDAY, Stonemason, are kindly invited to attend his Funeral, which will move from his residence, No. 1 Yurong-lane, off Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, for the Presbyterian Cemetery, Rookwood. WOOD and CO., Undertakers, 790 George-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES SELLEY are requested to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Beaconsfield Estate, Alexandria, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 1 o'clock, for the Necropolis. GEORGE SHYING, Sen., Undertaker, 8 George-street West (only).

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. HENRY JAMES BUTTERS are kindly invited to attend his Funeral; which will move from his late residence, 161 Mitchell-street, Forest Lodge, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for Balmain Cemetery. WOOD and COMPANY, Undertakers, 790 George-st. Telephone 726.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. THOMAS JONES are kindly invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 25 Edward-street, off Riley-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery. CHARLES KINSELA, 115 Oxford-st., near Crown-st., and 765 Geo.-st.

THE FRIENDS of T. M. JONES, J. B. JONES, and JOSEPH JONES are invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved FATHER, Thomas Jones; to move from his late residence, 25 Edward-street, off Riley-street, TO-DAY, at half-past 2.

THE FRIENDS of JAMES BELL and JAMES QUINLAN are invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved FATHER-IN-LAW, Thomas Jones; to move from his late residence, 25 Edward-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 2.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. DAVID WHITEHEAD are kindly invited to attend his Funeral, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON; to move from his late residence, No. 67 Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Waverley Cemetery. T. DIXON, Undertaker, 23 Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOSEPH HUDGSON are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved STEPFATHER, the late David Whitehead, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON; to move from his late residence, No. 67 Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Waverley Cemetery. T. Dixon, undertaker, 23 Oxford-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. A. BECH are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved FATHER-IN-LAW, the late David Whitehead, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON; to move from his late residence, No. 67 Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Waverley Cemetery. T. DIXON, Undertaker, 23 Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. EDWARD COULTER are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved FATHER-IN-LAW, the late David Whitehead, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON; to move from his late residence, No. 67 Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Waverley Cemetery. T. Dixon, undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. RICHARD MORGAN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved FATHER-IN-LAW, the late David Whitehead, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON; to move from his late residence, No. 67 Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Waverley Cemetery. T. Dixon, undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES WATSON are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved FATHER-IN-LAW, the late David Whitehead, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON; to move from his late residence, No. 67 Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Waverley Cemetery. T. Dixon, undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. D. M'LEAN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved FATHER-IN-LAW, the late David Whitehead, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON; to move from his late residence, No. 67 Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Waverley Cemetery. T. DIXON, Undertaker, Oxford-st.

THE FRIENDS of JOHN WHITEHEAD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved BROTHER, David; to move from his residence, 67 Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, THIS DAY, at quarter to 3 o'clock, for Waverley Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. YOUNG, Contractor, Auburn, are requested to attend the Funeral of his late FATHER-IN-LAW, D. Whitehead; to proceed from 67 Fitzroy-street, to Waverley Cemetery, at 3 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of JOHN and JAMES WHITEHEAD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved UNCLE, David; to move from his late residence 67 Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, THIS DAY, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, for Waverley Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. P. L. GUTHE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her dearly beloved HUSBAND, Peter; to move from his late residence, St. Peters-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 3 o'clock, for St. Peters Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of H. and E. J. WEINE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved STEP-FATHER, Peter Lawrence Guthe; to move from his late residence, St. Peters-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 3 o'clock, for St. Peters Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES MANSFIELD are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Smithfield, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Baptist Cemetery, Smithfield. WM. METCALFE, Undertaker, Church-street, Parramatta.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. WILLIAM WOOLEY are kindly invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Carlton, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 12.30 p.m., for Newtown Station, thence to Necropolis. CHAS. KINSELA, Undertaker, Rockdale, opp. station, and George-street, city.

THE FRIENDS of WILLIAM and FLORENCE GOOCH are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved DAUGHTER, Florence; to move from their residence, No. 44 Ivy-street, Redfern, TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at quarter to 2 o'clock, for Rookwood Cemetery. WOOD and CO., 790 George-street.

RETIRING from Business.—Monuments, Headstones, cost price. F. Murphy, L'pool-st., off Pitt-st.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, RAILINGS, &c. J. Cunningham, Margaret and Clarence sts., city.

NEW Vault Section for Sale, 12 x 6 ft., by M. G., at Ross and Co.'s, near Cemetery Gate, Waverley.

Stock, Shares, and Money.

METROPOLITAN MUTUAL PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, Limited, 65 Market-street, Sydney.

ADVANCES made on city and suburban properties.

CHOICE ALLOTMENTS for SALE at Edgehill, Kogarah. New Brighton (Lady Robinson Beach), North Sydney, and other suburbs.

ORCHARD and DAIRY FARMS of all sizes, on the York Estate, Penrith, within the Mulgoa irrigation area.

ROBERT W. CONWAY, Manager.

THE ADVERTISER, having a considerable capital at his disposal, is prepared to make immediate CASH ADVANCES at an extremely LOW RATE of INTEREST on all descriptions of securities without the necessity of a Bill of Sale or any publicity whatever. Loans may be repaid as under:
Loan of £100, repayable by monthly instalments of £2 5s
Loan of £50, repayable by monthly instalments of £1 10s.
Loan of £20, repayable by monthly instalments of £1
Loan of £10, repayable by monthly instalments of 10s.
All communications strictly private.
Confidence, Box 283, General Post Office.

THE MUTUAL LOAN and DISCOUNT OFFICE, Orient-chambers, corner Phillip and Hunter streets. £5 to £500 to Lend upon pro. notes, bills of sale (without possession), shares, or personal security where references given. This office has been formed with the idea of aiding needy tradesmen and others at a fair rate of interest without extortion, and thus fill a long-felt want. The promoters being thoroughly English, clients may rest assured that they will receive fair and equitable treatment. Office hours: 9 till 5, Saturdays 9 till 1, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 7 till 9.
WILLIAM H. WHIDDON, Manager.

MONEY LENT PRIVATELY.—Anyone requiring a private LOAN, do not be allured by the advertisements of so-called banks or companies offering to make advances on ridiculous terms. The majority of them emanate from agents, whose object is to obtain fees and commission. Being the actual lender, I advance direct at a fair rate of interest, without the exposure often attending a loan. S. F. Perkins, Box 344, G.P.O.

TRUST MONEY to LEND and LOANS arranged on City and Suburban Securities, at lowest rates of interest.
Private Estates Managed, Properties Sold.
JNO. C. SMITH, Estate Agent, Scott's-chambers, 96 Pitt-street.

MONEY TO LEND.
The Trustees of the SAVINGS BANK of New South Wales are prepared to LEND MONEY at current rates on MORTGAGE of approved Freehold Property.
H. WISE, Managing Trustee.

MONEY ADVANCED on FURNITURE, DEEDS, &c., at LOW INTEREST and without registration. ALL REPAYMENTS to suit BORROWERS. NO OBJECTIONABLE Loan Office PRACTICES. ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY PRIVATE.
REXON, 52 ELIZABETH-ST., near Hunter-st.

MONEY to LEND in sums from £100 to £10,000, on mortgage, at current rates of interest. Apply W. W. BILLYARD ANDREWS and MOSELEY, Solicitors, 12 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

TRUST FUNDS to LEND on city and suburban securities, at current rates.
LAURENCE, M'LACHLAN, and WILLIAMS, Solicitors, Mutual Life-buildings, corner George and Wynyard streets.

QUARTZ MINERS.—For SALE, in a good working mine, an interest suitable for a working miner with small capital, who would work same; crushing plant on mine in good order. Apply particulars, R. PEEK, No. 8 Sutton's-chambers, 268 George-street.

BALY and PENNEY, Stock and Share Brokers, 108 Pitt-street.—Mr. PENNEY has an intimate knowledge of the Bendigo and Ballarat Gold Mines, and will be pleased to confer with investors.

ADVANCES made privately from 10 per cent. on bond certificates, hypothecated goods, interest under wills, and other securities. No connection with any financial institutions. Fides, 442, G.P.O.

MONEY TO LEND, at LOWEST RATES, on approved Freeholds.
R. E. RUSSELL, No. 15 Norwich-chambers.

MONEY ADVANCED, privately, on furniture, deeds, and other securities, at low interest, repayments to suit borrowers. F. FELS, 295 Pitt-street, corner Park-street, 6 and 8 first floor.

MONEY LENT PRIVATELY.—Anyone requiring Private LOAN on furniture, deeds, &c., without the usual publicity or bother, easy repayments, low interest, apply F. JAMES, 34 Wynyard-square.

ADVANCES made by a Private Gentleman, £3 to £1000, on Deeds, Furniture, Horses, Carts, Pro. Notes, without the publicity and practices of loan offices. Apply Mr. P. S. HUNT, 438 George-street, opp. Lassetter's.

TRUST MONEYS to LEND at current rates on approved freehold securities.
LYELL, ALLARD, and BUTLER, 98½ Pitt-street.

MONEY to LEND in large or small sums on freehold or leasehold securities. Advances made on buildings in course of erection.
RAINE and HORNE, 2 Hunter-street.

TRUST MONEY to LEND on mortgage. Alfred Shaw and Lucas, solicitors, corner Pitt and Moore sts.

I NEVER refuse an Advance of Money to respectable persons; no registration. H. Tait, 111 Elizabeth-st.

MONEY advanced any respectable person on Furniture (without pos.) or any sec. 118 Market-st.

AUS. MUT. I. and B. CO. DEPOSITS purchased. John O'Brien, 50 Elizabeth-st.

TRUST MONEY to LEND on mortgage. Ellis, Makinson, and Plunkett, 49 Elizabeth-st., city.

A GENTLEMAN has £5000 to Lend on Mortgage, 6 per cent., small sums. Cap, G.P.O.

NORTH SYDNEY MUNICIPAL GASWORKS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO BOROUGH DEBT.
STARTLING WARNINGS BY BOROUGH COUNCIL'S EXPERT.
REMONSTRANCES BY THE PREMIER.
CAUTION BY THE PRESS.

Capitalists asked by the North Sydney Municipal Council to tender for a loan of £65,000 for the construction of gasworks are requested to consider the following questions:—

Are they prepared to lend £65,000 to a corporation with an extravagant expenditure, disorganised finances, and a heavy debt, to erect gasworks to compete with an efficient company, which has offered, and still offers, to sell them its property at a price to be determined by arbitration?

Are they aware that the Borough of North Sydney has already borrowed for GENERAL PURPOSES to the full extent allowed by law; that there is a further obligation to pay interest on money now being expended by the Government on Sewerage and Reclamation Works, amounting to about £80,000; and that, should this further loan for Gasworks be obtained, the Borough will have to provide interest on a debt of over TWO HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND POUNDS (£210,000).

Is it likely that the capital cost of construction will be only £65,000, since this estimate does not include several thousand pounds interest on the money during the course of erection, when it is unproductive? And since the estimate was made the ad-valorem duties have been imposed, which will probably add £4000 to the cost.

If the Gas Company can earn only about £5500 per annum from the rate of 6s per thousand feet of gas, since reduced to 5s 6d, and to be hereafter reduced to 5s 6d, yielding a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on £80,000, and 3 per cent. on £15,000, what chance can the Council have of earning even 3 per cent. on its borrowed capital of £70,000 or £80,000, if it takes half the trade? And if by competition the cost of gas is cut down, and the profits are reduced to £3000, half to go to the Gas Company, and half to the Council, who is to pay the £4000 or £5000 of interest due on the Council's loan?

Will not additional rates have to be levied? Will not the people who do not use gas, as well as those who do, have to pay the deficiency? Will there not be dissatisfaction and quarrelling, already begun among the ratepayers? Is it not probable that some of them will decline to pay? Is it not likely that the Council will get deeper into debt, and very likely become embarrassed by financial difficulties? Where will then be the security of capitalists who lend the money? Who will pay them the interest? The Company can do without a dividend, but the ratepayers, to be honest, must pay interest on the loan.

Has not the Engineer of the Melbourne Gasworks, probably the first official in Australia with European experience, whom the Council called to its advice, warned the Aldermen of the risks of such a competition, and advised them to buy the company's works by arbitration, even if they had to pay a high price for them? [See postscript.]

Has not the metropolitan and local press, with one voice, warned the Aldermen of the risk they are incurring, and should not this also be a danger-signal to capitalists?

Has not the Premier also advised the Council against borrowing for completing Gasworks?

Are not capitalists concerned in protecting the rights of property rather than in encouraging a Municipal Corporation, in a socialistic spirit, to endeavour unjustly to injure and destroy the property of a company which has served the community at North Sydney for the last 16 years at a very reasonable rate of profit, amounting to less than 6 per cent. per annum, including the borrowed money?

If a corporation, having been well served by a company, tries to destroy its property, what consideration will it show to other capitalists whom it asks to come to its aid, especially if it gets the worst of the struggle, as it must with a well-appointed company, which can do nothing else but fight?

With such risks are capitalists prepared to lend money at 4 per cent? It might be asked would they lend it at 10 per cent., or even would they lend it at all?

Capitalists may be asked, if they lend money to a corporation to attack private interests, what property is safe? If this North Sydney Corporation is allowed to compete with the Gas Company, may it not be allowed to compete with the Ferry Company, to run omnibuses, to enter on business in any direction? Will capitalists not consult their own interests by refusing to sanction so unjust an attempt to use the public purse to destroy private competition?

Capitalists will do well to remember that the Parliament of England has in no single instance allowed a corporation to squander the ratepayers' money in a ruinous competition with a Gas Company, but has provided that corporations shall acquire such properties by arbitration.

A RATEPAYER OF NORTH SYDNEY.

P.S.—Mr. Wynne, M.I.C.E., Manager of the Metropolitan Gasworks, Melbourne, who was invited by the Council to report on the North Shore Gas Company's works, said: "The whole of the works are comparatively new, and all the plant has been made by the leading firms in England engaged in this class of work." Mr. Wynne named eleven of the principal gasworks in Great Britain transferred to Municipal Councils at a cost ranging from £140 for the Leeds Company to £220 for the Birkenhead Company for each £100 of share capital, contending that it was better to pay "a good price" for a going concern than to enter on the risks of competition. Mr. Wynne's closing words were:—

"As your adviser, I venture to express my opinion—indeed, I consider I should be failing in my duty were I not to do it—to urge upon you that every possible means should be tried to bring about a purchase of the existing works rather than build another works."

A snatch majority of the Municipal Council, with one district unrepresented and three aldermen absent, has made no honest attempt to buy the gasworks by arbitration, as advised, but it prefers to run serious risks of a fight, and thus to convert a peaceful and happy people into a turbulent and discontented community, having a governing body which every day of its existence will have a strike at peace, and attempt to destroy the goodwill, and at the same time the property, of its ratepayers and residents. With not a farthing of interest in the Gas Company, I, with a majority of ratepayers, would join my protest to that of Mr. Wynne, the Premier, and the press; and, while cautioning capitalists of the risks they run, I would warn the aldermen likewise of the responsibility they incur if they persist in carrying this business further.

IF you require Money direct on P.Ns., with security, Bond Certificates, Deeds, Furniture, rever. interest; Insurance Policies, or other good security, see J. O'BRIEN, 50 Elizabeth-street.

WANTED to Borrow privately, without registration, £2000 on Reversionary Interest of £7000. Borrower and security undoubted. Principals only; £1700 already lent, which will be discharged. Box 1385, G.P.O.

TRUST FUNDS to LEND on good securities. Dowling and Dowling, solicitors, 29 O'Connell-st.

MORTGAGES arranged on city and suburban securities. E. H. Watkin, 108 Pitt-st.

Tenders.

ALL DORMAN, LONG, and CO.'S English STEEL GIRDERS are made by SIEMENS-MARTIN process to pass LLOYD'S and ADMIRALTY tests. R. L. SCRUTTON and CO., 97 Clarence-street, Sole Agents.

ASPHALT.—Gardiner and Co.'s Warehouse roof not lead as reported, but Val de Travers Asphalt and fireproof. Laid by R. PRICE, 7 Matthew-street, Darling Harbour. F. M'INTOSH, Manager.

ASPHALT of all kinds and Tar-paving laid by G. A. Forsyth. Office corner Pitt and Market sts.

BLUE METAL, all gauges, SCREENINGS, GRAVEL, and RIVER SAND, at lowest prices. EMU GRAVEL and ROAD METAL COMPANY, Limited, Norwich-chambers, Hunter-street.

BUILDERS' LINE.—Toxteth Park, 1 or 5 splendid lots Cheapest Land in Glebe Point, good selling position, £10 10s per foot. Cash or terms. CHAPMAN and HAZLEWOOD, 127 King-street.

BRICKS, BRICKS, BRICKS, the best and cheapest in the market. Apply 78 Pitt-st.

CATERERS.—TENDERS wanted for Right to Cater at Fern Bay on Boxing Day and Public Holidays. Apply Mr. BARNES, Fern Bay, Hunter's Hill.

DAMP WALLS Cured by Pulford's PAINTS.—Guaranteed for wood, stone, brick, plaster, ironwork, non-poisonous, great covering capacity, no blistering. A. Grainger and Co., Paling's-buildgs., and all respect. dealers.

DRAINERS.—TENDERS invited for Drainage to new premises, Phillip-street, city. Apply EATON BROS., Contractors, Berry-street, North Sydney.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF J. WOLPER, Storekeeper, Wellington.

TENDERS will be received at our Offices up to noon on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for the following lots, either separately or together:—

LOT 1. Stock consisting of General Drapery, Grocery, Ironmongery, &c.	£451	6	2				
Working Plant	106	3	8				
					£557	9	10
LOT 2. Stock in Sydney, at 369 George-street, consisting of Drapery, Clothing, Boots, &c.					180	18	0
LOT 3. Interest in Land at Mitchell's Creek, with Store and Improvements					25	0	0
LOT 4. Book Debts: Good	54	17	11				
Doubtful and Bad	44	18	8				
					99	16	7
					£963	4	5

Stock-sheets may be seen, and forms of tender obtained, at our Offices, or on the premises. The usual 10 per cent. deposit conditions. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. H. COLLIER and CO., Public Accountants, A. J. S. Bank-chambers, 369 George-street.

Sydney, 21st December, 1892.

KIAMA BLUE METAL, machine-broken, all gauges, and hand-broken; Dry Screenings, Shivers, and one and a half inch, by the heap or cartload. SALMOND and DENNE, 58 Cowper Wf., Wool'm'loo.

PUBLIC TENDERS.
TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.
Mr. J. J. BANAN, 20 Strand, RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

TENDERS are invited for Stock-in-Trade and Fixtures of the above Tailoring Business, now being carried on, and will be received up to THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29th instant, 5 o'clock.

Lot 1.—Woollens	£95	18	8
Trimmings	22	3	9
Lot 2.—Fixtures, &c.	44	8	9
	£162	11	2

The goods are in perfect condition and lately purchased.
The stock will be opened for inspection on and after the 23rd instant, Friday.
Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent.

PAINTERS.—Tenders Painting and Graining two Cottages, Illawarra-rd., Marrickville. Blair.

ROLLED IRON GIRDERS, all sizes and sections. Largest stock, lowest rates. R. L. SCRUTTON and CO., 97 Clarence-street.

SLATE, Marble, and Bluestone Works. Wilson Bros., 104, 106, 108 Redfern-st., Redfern.

TO FELLMONGERS AND SHIPPERS OF SHEEPSKINS.
The Directors of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company, Limited, invite TENDERS to be sent to the undersigned for the Whole of the Pelts of the sheep killed during the month of January next at their Works, Auburn. If the successful tenderer wishes to dry the pelts the company's drying wires and sheds will be at his disposal free of charge.
The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Tenders will be opened in the presence of tenderers, who are invited to attend at half-past 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, 24th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN B. C. MILES, Secretary.
United-chambers, George and Hunter streets, Sydney, 17th December, 1892.

TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS are invited for TWO FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES at Strathfield. Contractors desirous of tendering to send in their names to W. HAUGHTON BELL, Architect. Exchange Corner, 63 Pitt-street.

TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS for Wool Store at Pyrmont close on MONDAY, 16th January, 1893. Cards have been issued. ARTHUR BLACKET, Architect, Bond-street.

TENDERS will be giving for Glazing Plate-Sheet, Mill-Rolled, Cathedral, and every description of Window Glass on application to The Australian Glass Company, 74 Pitt-street.

TENDERERS.—Genuine Champion's Lead, 30s; Raw and Boiled Oil, 2s 6d gal.; Varnishes, 7s 9d gal.; 8/0 Brushes, 5s each; Mixed Paints, 4½d lb.; Wall Papers, 2½d roll; glass cut, 3d ft. C. FRAENKELS, 869 George-st.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for Six Cottages at Waterloo, brick and stone, and finishing trades, or the whole in one sum. Particulars J. H. BLAKE, Architect, 9 Bellevue-street, S.H.

TENDERS Plastering (labour only), Plumbing, and Slating (lab., mat.) 2 Villas. Shaftesbury-rd., Bur.

TENDERS for Painting Shop, labour only. C. R. Scoular, Edwin-st., Croydon, at Station.

TENDERS, Brickwork of 2 Houses. On the ground, Newranie-st., Summer Hill.

TO GRAINERS.—Tenders for Walnut and Gilding. F. Uebel, Claremont, Carrington-rd., Waverley.

CASH PRICES.—Wall Papers, 3d per roll; gen. White Lead, warranted, 27s per cwt.; gen. Linseed Oil, 2s 5d per gal.; Varnish, 9s gal.; Mixed Paints, 4½d lb.; Colours, &c., cheap. W. Cary and Sons, 820 George-st.

CEMENT, Cement.—Cheapest House in Sydney for Anchor brand; get price. W. Cary, 820 George-st.

SLATES, Plaster, Galvd. Iron, Oven Tiles, Firebricks, Fireclay, &c., ch. W. Cary and Sons, 820 Geo.-st.

SLATES, Slates, ex City of Philadelphia, now landing, cheaper than ever. W. Cary and Sons, 820 Geo.-st.

Produce, Provisions, &c.

VINEGAR Works, Henderson-rd., Alexandria. Telephone, 27, Newtown. D. J. Monk, late Sussex-st.

LIMEJUICE and VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. Monk's Vinegar Works, Henderson-rd.

WANTED, to supply residents Blue Mountains, with MILK. Woodside Dairy, Penrith.

Books, Publications, &c.

CHRISTMAS CARDS at ANTHONY HORDERN'S.

BUSINESS is brisk, CARDS are flying, CUSTOMERS are multiplying. If you are wise, you will do your choosing soon, not leaving it till within an ace of closing time on CHRISTMAS EVE.

We have A FINE SHOW, numbering MILLIONS and MILLIONS.

Already the choosing game is in full swing, and pretty little fingers are turning over pretty little cards to send to pretty little sweethearts and pretty little friends.

We have CARDS AT ALL PRICES, to suit little Sally's saved-up sixpence or to accommodate the requirements of the rich man and his cheque.

OUR CARDS are INDESCRIBABLY BEAUTIFUL.
Even the cheap ones, at next to nothing a dozen, have about them an overwhelming share of merit and beauty.

PRIZE and GIFT BOOKS
PRIZE and GIFT BOOKS in abundance.
Our shelves are full of the BEST BOOKS PRINTED. Readers of all kinds, whether inclined to fiction or science, or any of the numerous classes of literary work with which the world is flooded, will find what they are looking for. Call and ask for OUR NEW BOOK CATALOGUE.

ANNUALS.
Read by people who read everything, and read by folks who read nothing else. Full of wholesome fun, innocent amusement, and useful information for both, YOUNG BEGINNERS and OLD STAGERS.
Boy's Own Annual, 6s 6d; Girl's Own Annual, 6s 6d; Band of Hope Review, 11d; Bo Peep, 2s 3d; Cottager and Artisan, 1s 4d; Child's Companion, 1s 4d; Children's Friend, 1s 4d; Chatterbox, 2s 6d; Family Greetings, 2s 3d; Family Friend, 1s 4d; British Workman, 1s 4d; Harper's Young People, 6s 6d; Infant's Magazine, 1s 4d; Little Wideawake, 3s; Little Rosebud Annual, 3s 6d; Leisure Hour, 6s; Little One's Own Annual, 3s 3d; Little Folks, 3s; Nister's Holiday Annual, 3s; Our Darlings, 2s 9d; The Prize, 1s 4d; The Quiver, 6s 6d; Sunday at Home, 6s 6d; Sunday, 2s 3d; Cassell's Saturday Journal, 6s 9d.

OUR ONLY ADDRESS: ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS, PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET (ONLY), UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

GREAT INDUCEMENT SALE of TOYS.
FREETRADE PRICES.
ALL TOYS LESS THAN COST, comprising—American Waggons, Tipcarts, Rocking-horses (all sizes). China and Glassware. All Varieties of Mechanical Toys. Dolls, from 6d to £5 each. Hundreds of Wooden Blocks, Building and Puzzle, to select from. Beautiful Life-like Real-skin Animals. Money Boxes.
A BAND OF MUSIC WILL PLAY EVERY AFTERNOON.
Bring your Children, it will instruct them. Every Requisite for a Doll's Home. Dinner, Tea, and Chamber Sets.
RUBBER-TYRED PERAMBULATORS. SUPERBLY-FITTED DOLLS' LAUNDRY. SHIPS, LOADED with CARGO, in FULL SAIL. ALL THE LATEST AMERICAN NOVELTIES and PATENT BANKS.
The Richest Assortment of Ladies' Companions, Handbags, Photograph Albums, Hand-painted Vases, Gent.'s Dressing Cases, just Unpacked, from the most noted English and Continental firms.
Making altogether the most Complete Selection of Presents suitable for all ages, from the youngest to the oldest.

DYMOCK'S BOOK ARCADE, 428 GEORGE-STREET (next Royal Hotel).
SCHOOL PRIZES! SCHOOL PRIZES!
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
GRANDEST ASSORTMENT IN AUSTRALIA. ONE MILLION BOOKS TO SELECT FROM.
BOOKS for BOYS. BOOKS for GIRLS. BOOKS suitable for everyone.
DYMOCK'S BOOK ARCADE, 428 GEORGE-STREET (Next Royal Hotel), SYDNEY.
Teachers will save money, and receive a better assortment than anywhere else. Send early and get the BEST SELECTION.
NEW METHOD OF SELECTING PRIZES: Simply send the age, sex, and class of intended recipients, and the price for each prize, and the order will be made up, and we guarantee satisfaction.
DYMOCK'S BOOK ARCADE, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

XMAS CARDS! XMAS CARDS! Last year we sold five van loads. This year we want to sell 25 van loads. Our Marvellous Packets are now ready. The 1s Packet IS THE AMUSEMENT OF ALL, worth 40s; the 5s Packet is wonderful, worth 20s; the 2s 6d Packet is suitable for a family; the 1s 3d Packet must be seen to be believed. For 10 years these Packets have been before the public. Send for a Packet and prove the advertisement.
XMAS CARDS from 3d to £2 10s each. COME EARLY AND AVOID THE CRUSH.
DYMOCK'S BOOK ARCADE, 428 GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, next to the Royal Hotel.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE OUR FRIENDS and the public generally to see OUR GREAT ANNUAL XMAS CARD EXHIBITION.
THE EXHIBITION IS ONE OF THE BEST SIGHTS OF THE CITY AT CHRISTMASTIDE.
There are Cards for young and old, thousands of varieties. Total stock, one hundred thousand. We cannot fail to suit your taste if you will but call to see us.
Our Packet of 50 Cards for Ninepence is a marvel of cheapness.
Remember that for twenty years we have been recognised as the FIRST HOUSE in the TRADE for CHRISTMAS CARDS.
A visit to our Exhibition of 1892 will convince you that we are still far in advance of all competitors.
BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS, either for Prizes or as Christmas Gifts.
A Splendid Stock to select from, including all the LATEST ANNUALS for 1893.
We allow the largest discount in the trade off published prices.
ARTICLES for PRESENTATION at CHRISTMAS. In this department we have an endless variety at exceptionally low prices.
Our Show Cases are filled with all the Latest Novelties in ALBUMS, PURSES, CARD CASES, POCKET-BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, WORK BASKETS, FANCY GLASSWARE, &c., &c.
C. E. FULLER and COMPANY, 387 George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
TURNER and HENDERSON'S, HUNTER-STREET, THE BEST PLACE TO GO TO FOR A SUITABLE ARTICLE. BOOKS IN ENORMOUS VARIETY, IN BEST BINDINGS. WRITING CASES, ALBUMS, WORKBOXES, CARDCASES, AND OTHER SUPERIOR GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION. CASH PURCHASERS OF BOOKS ALLOWED 10 per cent. DISCOUNT.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, Unequalled for Beauty and Cheapness. GRAND DISPLAY. TURNER and HENDERSON, HUNTER-STREET.

SMITH'S Wonderful Packets Christmas Cards, 3s, 1s, 6d, 3d, postage extra, splendid value. 406 Geo.-st.

CHATTERBOX, Sunday prize, Quiver, Sunday at Home, Boy's and Girl's Own Annuals. 406 George-st.

GUIDE TO SYDNEY and TOURISTS' HAND-BOOK, 1s, by post 1s 3d. W. MADDOCK, 386 George-street, opposite The Strand, and all booksellers.

MUSIC.—"Atlas of Instrumentation," showing the WRITTEN and REAL Compass and comparative pitch of every instrument used. Price, 2s. KNAGGS and CO., 418 George-street, near Strand.

XMAS CARDS in immense variety, selected from the leading European publishers, which for beauty and variety of design cannot be equalled in Sydney. KNAGGS and CO., George-street, 3 doors from The Strand.

XMAS BOOKLETS and Calendars, an elegant assortment, from 6d each, at Knaggs's, 418 George-st.

BOOKS Purchased, library or parcel, for cash or in exchange. Angus and Robertson, 89 Castlereagh-st.

Building Materials.

SEASONABLE GOODS
For use and comfort at CHRISTMAS TIME or any other time.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, "Lightning" or "Gem"

2	3	4	6	8	10	14 quart
8s 6d	10s 6d	12s 6d	15s	21s	25s 6d	35s

HANGING MEAT SAFES, various sizes, 5s, 7s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s, 22s, 25s.
NET SAFES, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s.
Wire Dish Covers, 6d to 2s 3d.

XMAS CAKE TINS,

6	7	8	9	10 inches
3½d	4d	5½d	6½d	8d

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Paste Cutters, Egg Whisks, best makes.
Fly Traps, 8d, 10d each.

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GOODLET and SMITH, Ltd., Saw and Joinery Mills, Pyrmont. Head Office, 498 George-street, near Bathurst-street. Branch Yard, 767 Harris-street, near Railway Station. Foreign and Colonial Timber, Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, &c., Galvanised Iron, Ridging, Guttering, and Down Piping.

BALTIC FLOORING, Lining, and Weather Boards, cheapest in Sydney. A. BURNS, Baltic Wharf.

ENTERPRISE S. SAW and JOINERY MILLS.—Foreign and Col. Timber of all kinds. Doors, Box Frames and Sashes, Arch. and Skirtings, Turnery and Joinery to detail. Quots. given. C. T. SAXTON, Pyrmont.

LIME.—Best Stone LIME, from Excelsior Works, wholesale and retail. Goodlet and Smith, Ltd.

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G. E. CRANE and SONS are now offering Marble Mantelpieces, Grates, Fenders, Flooring and Hearth Tiles, Gasaliers and Hall Lanterns, &c., lowest rates. Showrooms, 19 to 31 Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

FEDERAL GLASS DECORATION WORKS, 365 Pitt-street, Sydney.
CHEAPEST and BEST HOUSE for Plate Glass, Silvered Plate Glass, Bevelled and Embossed Glass, Lead Lights. Builders' Glazing a Speciality.
We do our own Silvering, Embossing, and Bevelling on the premises.

BRICKS for SALE.—O. M'Master's Yard, Gore Hill.

Professions, Trades, &c.

A LADY TEACHER of Violin req. after Xmas, resident. Address A. S., 159 William-st., Woolloo'loo.

ACTIVE, reliable MAN, £20, £25, join advertiser, most novel idea yet introduced; Sydney and country; no risk; good profits; advances fully secured. Appoint interview, Novelty, Newtown P.O.

ACADEMY OF DRESSCUTTING, MAKING, DRAPING, and DESIGNING. LADIES who learn Madame FELS' LADY TAILOR System of DRESSCUTTING can secure lucrative positions in first-class establishments. Send for circular, giving full particulars, 84 Newtown-rd., city, opposite the University.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the Post of Resident SURGEON to the Brisbane Hospital for Sick Children; salary, £200, cottage, and board. Applications to be sent by January 1 to Dr. LOCKHART GIBSON, from whom particulars may be obtained. Entrance, February 1.

AT 108 Bathurst-st., Gov. Institute.—Wanted, Finish. Gov., Eng., Frch., music, singing, drawing, painting; Eng., music, singing, drawing, painting, £50; Coolamon; Eng., music, drawing, painting, £30; matriculated Gov. for ladies' select school; Lady Help, musical, £30; Eng., French, music, drawing. School for Sale, £50.

BAKER and Pastrycook with a little money wanted, for the Mountains. Mr. Hay, 16 Bond-st.

BOOT REPAIRERS.—Stand Hand, used patching machine, good wages. 403 Crown-st., Surry Hills.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, General Workman, steady hand. Landers, 51 Castlereagh-st., King-st.

CABINETMAKERS.—Two good smart MEN to make 3 cedar counters. E. Smith, Rockdale P.O.

CANVASSERS wanted to dispose of high-class art pictures, good commission. Box 15, Haymarket P.O.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT, registered, wanted to manage a business on commercial principles; salary, £4 per week; a permanency to energetic man. Applications treated strictly confidential. Drug Store, Herald Office.

DRESSMAKERS.—Experienced Skirt and Bodice Hand; also, Apprentices. Miss Francis, 298 Geo.-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, a good Skirt Hand. No. 1 Caroline-terrace, Alice-st., Newtown.

FIRST-CLASS Firm will take PARTNER to open new branch, £3000 required. K. E., Herald.

FOR SALE, an established Manufacturing BUSINESS, returning about £500 yearly, no competition, owner leaving to open similar business in England; strict investigation invited; not less than £300 cash required, balance can remain; previous experience not necessary. A chance seldom met with. Or will take a suitable person into partnership. No agents. Apply first instance Manufacturer, Box 564, G.P.O.

GOOD Cornet, used orchestra. Bring instrument, 7.30 p.m., Roberts's music shop, King-st., Newtown.

GOVS. and Tutors' Institute, 102 Bathurst-st.—Mrs. Mead reqs. R. C. Govs., to start 9th January.

GOVERNESS (Univ. certificate) seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT, junior or senior pupils. Subjects: English, music, painting, French, German (acq. abroad), and Latin. Address L. T., Herald Office.

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE, under the auspices of the N.S.W. Trades and Labour Council, at FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, Carrington Grounds, Moore Park, FRIDAY, 23rd instant, in aid of sufferers Broken Hill Strike. Roll up! Prices as usual.

LEGAL.—Solicitor requires POSITION, town or country. Address S. P., Herald Office.

LEGAL.—SOLICITOR wanted, to take charge of good country practice, to the south of Sydney, with view to partnership. Apply, by letter only, Dowling and Dowling, 29, O'Connell-street.

MEDICAL.—NUCLEUS in important inland town, nominal premium. L. Bruck, 13 C'reagh-st.

MEDICAL.—Doubly-qualified Man open to Engagement or Opening. Femur, Herald Office.

MEDICAL Transfer Agency.—Practices disposal, locum tenens available. E. Thomas, 79 Pitt-st.

MASSAGE (Electric Baths) cures all nervous complaints, sciatica, effects of fever and ague, indigestion, corpulency, rheumatism, liver complaints, paralysis, spinal complaints, &c. WARR, 243 Elizabeth-street.

MEDICAL.—Doubly qualified Man open to Engagement or opening for prac. Femur, Age Office.

NEW ZEALAND.—Commercial Traveller, proceeding to New Zealand 30th instant, is open to entertain one or two COMMISSIONS from firms of good standing. F. TANNER, 126 Palmer-street, Sydney.

PARTNER and £200 wanted, in manufacture of Toilet Soaps. Narramine, Herald, King-st.

PARTNER wanted, with £200 to £300, to join advertiser who has had experience, in a business tour among the South Sea Islands. Plenty of money to be made and pleasure combined; to extend over two years. Apply first instance to F. W. X., P.O., Balmain East.

STUTTERERS.—Thousands cured. Dr. Burnaby, debility, cures guaranteed. Testim'ials. 162 Phillip-st.

STYLISH London and Parisian Dressmaker, 5s per day, f. c. refs. Noel, Herald Office.

SENIOR and Junior Assistant Resident MASTERS wanted, for Coerwull Academy, Bowenfels. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to the PRINCIPAL.

SURVEYOR'S FIELD ASSISTANT.—Wanted, a competent one, immediately. Apply, by letter, H. C. MANNING, L.S., Upper Burragorang.

SHEEP FARMING.—Opening for young man desirous of learning sheep farming, &c., on station, New South Wales, within 26 miles of railway, comfortable home, references. Apply by letter or personally to JAMES WALKER, 12 Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

TAILOR wanted to press and repair good work. Windebank, 196 King-st., Newtown, Dye Works.

TAILORS.—Coat HANDS wanted, outdoors. Oxford House, 159 Oxford-st.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, for Friday and Sat., a smart young LADY for the sales. 158 Glebe-rd.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COATMAKERS, at once. 644 Harris-st., Ultimo.

TO TAILORS.—First-class Coat HAND required. Grantham, Enmore tram terminus.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good Trousers and Vest HANDS. Marcus Clark, Newtown.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, first-class Vest HANDS. H. Caines, opp. L'Av'ue, 95 King-st., N'wn.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a first-class ASSISTANT, must be registered N.S.W. ELLIOTT BROS., Ltd., Sydney.

THOROUGHLY reliable MAN wanted, to take charge of wine and spirit store; must be experienced and thoroughly understand the business. Enclose copies of references, which must be first-class. Sykes Hydrometer, Herald Office.

TO PARENTS.—Wanted, for country Store, within four hours of Sydney, strong YOUTH, about 17, to learn trade and be generally useful; wages nominal, but good home and influences. Apply G. H. D., Herald Office.

THE Guardians of English lady, 20 years of age, desire to secure for her POSITION of Companion and Private Secretary. Writes a first-class hand, is good sound scholar, thoroughly competent to manage house and servants, trained experienced nurse, musical, cheerful, considerate, and obliging, good dressmaker, can do every kind of fancy work, excellent knowledge cooking; highest references: disengaged January the 15th, 1893. Address Clarice, care John Sands, Esq., Stationer, Sydney.

WANTED, Practical Engineer take charge boring operations, Western Queensland. Box 804, G.P.O.

WANTED, steady energetic Partner, with small capital, join lady in paying business. 55 Waterloo-st.

WANTED, 2 Gentlemen, to back 2 Miners to work a reef. Y. D., c.o. J. Lee, fruiterer, George-st.

NEXT SAT., at 3 p.m., Continu'on Sale Dickson's Est., Waverley. Easy terms. Garrard and Hamilton.

WANTED, a FLOORMAN for country. Apply Albert Gregory and Co., 40 Market-st.

WANTED, a PAINTER. Apply to F. Buckle, 5 Erskine-st.

WANTED, first-class Tile-layer, only good man, 7.45 a.m. J. Partridge, 11 Macquarie-st. South.

WANTED, first-class ASSISTANTS to the dressmaking at once. 173 Albion-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, young GIRLS, for toy and fancy depart. C. E. Hatte, the Bridge, King-st., N'town.

WANTED, MAN, who thoroughly understands setting stoves. Apply 10 a.m., 455 Pitt-st.

WANTED, WRITER, small job. 2 Elizabeth-st., city.

WANTED, a Staircase HAND. Apply 21 Kepos-st., Baptist Estate, Redfern.

WANTED, sober, competent CANVASSER for Coal Yard, knowledge of the business indispensable, salary and commission, refs. Between 1 and 2 p.m., ROOKE'S Coal Yard, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.

WANTED to Purchase, an AGENCY or small Business, as an auxiliary to young man starting as Commission Agent, &c. Full particulars to Australian, Herald Office.

WANTED, an Artesian DRILLER, with colonial experience. Write, with terms, references, &c., to C. MAYES, 41 St. Mary-street, Camperdown.

Situations Wanted.

AT SIMMONDS' LABOUR OFFICE, 188 Castlereagh-st.—Employers of Labour, Contractors, Squatters, Hotelkeepers, &c. I can suit you within a few hours of notification, and engage and forward to any part of the colonies selected SERVANTS of every description—Married Couples, Governesses, Hotel Servants, Male and Female Cooks, Chief Cooks, Waiters, Boots, Gardeners, Ploughmen, Milkers, Grooms, Coachmen, Useful Men, Bakers, Butchers, Axemen, Surveyors' Labourers, Camp Cooks, Station Hands, Female Cooks. H. and P., and all kinds of Labour.

A COMP. BARMAN wants a SIT.; American and mixed drinks a speciality. J. C. B., Herald Office.

AS GOVERNESSES.—Wanted, country, also 1 for suburbs. Miss Hall, Ladies' Agency, 110 C'reagh-st.

AT Mrs. PERRIE'S, 134 Castlereagh-st.—Waiting, compt. young H. and P. Maids, town and suburbs.

AN Englishman, good sailor, accustomed to travel, can speak German, desirous of returning to England, wishes to fill the position of Valet or Companion, highest refs. Arbeit, Herald Office.

AWAITING EMPLOYMENT, an educated Man of large business experience and practical turn, capable of taking charge of any ordinary establishment where expert knowledge is not necessary. Security, refs., &c. Any salary till ability proved. Energy, Herald Office.

AT 108 Bathurst-st., Gov. Institute.—Waiting, Exp. finish. Gov., Eng., French, music, German, Latin, drawing, painting, an artist, 3 years' ref.; Eng., French, German, Latin, music, drawing; sev. Medium and N. Govs., L. Helps, M. Help, L. H. Keeper, exp. Cook, Hotel Cook; C. L., sub.; C. L., H. P. M., country; exp. Nurse and N., Waitress; Barmaid, widow, child, country; M. Couples, cook, wife L., cook, wife H. M., gard'r, wife L.

BY resp. widow, with useful son, SITUATION as Cook or H'keeper, good refs. M. M., 108 W'loo-st.

BY young Man, groom, garden, milk, good refs., wages moderate. J. R. F., Herald Office.

BY Young Man, groom, coachman, milk, garden. Apply G. A. C., Herald.

CHIEF Cook, leading hotels, cafés, disengaged, first-class references. Chef de Cuisine, Herald.

CLERK, CASHIER, &c.—Two well-educated, intelligent Girls, highest respectability, seek SITUATIONS as above. Security, references. Pater, Herald Office.

EXPERIENCED Laundress is anxious for Work, by the day. Mrs. Barnett, 54 King-st., Newtown.

FIRST-CLASS Gardener desires ENGAGEMENT, highest testimonials, home and colonial, married; open one week. Address W. MINNETT, Parramatta-road, Burwood.

GENERAL, age 20, good refs., Plain COOK, and washes well. M., 76 Hunter-st.

LADIES' Help or Housemaid.—Place wanted by resp. Girl. Emil, Broomhead's ag., Evan-st., Balmain.

RESP. Widow, 45, no encumb., req., SIT., W. H'keeper, refs. Patience, 11 O'Neil-st., Leichhardt.

SITUATION by m. c., man groom, garden, gen. useful, wife c.l., g. refs. W. S., 183 Riley-st., Surry Hs.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—A highly respectable Boy, 15, just leaving school, seeks EMPLOYMENT in Barrister's or Solicitor's Office. B. J., 190 Liverpool-street.

TWO young Ladies (sisters), between them assist lady in household duties, in return for comfortable home; domesticated, musical, good needlewomen (no cooking), refs. ex. H., care R. Lindsay, Coramba, S. Grafton.

TO MASTERS, SHIPPING AGENTS.—£10 Bonus offered by Head Steward, 17 years' character, first-class testimonials (with Wife as Stewardess, good sailor, qualified), to work passage home at nominal wages. Address Steward, Herald Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Help in a private family. A. S., William-st. Post-office.

WANTED, Situation as Cook and Laundress in gentleman's fam., good refs. 32 Bank-st., Chippen.

WANTED, by a respectable married Woman, Work by the day. A. B. S., Post-office, Stanmore.

WANTED, by young Man as Groom and Coachman, 5 years Melbourne refs. R. L. H., 71 King-st.

WOULD give Services for HOME, low wages, no washing, references. E. H., 39 George-st., Redn.

WANTED, SITUATION as Sheep Overseer, fourteen years' Queensland and N. S. Wales experience; smart, young, total abstainer. Address T. Y., Herald Office.

WANTED, SITUATION for trustworthy Man, good groom, careful driver, and gardener, having no further need of his services, can confidently recommend him. H., Box 1042, G.P.O.

YOUNG Lady, would be glad to give her SERVICES (educational) for six weeks in return for comfortable home, good musician, exc. testimonials. M. G., Herald.

Servants Wanted.

A COMPETENT PARLOURMAID, 15s. Apply 11 to 1, 5 Lyons-ter., Hyde Park, Liverpool-st.

A NURSE (young) wanted, 1 child, Woollahra; Moss Vale, 14s, Gens. Miss Tripe, 207 Castlereagh-st.

A SMART young fellow wanted as RUNNER. Unique Hotel, Druitt-st.

AT Mrs. Sheppard's, 116 Bathurst-st.—Young Cook, H. and P. Md. (friends), H. and P. Maids.

AT 131 Castlereagh-st.—Wanted, Waitress, assist in bar. Cook, also H. P. Maid, y. Generals.

A YOUNG General SERVANT wanted; must have good references. Bank N.S.W., Wynyard-st.

AT Miss Butler's, 118 Castlereagh-st.—Wanted, Barmaid for Bourke, 30s; H'maid and Waitress, city hotel, 15s; Laundress, Mountains, assist h'work; Laundress, assist h'work, N. S.; G. S., H. P. Maids, town, subs.

AT the Servants' Home, 83 Market-st.—Sailmaker and Tarpaulin-maker; Man for threshing machine; Farm Hand, 15s; milk, drive produce cart, 12s 6d start; Youth for grocer, 10s; useful indoor. A. Parker, manager.

AT Female Dept., Servants' Home, 83 Market-st.—Barmaid, Noumea; Cook (plain), hotel, country; Kitchenmaid, hotel, city; G. S., 2 in fam., 14s; Par'maid, country; C., country, 20s; H'maid, hotel, country; 16 G. Ss.

AT 108 Bathurst-st., Gov. Institute.—Wanted, Cook, 20s, Bowral; Cook, 16s, Randwick; Parlourmaid, 16s; C. L., 22s 6d, Randwick; H. P. M., 12s, mountains; G. Servt., Bowral; G. S., 12s; M. Help, 8s, Richmond; Widow, child 8 or 10, 12s, Narrabri; M. C., farm, plough, wife G. S.; M. C., farm, pl., milk, cottage, perquis.

BARMAID, with £3, manage 3d bar. Darling Harbour Hotel, Harbour-st.

BARMAIDS wanted, with city experience, highest wages. Grant and Brown, 233 George-st. North.

BOY, clean boots and be useful. Mindver, 67 Pyrmont Bridge-rd., Glebe Point.

COOK wanted; none but first-class men with best references as to ability and character need apply. Training Ship Sobraon, off Cockatoo. Wages, £10 monthly, rations and quarters. Open until noon.

EXPERIENCED Person as General, small family duties light. Mrs. G. Leeder, The Avenue, Hurstville.

GENERAL wanted for lady and son, 14s; also Nurse, 1 baby, 14s; Gen., hotel, no wash. 76 Hunter-st.

GOOD steady COOK wanted for brigantine Borough Belle, Lime-st. Wharf.

KITCHENMAID wanted; also, Woman, for sewing and mending. Delmonico, 117-119 Princes-st.

LAUNDRESSES.—Competent Starch Work Ironer wanted at once. Glebe Laundry, 44 Glebe-rd.

THOROUGHLY competent COOK wanted, immediately, for Burradoo. J. W. C., 2 Wynyard-sq.

TO LAUNDRESSES.—First-class Shirt Ironer wanted, 1s 6d doz. 24 Nickson-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, Feed-Boy for D. R. l'press machine. John Scott and Co., printers, Bond and Hamilton sts.

WANTED, a young General SERVANT. After 11 a.m., 92 Botany-st., Moore Park.

WANTED, respectable middle-aged Person for hotel, Eng. pref. Mrs. Andrews, 46 Stanley-st., H.P.

WANTED, Female Cook, General Servant. Mrs. Gray's Registry Office, 184 King-st., Newtown.

WANTED, a BOY for country, must be a good milker. Apply Mr. Davies, Temperance Hall, Pitt-st.

WANTED, immediately, Youth, to sell fish; good wages. Apply Fish Shop, Rockdale, near station.

WANTED, a good Plain COOK. Belmore Arms Hotel, 435 Pitt-st.

WANTED, PANTRYMAID. Apply The Gresham, Strand.

WANTED, a Lady HELP, domesticated. 127 Botany-st., Moore Park.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Fyfe, Crown-st. Reservoir, Surry Hills.

WANTED, Japanese House Servant, wait table, gen. useful; holidays. 72 Pitt-st., Milson's Pt., N. S.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at once. 71 Crown-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, comp. M. Cs., £90; Cook and Baker, £1, one exp. country. Cambridge Hotel, Cas'reagh-st.

WANTED, immediately, good Cook and Laun., H.M. Mrs. Rigg, Warrane, Trafalgar-cres., Stanm's.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14 or 15, to do housework. 2 Tunneyfall-ter., Illawarra-rd., Marrickville.

WANTED, good IRONERS and Washers. Born's Laundry, 39 Lower George-st.

WANTED, exp. WAITRESS, first-class hotel, Bowral, 15s, tips. 87 Imperial Arcade.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress, 20s, Randwick, 5 in family, out all day. 87 Imperial Arcade.

WANTED, Coachpainter's LABOURER. C. J. Pittman, 178 Morehead-st., Redfern.

WANTED, an experienced Coachman, assist in garden. Apply 12 o'clock R. Miller, 72 Clarence-st.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, mind baby, sleep at home. 1 Boseal-terrace, Morehead-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a Man to Rent CAB. Apply early 37 Kensington-st., off George-st. West.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, must be good laundress. Miss Hill, 43 Bent-st.

WANTED, Driver, 5-horse coach (country), refs., sobriety indispensable. Goold's, 93 Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, Nursery Housemaid, 14s; 6 Generals, 12s; Housemaid, stn., 15s. Goold's, 93 C'reagh-st.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to make herself generally useful. 120 King-st., city.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, or a useful Girl. Apply 55 Botany-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a First-class FIREMAN. Apply personally to Engineer South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Company, Sussex and Liverpool streets.

NEXT SAT., at 3 p.m., Continu'on Sale Dickson's Est., Waverley. Easy terms. Garrard and Hamilton.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Illyria, Boulevarde, Strathfield.

WANTED, GENERAL, 3 in family, 14s. Mrs. Beeman, chemist, Grosvenor-cres., Summ. Hill.

WANTED, a willing Girl as Housemaid, for Manly. Apply, with refs., to Farmer, Corso, Manly.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. R. Atkinson, Lackey-st., Summer Hill.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, small family. 3 Charing-terrace, Victoria-st., Waverley.

WANTED, respectable young MAN, groom and gard. Apply after 9, A. M'Neill, Pyrmont Bridge-rd.

WANTED, by Widower, mid.-aged W. H'keeper, child not obj. to. Mrs. Mitchell, a. agent, Pahm. stn.

WANTED, MARRIED COUPLE, Wife as General Servant, Man Gardener and generally useful, with no encumbrance. Apply 613 George-street, Haymarket, between 9 and 12, Thursday.

WANTED, a young MAN, for kitchen work and make himself generally useful. Mrs. H. H. Groth, Badminton-road, Croydon. Apply before 1 o'clock.

WANTED, young LADY, good address, assist in bar, musical, Newcastle. Apply 15 High-street, Sydney.

WANTED, young GENERAL, able to cook; Sunday afternoon and evening free; holidays given; Christian preferred; reference. Apply 38 West-street, Darlinghurst, near St. Vincent's Hospital.

WANTED, at once, respectable young GIRL, as General Servant, small family, no cooking. Apply early, 389 Oxford-street, Paddington, opposite Baylis's Hotel.

YOUNG LADY, over 20, for confec. and fruit. State lowest wages, age, ref. X. L., Newtown P.O.

YOUNG GIRL to help mind shop. 279 Parramatta-rd. Leichhardt district preferred.

Hotels.

BADEN BADEN HOTEL, COOGEE BAY.
GOOD ACCOMMODATION for Families or Gentlemen. PRIVATE GROUNDS and EVERY COMFORT. For terms apply to the Manager.

BLUE MOUNTAINS. ALAMEDA HOTEL.
This new Hotel at Lawson, with its extensive additions, is now OPEN. First-class Accommodation for Tourists, Wedding Parties, &c. Terms moderate. B. W. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BLUE MOUNTAINS. THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, SPRINGWOOD. So highly spoken of by the Medical Profession.
This Magnificent Hotel, standing in its own grounds of 40 acres, occupies the FINEST and MOST CENTRAL POSITION upon the MOUNTAINS. It is unrivalled for its comfort, excellent cuisine, wines, and moderate charges. Porter meets all trains. F. BRANDON, Proprietor.

CITY UNIQUE HOTEL, 41 Druitt-street, near Town Hall.—Good ACCOMMODATION for Families and Permanent Boarders. Terms very reasonable. GEORGE BUTCHER, Proprietor.

H. B. FORBES. The most complete METROPOLITAN HOTEL and Popular Hotel in HOBART.

ILLAWARRA LAKE HOTEL.
Spend your Holidays at BROWNSVILLE, in DAPTO VALE, by ILLAWARRA LAKE, near DAPTO RAILWAY STATION.
A charming English Village in the Lake Country. Exquisite Scenery, Lovely Drives and Rides. Splendid Boating, Fishing, Sailing, and Shooting. Conveyance meets all trains.
THE ILLAWARRA LAKE HOTEL is the model of a handsome Country Inn.
Terms per day, week, or month.

MARINE HOTEL, Dangar Island, Hawkesbury.—First-class seaside resort for boarders and parties; terms 2 guineas per week, 10s per day. Book at Hawkesbury Catering Company, 129 King-street.

MOUNT VICTORIA, BLUE MOUNTAINS. COOPER'S GRAND HOTEL (late Manor House) is the Hotel of Mount Victoria. Coaches start daily for Jenolan Caves.

ROBERTS' HOTEL, GEORGE AND MARKET STREETS.
THE BEST HOTEL IN SYDNEY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.
BOARD OR APARTMENTS AT OPTION.
BED and BREAKFAST, 4s.
LUNCHEON, 2s 6d.
DINNER, 3s 6d. OR 10s 6d PER DAY.

ROYAL HOTEL, Kiama.—Sup. and ex. Accom., most reasonable terms, best position, ev. convenience.

SHELLHARBOUR, Royal Hotel.—Undoubtedly best house on the south coast for visitors. W. C. Yell.

SCARBOROUGH HOTEL, Doll's Point, Botany Bay.—The most beautiful watering-place near Sydney. Replete with every comfort and convenience for families and visitors. Fishing, shooting, asphalt wicket, boating in abundance. Fresh oysters always on hand. Moderate charges for dinners, picnics, &c. Special terms to boarders. Alcock's first-class full-size table. ALBERT C. BROWNEN, Proprietor.

THE GRAND HOTEL.—Only first-class Family Hotel in Melbourne. A. F. Beker, manager.

THE OXFORD HOTEL, opposite Queen's Statue, King-street.
This first-class Hotel is centrally situated, and offers a COMFORTABLE HOME for Gentlemen or Families. Terms, 10s 6d per day. H. THORPE, Proprietor.

Apartments, Board and Residence.

A.—A Single Front and other ROOMS VACANT, with board, terms mod. Mascotte, 147 Phillip-st.

A BALCONY Room, suit married couple or friends, use kitchen; also Single Room. 101 Pitt-st., Redfern.

A COMFORTABLE Furnished ROOM, use bath, kitchen. 109 Pitt-st., Redfern.

A FRONT balcony Bed-Sitting Room VACANT. 5 Richmond-terrace, Domain, Macquarie-st. entrance.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET. 204 Liverpool-st., near Hyde Park.

A FURN. BEDROOM, bath, in quiet private house, 6s. 19 Collins-st., Surry Hills.

A LARGE fur. BEDROOM, suit gentlemen, 5s. 240 Forbes-st., opposite Rink, Darlinghurst.

A LARGE front verandah Bed-Sitting ROOM. Mrs. Cheers, 3 Richmond-ter., Domain.

A NICE Bedroom (attic), central, 5s, suit storeman or gentleman. 144 Palmer-st., near William-st.

APARTMENTS, suit ladies or gentlemen, large drawing-room. 147 Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS, married or single, kitchen, bath, very moderate. 27 Macquarie-st. South, close park.

AT BELGRAVIA.—Vacancies for Married Couple and Gentlemen. Front room. 7 York-st., Wynyard-sq.

AT Camden House, 7 Bligh-st., city.—A large front ROOM vacant, moderate.

AT CARLISLE, 179 Albion-street, Surry Hills, sup. Board, R., balcony rooms and single rooms, 21s.

AT Celtic, 382 Crown-st., two comfortable single Rooms, suit lady or gentlemen, moderate.

AT ELTHAM, Arundel-terrace, Forest Lodge, opp. University.—ROOMS vacant.

AT MOIRA, 40 Darlinghurst-rd.—Beaut. situated, large front double ROOM, also front single.

AT VIOLA, 38 D'hurst-rd.—Large Airy ROOMS, with balconies, vacant, terms very moderate.

AT 24 Wynyard-square.—VACANCIES for Families and Gentlemen.

AT 106 Phillip-st., city.—Superior ACCOMMODATION for visitors and others.

A COMFORTABLE HOME.—Mrs. Knight's, 70 Cambridge-terrace, Newtown-road, opposite University Park; suit 9 gentlemen or ladies or m. c., bath, gas, piano, 'bus, tram door; boots cleaned, &c.; terms, £1 ea.

AT 20s, large healthy BEDROOM, with private sitting-room, piano, gas, bath with shower, boots cleaned, late dinner, English table, good cooking, 5 minutes G.P.O. 121 Princes-street, Church-hill.

BALCONY ROOMS, furnished, 5s weekly, bath. 30 Macquarie-st. South.

BALCONY ROOM, suit gent. or lady and gent., first-class family, strictly mod. 73 Victoria-st. N.

BLACKHEATH.—Blue Mountain Villa, first-class Accom., near station, terms £2 2s week. Mrs. Butts.

BLACKHEATH.—Byronia, super. Accom. for visitors, 1 m. station. Mrs. J. B. Duff. Terms mod.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, Blackheath.—Beaconfield, Boarding Estab., gd. accom., mod. Mrs. Dowden.

BLUE Mountains.—Mrs. Hay's establishment, Lawson, has still few Vacancies for Christ. holidays.

BLUE Mountains, Wentworth Falls.—Hobartville Boarding Establishm't, terms mod. Mrs. Hadkins.

BLUE MOUNTAINS.—Woodford House.—APARTMENTS vacant, terms mod. Mrs. Sheils.

BOARD and Residence, bath, gas, piano, terms 20s per week. 31 Elizabeth-st., near Hunter-st., city.

BOARD and Residence, bath, gas, piano, lat'key, washing, 20s. 461 Pitt-st., op. Convent. nr. Bel. Pk.

BOARD, &c., s. and d., rooms, terms 20s, bath, washing, piano, gas. 582 Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

BOARD, Residence, bath, gas, piano, washing, very mod., s. room, 20s. 402 Bourke-st., S. Hills.

COMFORTABLE airy Apartments (2), every req., use kit., priv., quiet, mod. 127 Womerah-av., D'nst.

COMF. Home, single, double rooms, lawn tennis, terms from £1 1s. Agrestis, 17 L'Avenue, Newtown.

COMFORTABLE HOME resp. woman, confinement, with qual. midwife, 3 g. fortn. X. Y. Z., G.P.O.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS, with or without board. 5½ Bathurst-st., city.

COMMERCIAL Travellers.—BOARD and Res., use of stable, coachhouse, 30s. Rialto, 140 Oxford-st.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—Lady having spacious comfortable COTTAGE, buggy, splendid pair horses, excellent table, piano, baths, library, can receive two young ladies, also Lady and Gentleman; if in business driven to train and met returning. Merion.

D'HURST.—Kellett House, 1 Kellett-st., double, single Balcony Rooms, married couples, gentlemen.

D'HURST, No. 7 Bayswater-rd., superior Board and Residence, s. and d. rooms. Terms, £1 1s.

NEXT SAT., at 3 p.m., Continu'on Sale Dickson's Est., Waverley. Easy terms. Garrard and Hamilton.

EURABBAH, OCEAN-STREET, WOOLLAHRA.
LADIES and GENTLEMEN requiring the comforts of a refined HOME will find same at above address. Large and lofty rooms (single and double) and suites.

FRONT Ground-floor ROOM, suit m. c. or two friends. 129 Crown-st., near William-st.

FURNISHED Apartments, use of kitchen, private family. 232 Forbes-st., Darlinghurst.

FURNISHED balcony Room, suit married couple or 2 friends, every conven. 136 Forbes-st., Woolloo'loo.

FURNISHED ROOMS, suit married couples; also, single Balcony ROOM. 29 Macquarie-st. South.

HOME in private family for a gentleman or 2 friends. Apply Box 906, G.P.O.

HOMELY B. and R. from £1, every comfort, large paddock. Cleveland House, Bedford-st., S. H.

KATOOMBA.—Private Accom. for visitors, 5s day, 35s week. Mrs. Clarke, Park-st., near station.

KATOOMBA, Windsor Villa.—Single, double Rooms vacant, best attention, mod. Letters attend.

KIAMA.—First-class ACCOMMODATION at Mrs. ATKINSON'S select Boarding Establishment FERNLEIGH. Extensive Grounds, Splendid Scenery.

LARGE Furnished Balcony ROOM, suit married couple. 632 Harris-st., near George-st.

LARGE thoroughly-ventilated unfurnished ROOMS. B. Richards, Stanley-chambers, 387 Pitt-st.

LAKE GEORGE.—Splendid Accommodation for visitors and families on the shores of the lake, use of boats. Buggy meets train at Bungendore, which is four miles from the lake. Address A. WAKELY, Lake View, Lake George, via Bungendore, or Messrs. COOK and SONS, Agents, Sydney.

MARRIED Lady would LET Part of Furnished HOUSE, Park-rd. X., P.O., Paddington.

MOSS VALE.—BOARD and Residence per day or week, opposite railway station. Mrs. Clatworthy.

MOUNT VICTORIA.—For all in search pure bracing air, BALMAIN HOUSE, a well-recommended Boarding-house. Terms moderate. Mrs. DELANEY.

PARIS VILLA, Glebe Point-rd.—Board Residence, or part of house furnished for month.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS, board, home comforts, good table, piano, mod. 84 Queen-st., W'lah.

ROOMS to LET, fur. 41 Porchester-terrace, Albion-st., off Green's-road, M.P.

SPRINGWOOD.—Loorana, sup. Accom. visitors, buggy for hire, Cottage to Let. Mrs. Jenkins.

SUPERIOR BOARD, Residence, very healthy locality. Apply W. T. Tate, 135 Glebe-rd.

TO LET, for single man, furnished ROOM, use bath and sitting-room. 344 Crown-st., Surry Hills.

TWO large furnished balcony Rooms, suit m.c. or business ladies; also Single Rooms. 115 Albion-st., S.H.

TWO unfurn. Rooms wanted, resp. M.C., use kit., 10 mins. town, North Shore pref. Box 879, G.P.O.

THE PRIORY, KATOOMBA.—A large comfortable Boarding-house, one minute from railway station, gardens, grounds, cows; terms, two guineas. Apply to Manager.

VISITORS to AUCKLAND.—First-class Accommodation at Mountnessing, opposite Choral Hall.

VISITORS to Sydney can be accommodated, very moderate, at Walmer, 127 Botany-st., Moore Park.

VISITORS to SYDNEY will find superior ACCOMMODATION at Durham Hall, 207 Albion-street, Surry Hills. Large grounds, tennis lawn, and good stabling. Terms moderate.

BOARD and Residence wanted by gentleman, North Sydney pref. M. O., Herald branch, King-st.

BY young married couple, ROOMS with elderly couple, no other boarders, use kit., &c. Memo, Herald.

GENTLEMAN reqs. comf. Board and Residence; Strathfield preferred. State terms, J. R., Herald.

WANTED, APARTMENTS immediately at Mt. Victoria for mar. couple. J. W., P.O., Glebe Point.

WANTED, permanent Board-Residence, for lady, 3 children, nr. Park or Gardens; mod. Leslie, Herald.

WANTED, 2 unfurn. ROOMS, use of kitchen, within city. State terms, Solwin, Herald Office.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE for lady, gent., and 3 children, ages 6, 8, 11, vicinity Darlinghurst; state lowest terms per week. L. A., 10 Kellett-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, BOARD and Residence, either Paddington or Woollahra, for four gentlemen. State terms. J. M. EDMUNDS, Public School, Milton.

WANTED, by three adults, two furnished BEDROOMS and Living-room, partially furnished, gas, bath, &c.; must be moderate, and close to tram. Particulars A. B. C., Camperdown P.O.

Houses, Land, &c., Wanted.

LARGE Grazing PADDOCK required, within 8 miles and westerly of city. Reply before Saturday, stating area, description of fencing, and rental required, to Grazier, Herald Office.

WANTED, good Block LAND, suitable for Villas, Stanmore to Ashfield. Builder, P.O., Summer Hill.

WANTED, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, w.h., bath, stove, stabling, moderate rent. H. M. S., Herald.

WANTED this month, Cottage, Mossman's Bay, moderate, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c. A. V. B., Herald.

WANTED, from 31st December, furnished COTTAGE, on Mountains, 3 bedrooms, every convenience, good grounds. Particulars to view before Friday next, J. T. Stevens, 108 Pitt-st.; or Bourke and Telopea sts., Redf.

To Let.

A HOUSE to LET, 5 rooms, gas, balcony, &c., 13s. Key at No. 10 Ferry-rd., Glebe Point.

A MODERN 6-roomed House, hall, folding d., bath, stable, workshop, cl. trams. 119 King-st., N'twn.

A SMALL well-furnished COTTAGE, suit married couple, bath, 22s. 68 Angel-st., Newtown.

AT Burwood, op. the rail. statn.—To LET, Grand SITE for advt. boards, lease cheap. Strongman.

AT S. Gee's, 19 Oxford-st.—Shops, Houses, &c., good positions, low rents. Call and inspect. No charge.

A 7-ROOM House, 273 Goulburn-st., near Crown-st., Surry Hills, every conve. 734 Geo.-st., Haymarket.

A 7-roomed HOUSE, hall, bath, gas, cop., ev. con., good pos. Apply 7 Forbes-st. Golam, grocer, r't mod.

AT AUBURN, a commodious COTTAGE VILLA, 6 rooms (lofty), kitchen, coachhouse, outhouses, in best situation, elevated, healthy locality, £700, cheap. ROBERT W. J. HARLEY, Pitt and Bond streets.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE, stable and coachhouse, &c., 253 Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, low rent; Paddington, 8-stall stable, coachhouse, paddock, 25s; House, Comber-street, 12s. J. KIDMAN, Oxford-street.

AT 405 Kent-st., city.—9-roomed BOARDING-HOUSE, 3 baths, 2 w.cs., exceptional low rent to good tenant, 30s. Apply to S. GEE, 19 Oxford-street.

BALMAIN.—Good Business PREMISES, Beattie and Mullens sts. 10 Gow-st., off Punch-st. Terry.

BAKEHOUSE, Shop, and Dwelling, at tram terminus, 241 Darling-st., best business stand in Balmain (same tenant for last 14 years). J. A. BRODIE, 226 Darling-street.

BALMAIN.—Retired Family RESIDENCE, beautifully situated, water frontage, 10 rooms, kitchen, &c.; ferry, tram, 3 minutes; reduced rent. F. R. ROBINSON, 225 Castlereagh-street, city.

BLACKHEATH.—To LET, a new, commodious, and well-furnished HOUSE, with beautiful view. Apply to Mr. E. J. WILLIAMS, Norton-st., Leichhardt; or to F. T. WATKINS, Marsden-street, Parramatta.

BURWOOD HEIGHTS.—To LET, AUSTINLEE, magnificent situation, 55 acres land; house contains 9 rooms and all outer offices; splendid orchard, vineyard, &c.; stables, gardener's cot's. Mrs. Austin, Burwood.

BURWOOD.—To LET, commodious Villa COTTAGE, 7 rooms, offices, gas, water, side entrance, elevated, handy train, reduced to £60, no taxes. Particulars and keys with STRONGMAN and CO., Auctioneers and Agents, Burwood Station.

BOWRAL.—To LET, furnished, for 1 or 2 years, HOUSE and Lands known as The Leightons. The House has 9 rooms, with pantry, bathroom, billiard-room, &c.; hot and cold spring water laid on and in abundance; good tennis court, orchard and paddocks; situation unsurpassed; cows let with place. Apply to W. T. ANGUS; or J. O. MORRIS and CO.

BURWOOD, STRATHFIELD, ENFIELD, CROYDON.—To LET, in these healthy and favoured suburbs, Family Residences, Villas, Cottages, Shops, Land. Full particulars from STRONGMAN and CO., House Agents, Auctioneers, &c., Burwood Station.
N.B.—We have CHOICE PROPERTIES, suit buyers, cheap, on terms.

COTTAGE VILLA to LET early next month, east. sub., delightful situation, near tram and 'bus, 5 rooms, &c., with or without stables, every convenience, suit newly married couple. H. T. P., 15 Church-hill.

COMMODIOUS and well-lighted OFFICES to LET, on second and third floors, fronting Pitt-street, near General Post Office; moderate rent. The sanitary arrangements are perfect, having been recently constructed under the supervision of the Water and Sewerage Board. Apply J. BULLEN, Herald Office, Hunter-street.

DARLINGHURST, 311 Upper Dowling-st., 9 rooms, bath, kit., &c., £126 per an. Apply next door.

DARLINGHURST.—89 Surry-st., 6 rooms, bath, kit., &c., 25s per wk. Corner Victoria and Surry sts.

DARLINGHURST-RD., 160, 8 rooms, kitchen, &c., near top William-st. 118 Womerah-avenue.

DARLING POINT.—To LET, TAREE, 10-room residence, Marathon-avenue, off William-street, rent £108 per annum. Apply J. F. MORGAN, Wiston.

ERSKINE-STREET, City.—To LET, Nos. 37 and 39 (SHOPS), at Reduced Rentals. Apply to PERPETUAL TRUSTEE COMPANY, Limited, 12 and 14 O'Connell-street.

EDWARD A. PYMAN, Municipal Agent, 158 Pitt-street, has Furnished HOUSE, Valley Heights, to LET, for a term, large paddock, orchard, garden, cow, piano. Furnished HOUSES at Katoomba, Springwood, Lawson, and Woodford.

FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET, small, Coogee. Apply Caretaker Coogee Villas, Coogee Bay.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Randwick, 5 rooms, &c. Apply 203 Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

FURN. HOUSE, 6 rooms, gas, bath, piano, ev. req., &c., refs. Key 126 Paddington-st., Paddington.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Darlinghurst, well furnished. Yates and Stillwell, 55 Oxford-st.

FURNISHED VILLA to LET immediately, Glebe Point, rent 40s. Ethell and Marshall, 114A Pitt-st.

FURN. Cottage, 4 rooms, close ferry, tram; linen, cutlery found; £1 wk. Dance, op. Town Hall, B'main.

FURNISHED HOUSES, large and small; unfur. Ditto. Bond, 412 Oxford-st., Pad. Ask the guard.

FURN. Houses in all localities at all prices, from 15s up to £10. Mathews and Co., 156 King-st.

FOREST LODGE. TO LET, handsome HOUSE, 6 rooms, bath, all conveniences, 20s weekly, minute tram or 'bus. Apply 420 George-st., Syd'y.

FURNISHED, 5 and 6 roomed, beautifully-furnished HOUSES, all new, 3 bedrooms, s., d. rooms, kitchen, bath, gas, lin., cut., e.p. ware, copper, f. tubs, every req.; poss. at once; 22s 6d. 40 William-st., Padd.

FURNISHED AT DOUBLE BAY.
To LET, a perfectly-appointed Gentleman's VILLA RESIDENCE, comprising drawing, dining, smoking rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing, and bath rooms (hot and cold water), kitchens, a well-kept garden and lawn; rent to good tenant £4 4s (the rent of house when unfurnished). PIERCY ETHELL and MARSHALL, 114A Pitt-st.

GLEBE POINT, No. 2 Beulah-terrace, Wigram-street.—To LET, 1 minute from tram and 'bus, rent 22s 6d, 8 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, bath, &c.; newly done up. C. A. MAXWELL, Montagu-chambers, Elizabeth-st.

GLEBE POINT.—To LET, a comfortable HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, &c., 2d tram passes the door; rent low on lease. PIERCY ETHELL and MARSHALL, 114A Pitt-street.

GLEBE POINT.—To LET, WEMBURY, semi-detached Villa, corner Mansfield and Boyce streets, best position, six rooms, bathroom, large yard, all conveniences. Apply Glencoe, next door.

GLEBE POINT.—To LET, fine HOUSE, 8 large rooms, kitchen, fold.-drs., b. window, hall right through, bells, bath, m. mantels, picture rods, fixed tubs, 2d tram, 25s week. F. W. Artlett, agent, 9 Glebe-road.

GROUND FLOOR, Norwich-chambers, Hunter-street.—SUITE of 2 ROOMS and STRONG-ROOM now VACANT; rent moderate. W. C. GODDARD, Norwich Union Fire Office.

HAIRDRESSER'S and Tobac., grand opening, no op., pop. 3000, low rent. Gibson and Co., 186 Pitt-st.

HOMEBUSH.—To LET, 4-roomed Cottage, cop., washhouse, rent 10s. Hudson's Timber Yard, Hbush.

HOUSE, 5 r., kitch., laund., cop., tiled ver., gas, 20s. St. Kilda-ter., Metrop.-rd., Enmore tram term.

HOUSE, situated in a private park, in which are 2 tennis courts and large ballroom; it has bay windows, and cedar finished; stables, &c., if required, from 30s per week. Kettle's Estate, Newtown.

MANLY.—To LET, furn., Ormby, facing harbour; low rent. Apply J. Lawler, 608 George-st.

MANLY.—Nos. 3 and 4 Devonshire-terrace, furnished, near pier, now vacant. Apply Royan, Corso.

MOUNT VICTORIA.—Furn. Cottages, 6 to 8 rs., water laid on, £3 to £4. Mrs. Howell, Fern Cottage.

MANLY.—Auckland House, well-known Boarding Establishment, good connection, 20 rooms, offices, &c., partly furn., every conv., bathroom, no premium, rent mod., immed. possession. Mrs. MORRISON, Whistler-st.

MILSON'S POINT.—To LET, furnished, EULOURIE, a superior detached Cottage Residence, with grounds, well situated, within 3 min. walk of the ferry. Apply to COLIN PITT (Pitt, Son, and Badgery, Limited), 375 George-street.

NO. 57 Marlborough-st.—To LET, a furnished ROOM, with kitchen, gas, all conveniences.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, 2 minutes from ferry, HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, nice views, &c.; place to keep boat. F. BUTLER, Bellevue-terrace, Blue's Point.

OFFICES.—None in Sydney like Jersey-chambers, ev. modern impr., low rents. 884 George-st.

PENSHURST.—Large Cottage, 13 acres ground, rent £2. Davis Estate, 1 L'Avenue, Newtown.

PARRAMATTA HEIGHTS, 10 min. station.—2-story VILLA, 5 rooms, kitchen, b.r., w. house, cop., stables and c. house, fowlyard, and paddock, rent 16s per week. H. R. SAINTY, Estate Agent, Parramatta.

PADDINGTON.—To LET (or for SALE, by order of the MORTGAGEE), a BARGAIN, a comfortable HOUSE, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, &c., in good position, one minute from 2d tram; rent, 30s. PIERCY ETHELL and MARSHALL, 114A Pitt-street.

PARRAMATTA.—Furnished COTTAGE of six rooms, water and gas, garden, &c.
Also, FURNISHED, Two-storey HOUSE, balcony, 8 rooms, bathroom, pantry, storeroom, kitchen, servants' rooms, washhouse, large yard and garden, convenient to station. JOHN TAYLOR and CO., Auctioneers, Church-street.

POINT PIPER.
WOOLLAHRA HOUSE, the residence of W. C. Cooper, lately in the occupation of Lady Martin, TO BE LET, FURNISHED.
For full particulars and cards to view apply RAINE and HORNE, 2 Hunter-street.

REDFERN.—No. 22 Great Buckingham-street, 7 large rooms, also kit'en, bath, l'ndry, back entrance, close tram, keys next door. Apply C. F. LEE, 81 Elizabeth-street; or 264 Moore Park-rd., 9 doors from Oatley-st.

SADDLERS.—Splendid opening, no opposition, low rent, no capital req. Gibson and Co., 186 Pitt-st.

SHOPS occupied by Priora Bros., jewellers, Park-st. Apply hotel, next door.

STABLES (12-stalls), and Cart-shed, large yard, paddock, 6-r'med Cot., Baptist-st. J. Banna, 267 Geo.-st.

SHOP, 305 GEORGE-STREET, nearly opposite Hunter-street, to be LET from 1st January. M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

SUMMER HILL.—Detached COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kit., bath, laundry, fixd tubs, gas and water, rent 15s per week. STANTON and SON, at Summer Hill Station.

TO LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Large Studio vacant. R. Richards, Stanley-cham., 387 Pitt-st.

TO LET, immediate possession, my furn. House, 180 Glenmore-rd., Paddington, £2 w'ly. Frank Cohen.

TO LET, SHOP, 136½ King-st. Apply on the premises; or T. R. Davis, Herald Office.

TO LET, Ormonde House, Mary-st., St. Peters, 9 rooms and kitchen, stable.

TO LET, furn., a waterside Residence, beautifully situated, 25 minutes G.P.O. R. X., Herald Office.

TO LET, cheap, a spacious LOFT, 20 x 80. 191 Sussex-st.

TO LET, 6-roomed Cottage, 3-stall stable, coach-house, rent 15s. Apply 32 Regent-st., Redfern.

TO LET, a six-stall STABLE. H. Lane, 114 Sussex-st.

TO LET, new HOUSE, 6 rooms, bathroom, tubs and copper, stove, rent 16s 6d. 19 Tepco-st., Redfern.

TO LET, for 3 months, well-furnished detached HOUSE of 7 rooms, close to Summer Hill station; moderate rent; young children objected to. Box 671, G.P.O.

TO LET, large SHOP, Castlereagh-street, for years known as Mrs. Donnelly's Registry Office; also Shop with two offices attached, Pitt-street. Apply INGLIS and SON, 244 Pitt-street.

TO LET, 158 Victoria-street North, overlooking Domain, first-class RESIDENCE, suitable for small family; possession January 1st. 183 Pitt-street, near King-street.

TO LET, No. 3 Union-lane, off George-st., between Bathurst and Liverpool streets, a STORE, 20 x 50, 3 FLOORS, suitable for a Warehouse, Store, or Factory; low rent.

TO LET, Smith-street, near Belmore Park and tram, new HOUSES, just on completion, 4 rooms and kitchen, and verandah; rent, 14s. T. PAGE, 240 Elizabeth and Gipps streets.

TO LET, HOUSE, 50 Catherine-street, Leichhardt, 6 rooms, kitchen, and washhouse, large yard, near tram. Apply BIGNELL and CLARK, Camperdown; or next door.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 6 rooms, large garden, stable, every convenience, off Balmain-road, Leichhardt. Apply 132 Young-street, Annandale.

TRAFALGAR HOUSE, 42 Newtown-road, city, will be vacant 1st February next, rent £100. Apply by letter, T. WILLMOT, Toongabbie.

TO LET, at a very nominal rental, at Kogarah, a nicely-arranged and prettily-situated COTTAGE VILLA, containing hall, 3 first-class rooms (each with bay-window), 4 other good rooms, select position, within 4 minutes of station, fine elevation. ROBERT W. J. HARLEY, Pitt and Bond streets.

TO LET, OFFICES, Nos. 23 and 24, with strong-room, on second floor, Eldon-chambers, 92 Pitt-street, suit solicitor or architect. The sanitary arrangements are perfect, having been recently constructed under the supervision of the Water and Sewerage Board. Apply J. BULLEN, Herald Office.

TO LET, on completion, a first-class Villa RESIDENCE, containing 9 large rooms, with every modern convenience, highly finished throughout, and situated in Johnston-street, Annandale, near tram. For particulars apply F. J. THORBY, 102 Johnston-street, Annandale.

TO RACING MEN AND OTHERS.
To LET, VALDEVILLE, King-street, Randwick, every convenience, close to tram; has excellent stabling. Apply to PERPETUAL TRUSTEE COMPANY, Limited, 12 and 14 O'Connell-street.

THE PERPETUAL TRUSTEE COMPANY, Limited, have the undermentioned PROPERTIES to LET:—
VALERA, Fairmount-street, Summer Hill
COTTAGE, Tarban Creek, Hunter's Hill
COTTAGE, Pearl-street, Newtown
DULWICH, Bourke-street, Randwick (for Sale)
Private DWELLINGS (Terrace), Ridge-street, Moore Park
Private DWELLINGS (Terrace), Cowper-street, Waverley
Campbellville Terrace (No. 8), Nelson-street, Woollahra.
The above are to Let at Reduced Rentals.
Apply to 12 and 14 O'Connell-street.

TO LET, FAIRLIE, Double Bay, a semi-detached villa residence, keys at Morven (next door) by kind permission of Geo. Lloyd, Esq.; dining and drawing rooms, 5 bedrooms, bath and dressing rooms and convenient offices.
Also large STORE, No. 10, Underwood-street, near Exchange, Circular Quay, &c., and Ground and First Floors of No. 16, Underwood-street, office, gas, water, American hoist, &c., low rent. J. STUART-MASON, Waltham-buildings, Bond-street.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, 199 New South Head-road, lately occupied by the Darling Point Branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. Reduced Rental. Apply to Perpetual Trustee Company, Limited, 12, 14 O'Conn.-st.

WYNYARD-SQUARE, 26.—Centrally-situated RESIDENCE, 8 rooms, and kitchen, to be LET, with immediate possession. M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

WAREHOUSE PREMISES, York and Barrack street.
Having resolved to relinquish the mercantile business carried on by our firm for the past 40 years, our WAREHOUSES and PREMISES, 61 and 63 York-street, will shortly be to LET for a term of years. JOHN FRAZER and CO.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
Subscription, £2 12s per annum.
This rate is for payment in advance.
N.B.—For credit the charge will be £2 16s per annum.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged to advertiser's account if booked.
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Advertisements are classified as far as possible for the convenience of readers. Advertisers will oblige by indicating in the first line of the manuscript or order under what particular heading the advertisement should appear. While every care is taken in classification, no responsibility is accepted.
All advertisements must specify on the face of them the number of times they are to be inserted, or they will be continued until countermanded. No verbal communications can be attended to.
While every care is exercised in regard to the due insertion of advertisements, the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for non-insertion through accident or from other causes; and the proprietors reserve to themselves the right of omitting advertisements that they may deem objectionable, even although such advertisements may have been received and paid for in the usual course of business.
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Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
Notices of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
*** The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.
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